STANDARD ATLAS
OF
JACKSON COUNTY
KANSAS

INCLUDING
A PLAT BOOK
OF THE
VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.
MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD:
Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments
devoted to General Information.
ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS. DIGEST OF THE
SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC.

Compiled and Published
BY

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PUBLISHERS & ENGRAVERS.
CHICAGO.
1921

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Ogle, George A
Standard atlas of Jackson
County, Kansasill 1921 53pp

O.K.
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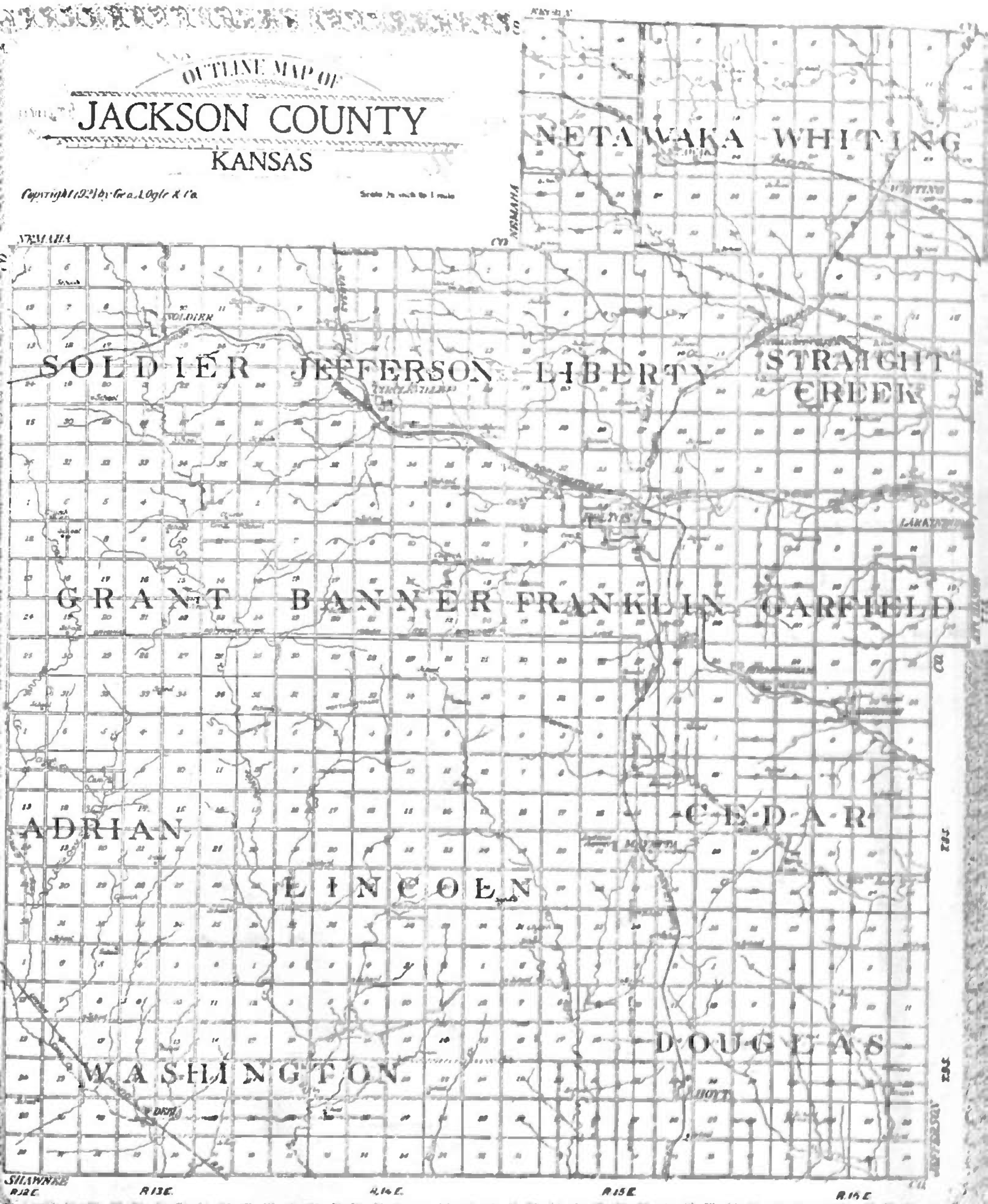


OUTLINE MAP OF

JACKSON COUNTY

KANSAS

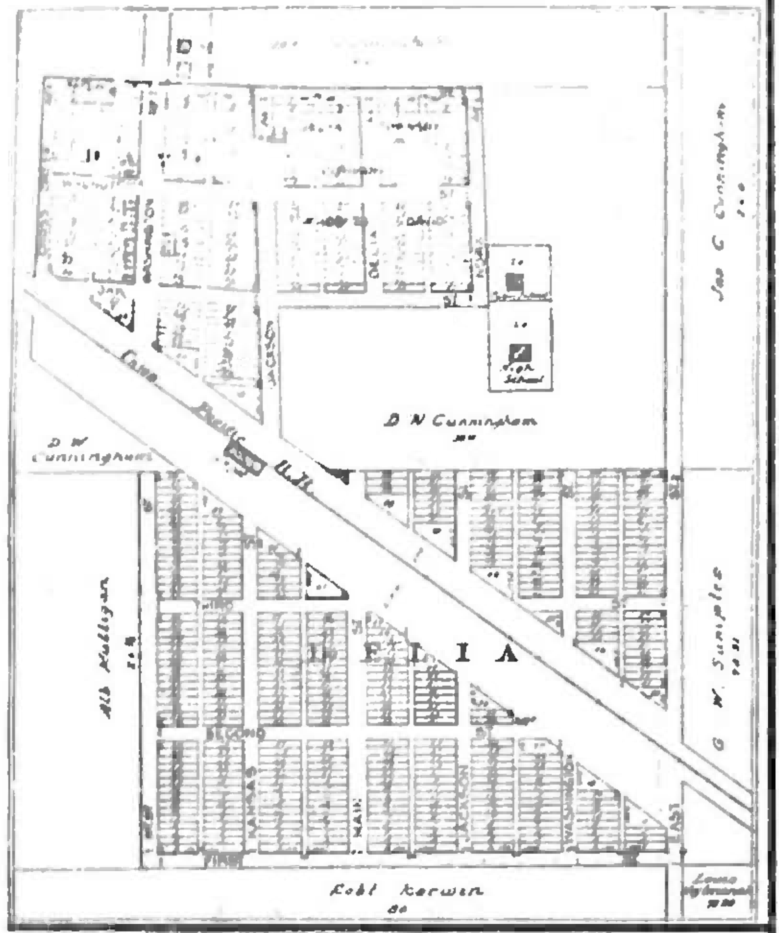
Copyright 1921 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

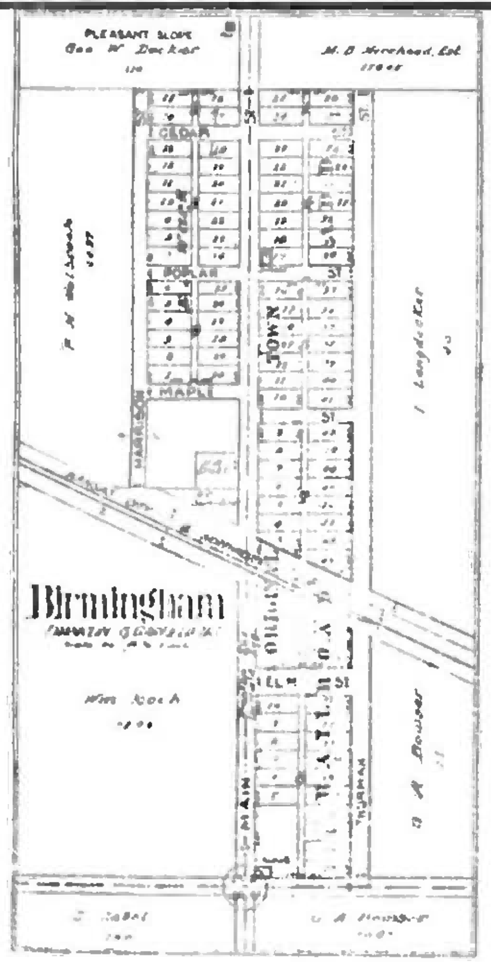
Scale ½ inch to 1 mile

NETAWAKA
WHITING
SOLDIER
JEFFERSON
LIBERTY
STRAIGHT CREEK
GRANT
BANNER
FRANKLIN
GARFIELD
ADRIAN
CEDAR
LINCOLN
DOUGLAS
WASHINGTON
NEMAHA
SHAWNEE
R.12 E.
R.13 E.
R.14 E.
R.15 E.
R.16 E.
HOYT

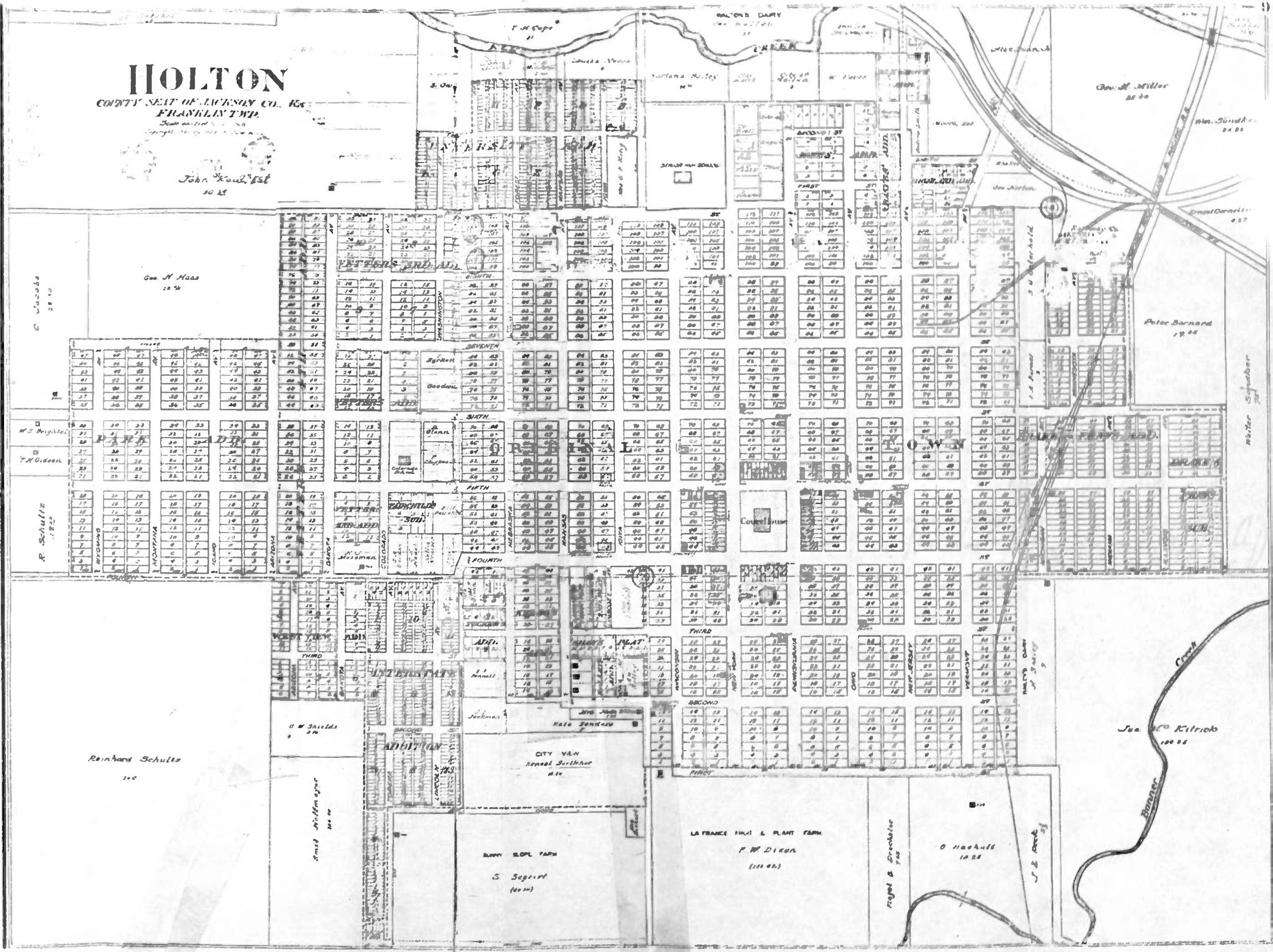
DELIA

WASHINGTON • TWP


D N Cunningham
D W Cunningham
High School
Jas G Cunningham
G W Samples
Alb Kelligan
D E L I A
Second
Main
Robt Kerwen

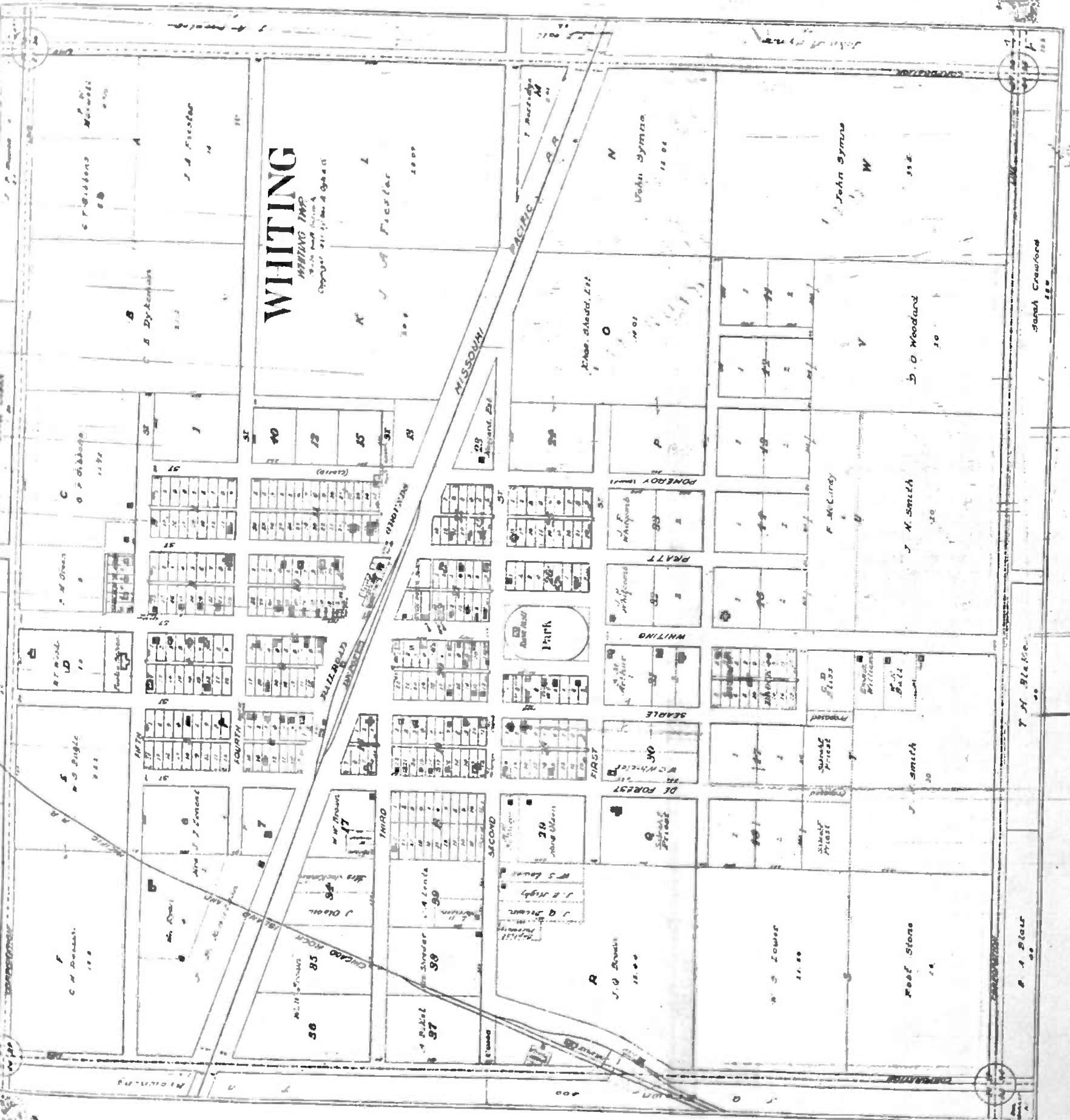

Birmingham

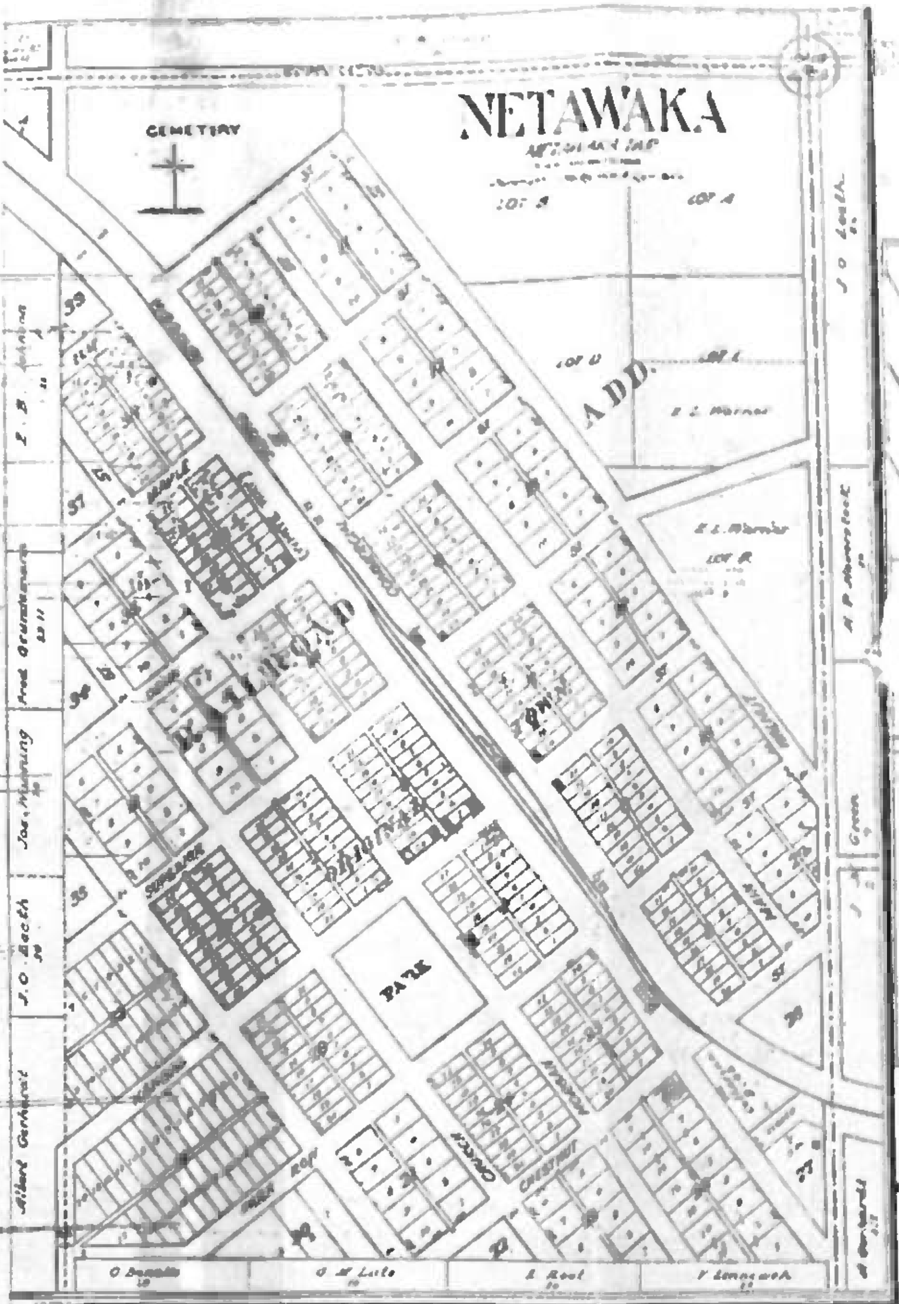
Pleasant Slope
Geo W Decker
M D Morehead, Est.
Cedar
Poplar
Maple
Harrison
Elm
Main
I Langdecker
Wm Koch
A Bowser
G A Bowser

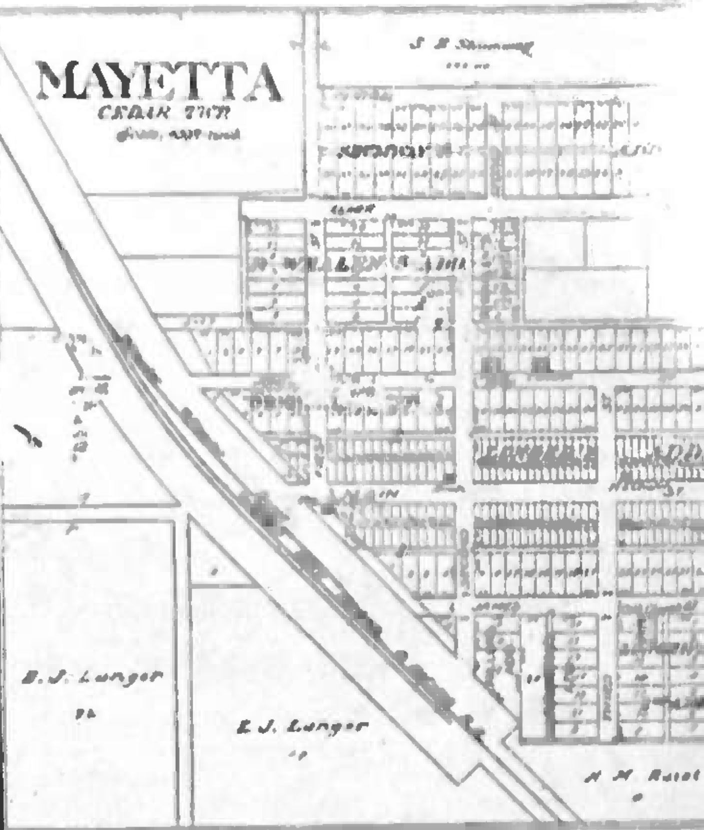

HOLTON

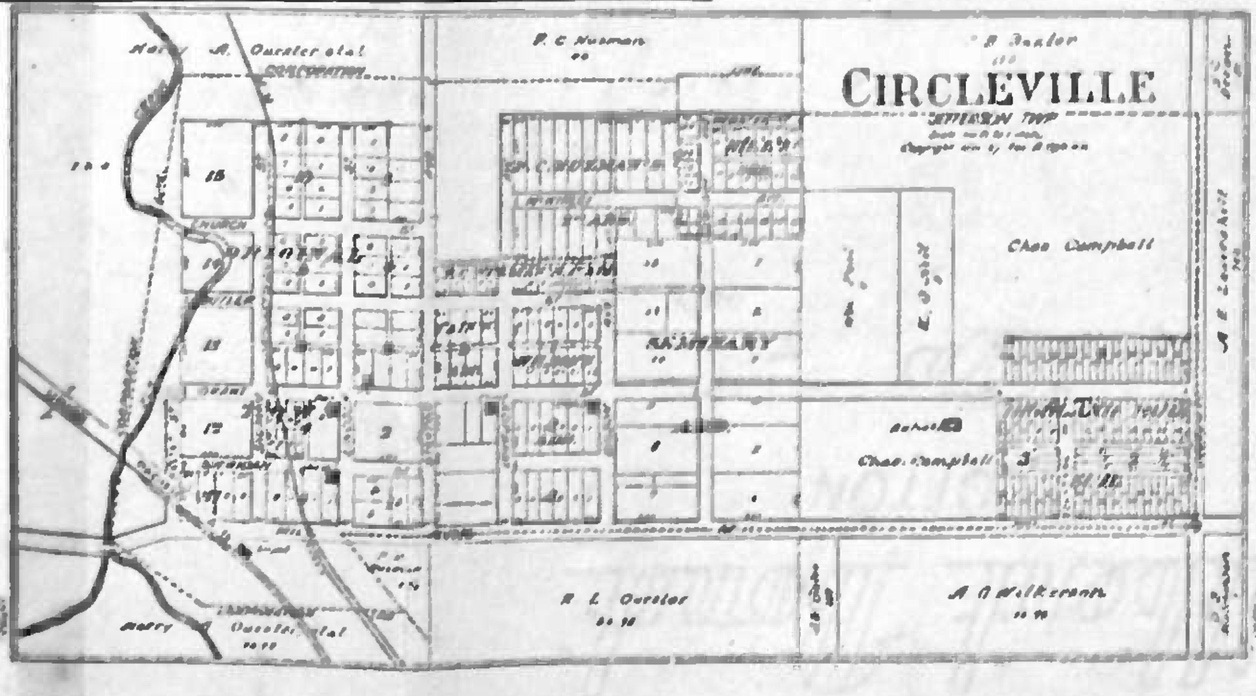
COUNTY SEAT OF JACKSON CO. Ks
FRANKLIN TWP.

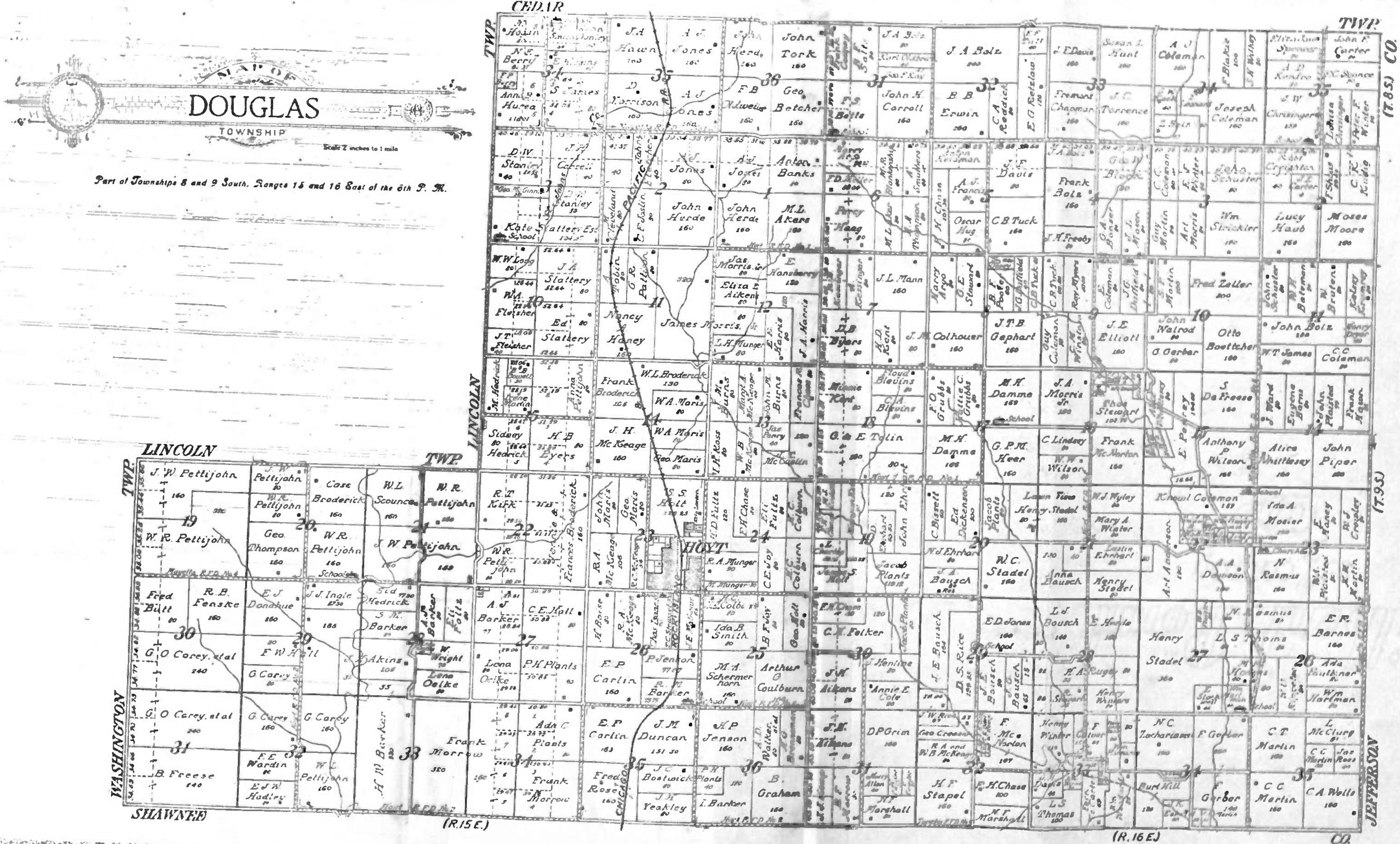
John Kuhl Est
Elk Creek
Geo M Miller
University Add.
Vetters 3rd Add.
Geo N Haas
G Jacobs
W S Brighton
T H Gideon
R Schultz
Park Add.
Original Town
Court House
Seventh
Sixth
Fifth
Fourth
Third
Second
First
Washington
Wyoming
Montana
Idaho
Arizona
Dakota
Colorado
Nebraska
Kansas
Iowa
Wisconsin
New York
Pennsylvania
Ohio
New Jersey
Vermont
Lincoln
West View Add.
Interstate Addition
G W Shields
Reinhard Schultz
City Park
Sunny Slope Farm
S Seypert
La France Fruit & Plant Farm
F W Dixon
O Hackett
J E Root
Peter Barnard
Jas. McKitrick
Banner Creek


WHITING
WHITING TWP
MISSOURI PACIFIC R.R.
Park
POMEROY
PRATT
WHITING
SEARLE
DE FOREST
FIRST
SECOND
THIRD
FOURTH
John Symns
J. A. Fessler
J. H. Smith
D. O. Woodard
Sarah Crawford
T. H. Blake
F. McCurdy
Fred Stone
J. O. Brooks
CHICAGO ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC


NETAWAKA
NETAWAKA TWP
CEMETERY
RAILROAD
ADD.
TOWN
PARK
E. L. Warner
Albert Gerhardt
J. O. Leith


MAYETTA
CEDAR TWP
S. B. Shannon
B. J. Langer
E. J. Langer


CIRCLEVILLE
JEFFERSON TWP
Harry A. Ourster et al
P. C. Hoffman
Chas. Campbell
R. L. Ourster
A. O. Wilkerson
SEMINARY

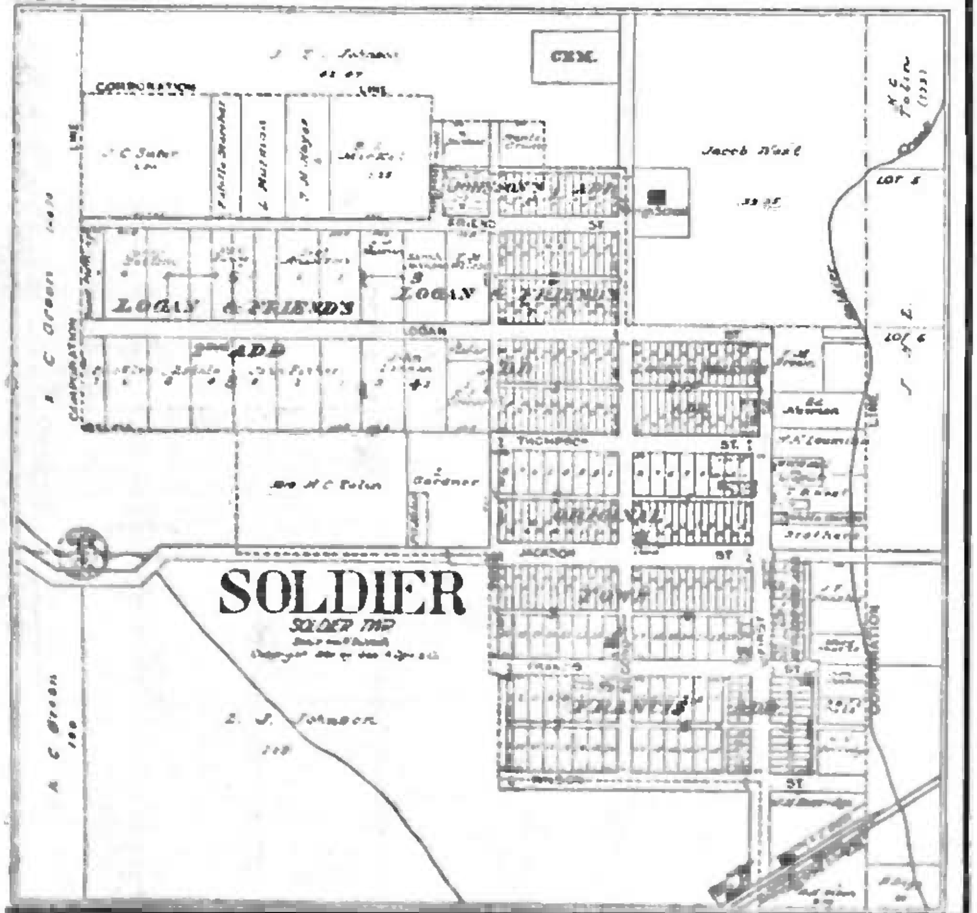


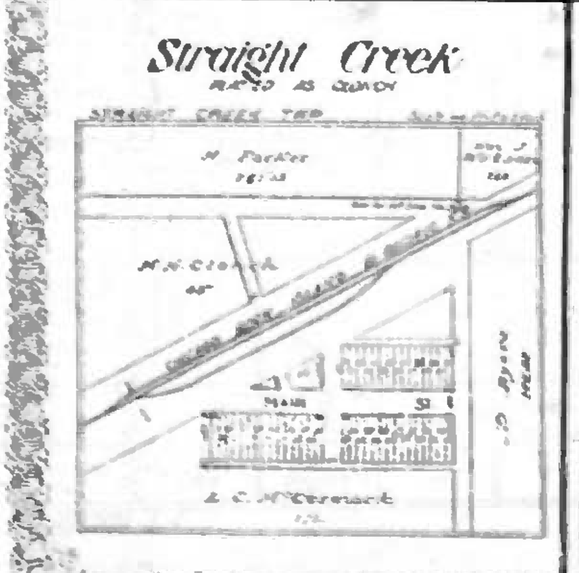
MAP OF DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP

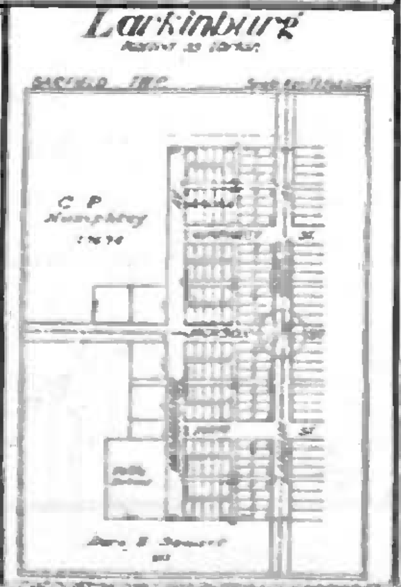
Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

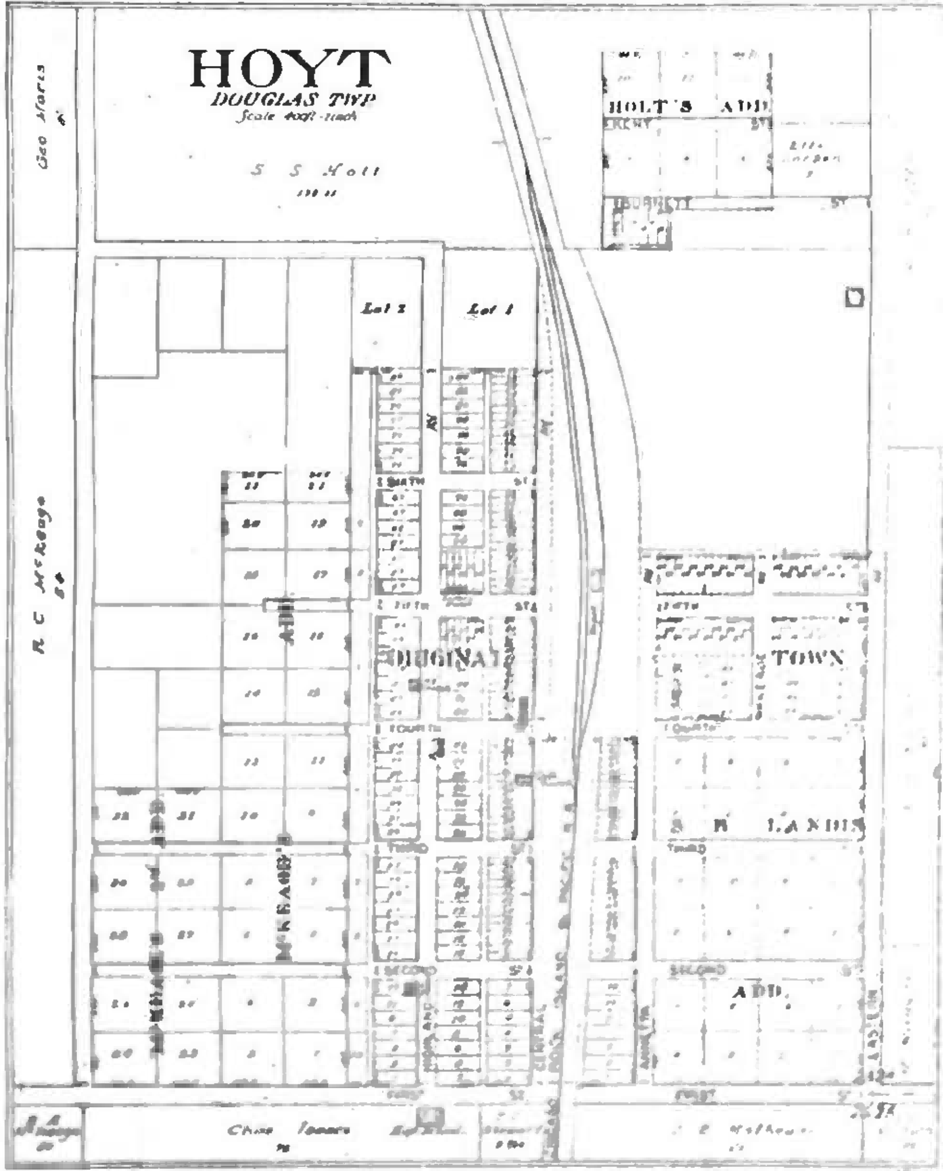
Part of Townships 8 and 9 South, Ranges 15 and 16 East of the 6th P. M.

CEDAR TWP
TWP
CO.
(T.8S)
(T.9S)
LINCOLN TWP
LINCOLN
TWP
WASHINGTON
SHAWNEE
JEFFERSON CO.
(R.15E.)
(R.16E.)
HOYT
PACIFIC R.R.
CHICAGO
J. A. Hawn
A. J. Jones
John Herd
John Tork
Geo. Betcher
F. B. Ndweiler
J. A. Bolz
John H. Carroll
B. B. Erwin
Fremont Chapman
J. C. Torrence
A. J. Coleman
Joseph Coleman
D. W. Stanley
John Herde
Anton Banks
M. L. Akers
Percy Haag
A. J. Francis
Oscar Hug
C. B. Tuck
Frank Bolz
John Schuster
Wm. Strickler
Lucy Haub
Moses Moore
W. W. Long
J. A. Slattery
Ed Slattery
Nancy Haney
James Morris
J. L. Mann
J. M. Colhouer
J. T. B. Gephart
J. E. Elliott
John Walrod
Fred Zoller
Otto Boettcher
John Bolz
C. C. Coleman
Frank Broderick
W. L. Broderick
W. A. Maris
Geo. Maris
J. H. McKeage
Sidney Hedrick
H. B. Byers
Floyd Blevins
M. H. Damme
J. A. Morris Jr.
S. DeFreese
Anthony P. Wilson
Alice Whittlesey
John Piper
J. W. Pettijohn
W. R. Pettijohn
Case Broderick
W. L. Scounce
Geo. Thompson
R. T. Kirk
H. D. Fultz
G. P. M. Heer
W. C. Stadel
Henry Stadel
Knowl Coleman
Ida A. Mosier
Fred Bitt
R. B. Fenske
E. J. Donahue
J. J. Ingle
S. M. Barker
A. J. Barker
C. E. Hall
P. H. Plants
E. P. Carlin
Ida B. Smith
Arthur G. Coulburn
E. D. Jones
L. J. Bausch
L. S. Thoms
E. R. Barnes
G. O. Corey, et al
F. W. Hall
G. Carey
B. Freese
H. W. Barker
Frank Morrow
J. M. Duncan
H. P. Jenson
B. Graham
D. P. Grim
H. F. Stapel
N. C. Zacharias
C. T. Martin
C. C. Martin
C. A. Wells
L. McClurg


SOLDIER
SOLDIER TWP
CEM.
Jacob Nast
J. F. Johnson
CORPORATION LINE
A. C. Green
LOGAN & FRIENDS
LOGAN
ADD
ORIGINAL
TOWN
FRANCIS ADD
THOMPSON ST
JACKSON ST
Mrs M C Tolan
Gardner
L. J. Johnson
M C Tolan
LOT 5
LOT 6


Straight Creek
STRAIGHT CREEK TWP
H. Parker
M. N. Clough
MAIN ST
L. C. McCormack

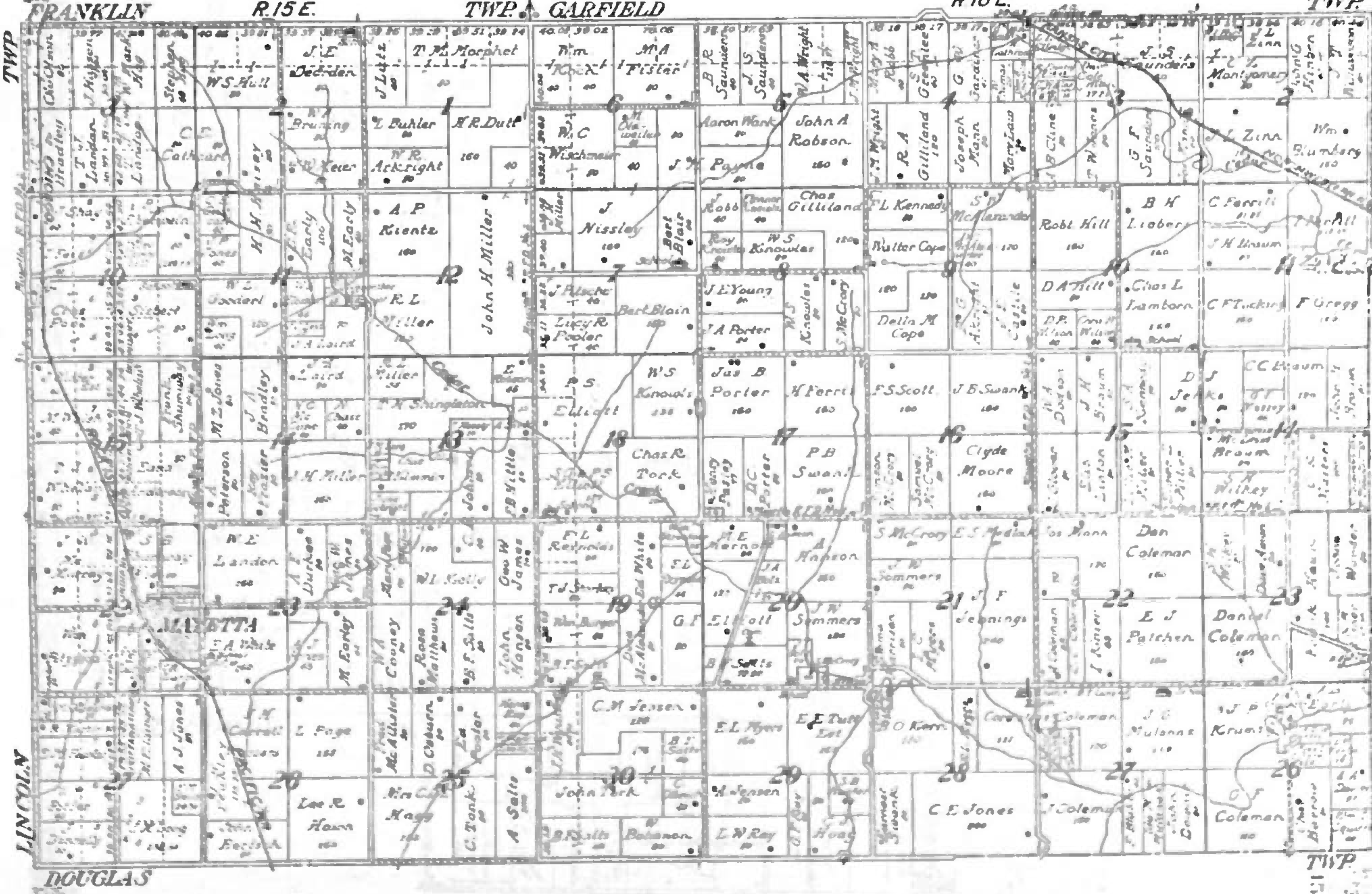

Larkinburg
C P Humphrey


HOYT
DOUGLAS TWP
Scale 400ft - 1inch
S S Holt
HOLT'S ADD
Geo Moris
R C McKeage
Lot 1
Lot 2
ORIGINAL
TOWN
ADD
McKEAGE'S
S. R. LANDIS
ADD
SIXTH
FIFTH
FOURTH
THIRD
SECOND
FIRST
Chas Isaacs

CEDAR
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Part of Township 8 South, Ranges 15 and 16 East of the 6th P.M.

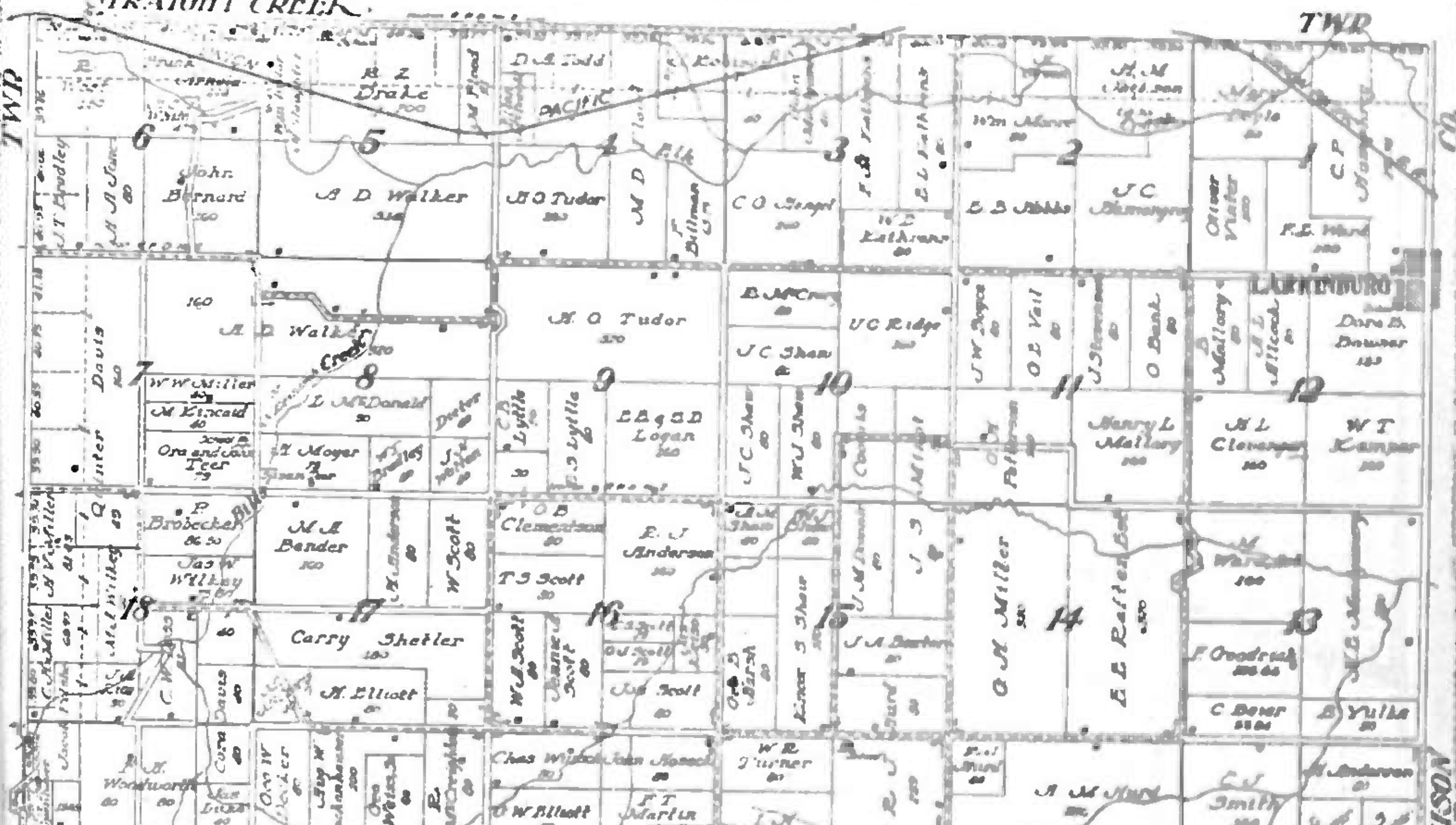


FRANKLIN
R.15E.
TWP. GARFIELD
R16E.
TWP.
TWP
LINCOLN
DOUGLAS
TWP.
J. E. Dearden
T. M. Morphet
Wm. Knox
M. A. Fister
W. S. Hull
J. S. Saunders
W. A. Wright
R. A. Gilliland
Joseph Mann
L. Buhler
H. R. Dutt
W. C. Wischmeier
Aaron Wank
John A. Robson
J. H. Payne
W. R. Arkright
A. P. Kientz
John H. Miller
J. Nissley
Bert Blair
Chas Gilliland
W. S. Knowles
F. L. Kennedy
Walter Cope
Robt Hill
B. H. Lieber
C. Ferrill
J. H. Braun
F. Gregg
C. F. Tucking
Chas L. Lamborn
D. A. Hill
Della M. Cope
J. E. Young
J. A. Porter
Bert Blain
Lucy R. Pooler
R. L. Miller
P. S. Ellicott
W. S. Knowls
Jas B. Porter
H. Ferril
F. S. Scott
J. B. Swank
C. C. Braum
Chas R. Tock
P. B. Swank
Clyde Moore
M. Z. Jones
J. A. Bradley
W. E. Landon
Geo W. James
F. L. Reynolds
Ed White
A. Robson
S. McCrory
Dan Coleman
E. J. Patchen
Daniel Coleman
J. F. Jennings
J. W. Sommers
G. F.
E. Elfolt
W. A. Cooney
Rosa Matthews
B. F. Salts
John Hangan
M. Early
MAYETTA
C. M. Jensen
E. L. Myers
E. E. Tuff Est
B. O. Kerr
J. G. Mulanax
J. P. Krum
C. E. Jones
J. Coleman
C. F. Coleman
A. J. Jones
L. Page
Lee R. Hawn
D. Coburn
C. Tonk
A. Salts
John York
L. W. Ray
Bohanon
W. H. Jensen
J. L. Zinn
J. Zinn
Wm. Blumberg
G. F. Saunders
M. L. Cline
10
11
12
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

MAP OF GARFIELD TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Part of Township 7 South, Range 16 East of the 6th P. M.

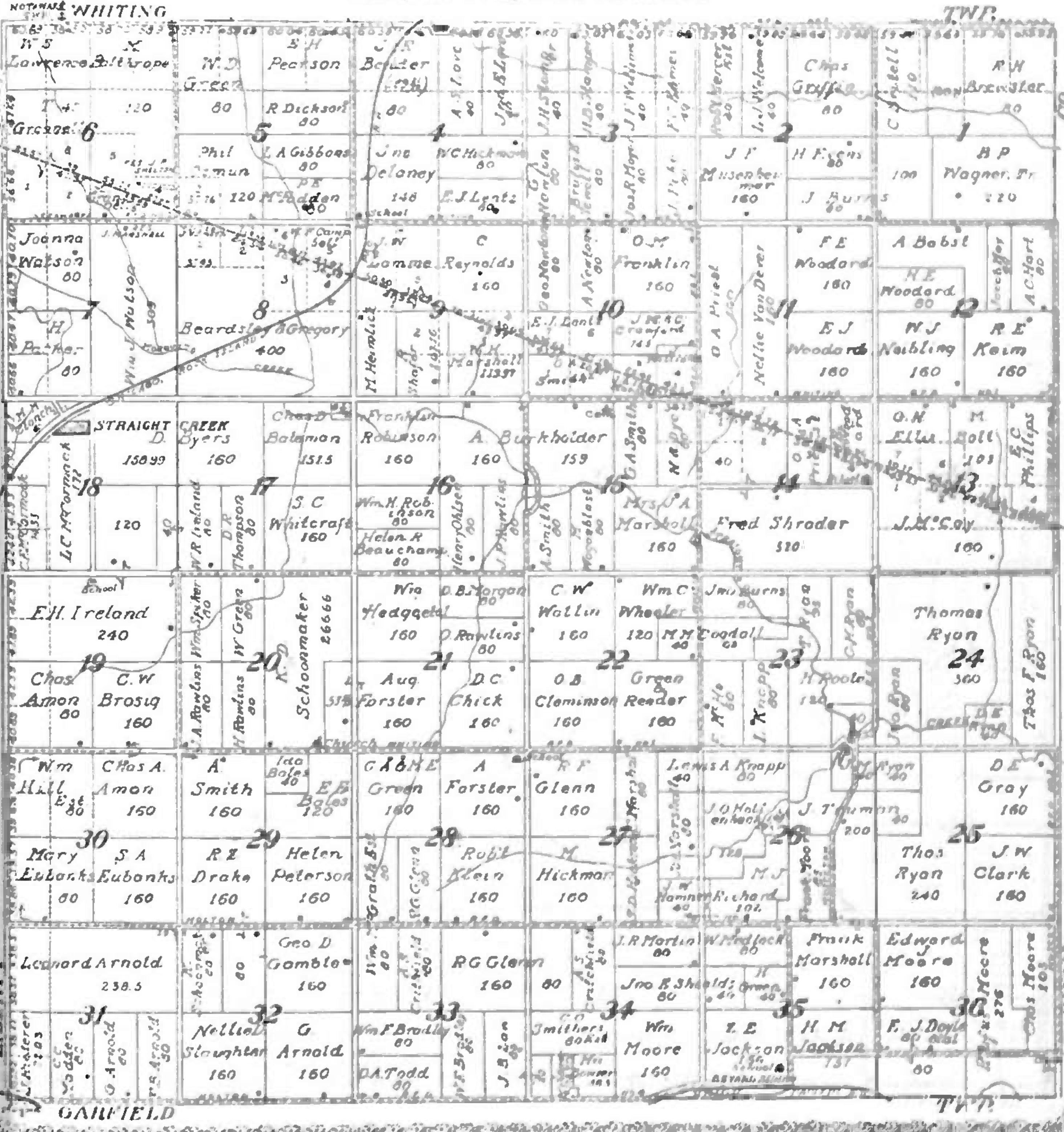

STRAIGHT CREEK TWP
TWP
FRANKLIN
CEDAR TWP
JEFFERSON CO
ATCHISON CO
PACIFIC
Elk
LARKINBURG
BIRMINGHAM
DENISON
SPRING HILL FARM
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
R. Z. Drake 200
D. A. Todd
John Bernard 160
A. D. Walker
M. O. Tudor
C. O. Sengel
W. D. Kathrens
E. B. Nibbs
J. C. Shoemyer
Oliver Vader
F. L. Ward
H. M. Jackson
C. P.
J. T. Endley
B. McCray
U. C. Ridge
J. C. Shaw
J. W. Boyce
O. L. Vail
O. Bush
Dora B. Bowser
W. W. Miller
M. Kincaid
Ora and Jessie Teer
M. Moyer
E. B. & S. D. Logan
C. D. Lytle
J. L. McDonald
Henry L. Mallory
H. L. Clevenger
W. T. Kemper
P. Brobecker
Jas. W. Willey
M. A. Bender
W. Scott
O. B. Clementson
E. J. Anderson
T. J. Scott
Carry Shetler
M. Elliott
O. M. Miller
E. L. Rafter
J. A. Barker
F. Goodrich
C. Beter
B. Yulke
W. R. Turner
Chas. Wilson
John Mosack
C. W. Elliott
F. T. Martin
R. H. Woodworth
J. W. Bradley
John Townsend
R. B. Crozier
Jas. Luke
B. L. Brown
E. B. Board
J. Redshaw
A. M. Hurd
E. J. Smith
J. C. Torrence
H. Anderson
James Bowser
M. E. Morehead
Ed. Patten, Est.
R. Johnson
Ed. Braun
R. C. Tippen
C. Brown
Roy Walker
J. Graham
W. A. Dodson
Ernest Crault
M. R. Manann
Oscar W. Mahoney
Jno. F. Ramey
Thos. Gardiner
Alex Will
Caskey
Mrs. A. Works
C. Nasen
J. Z. Parker
Benj. Deppen
Hazel Farm Dairy
J. M. Cleeland
L. H. Knight
W. C. McFadden
J. L. Wright
Martha Ewing
W. Black
S. M. Shaffer

STRAIGHT CREEK

TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

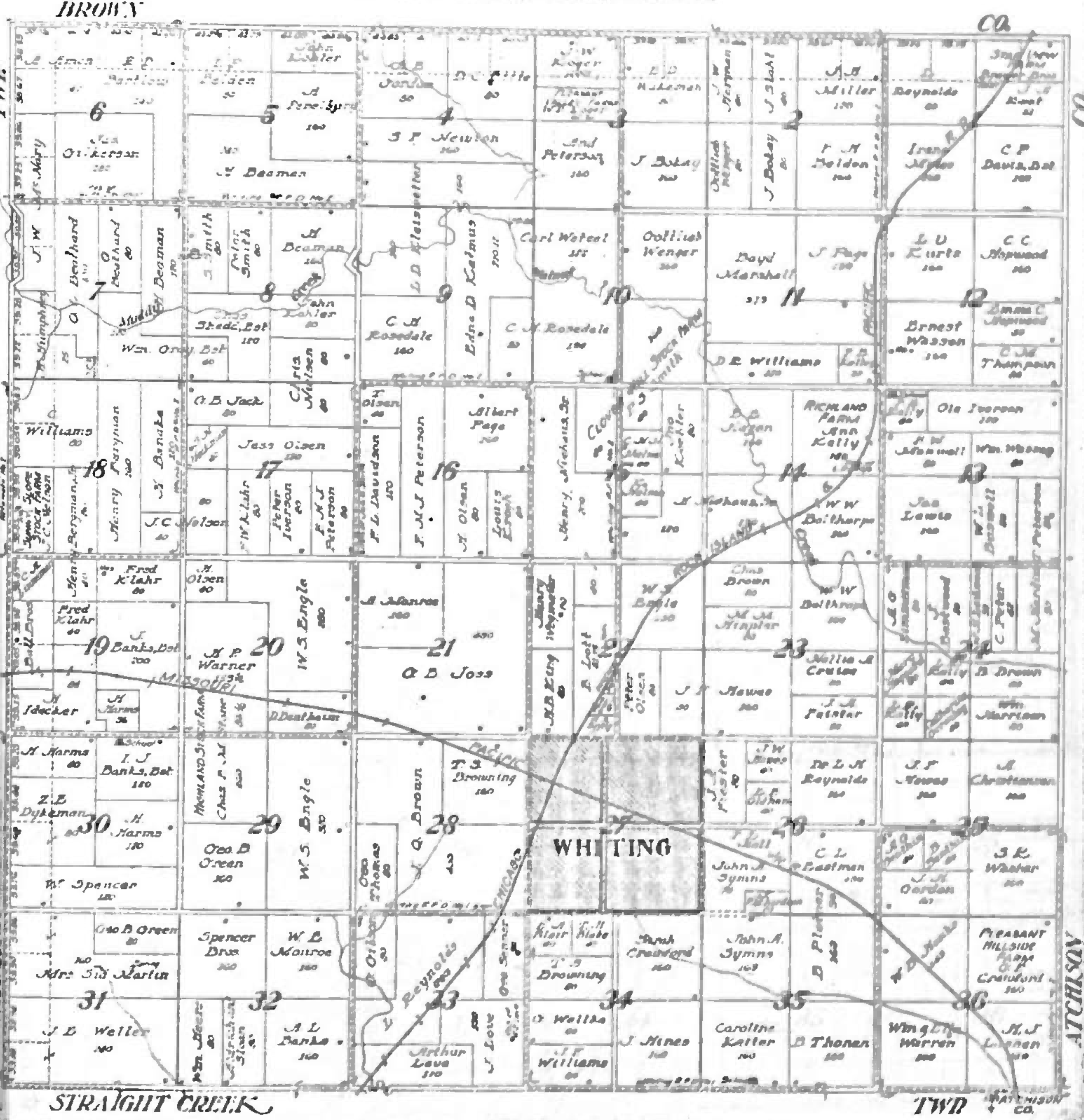
Township 6 South, Range 16 East of the 6th P. M.


WHITING
TWP.
W S Lawrence
X Allthrope
Grecksol
120
6
W D Green
80
E H Pearson
R Dickson
80
5
Phil Damun
L A Gibbons
80
P E McFadden
80
120
J F Beuter
80
A S Love
40
4
Jno Delaney
148
W C Hickman
80
E J Lentz
School
J H Stamper
3
J J Williams
Chas Griffin
80
2
J F Musenberger
160
H Evans
80
J Burns
C Sackett
R H Brewster
80
1
B P Wagner Jr.
120
100
CO.
Joanna Watson
80
7
H Parker
80
Wm J Watson
8
Beardsley & Gregory
400
J W Lomme
C Reynolds
160
9
M Hermlich
W H Marshall
113.37
10
E J Lantz
O M Franklin
160
J M & C Crawford
O A Priest
11
Nellie Van Devere
F E Woodard
160
E J Woodard
160
A Bobst
N E Woodard
80
A C Hart
80
12
W J Neibling
160
R E Keim
160
STRAIGHT CREEK
D Byers
160
158.99
Chas D Bateman
151.5
Franklin Robinson
160
A Burkholder
160
159
O A Smith
40
O H Ellis
M Bolt
103
E C Phillips
18
L C McCormack
120
17
W R Ireland
D R Thompson
S C Whitcraft
160
Wm H Robinson
80
Helen R Beauchamp
80
16
Henry Ohlsen
A Smith
15
Mrs J A Marshall
160
Fred Shrader
320
14
J M Coy
160
13
School
E H Ireland
240
19
Chas Amon
80
C W Brosig
160
Wm Spiker
W Green
20
A Rawlins
H Rawlins
Schoonmaker
266.66
Wm Hedgecock
160
D B Morgan
80
O Rawlins
80
21
Aug Forster
160
D C Chick
160
C W Wollin
160
Wm C Wheeler
120
22
O B Cleminson
160
Green Reeder
160
Jno Burns
80
M M Goodall
40
23
J Knapp
H Poole
120
C H Ryan
Thomas Ryan
360
24
Thos F Ryan
160
Church
Wm Hill Est
80
Chas A Amon
160
30
Mary Eubanks
80
S A Eubanks
160
A Smith
160
Ida Boles
40
E B Boles
120
29
R E Drake
160
Helen Peterson
160
G Acme Green
160
A Forster
160
28
Robt Klein
160
R F Glenn
160
M Hickman
160
27
Marshall
Lewis A Knapp
80
J O Holtenhoff
J Truman
200
26
Hammer
Richard
102
D E Gray
160
25
Thos Ryan
240
J W Clark
160
Leonard Arnold
238.5
Geo D Gamble
160
31
J Kisterer
C C Madden
G Arnold
32
Nellie Slaughter
160
G Arnold
160
R G Glenn
160
80
Wm F Bradley
80
D A Todd
33
J B Lee
C O Smithers
34
J R Martin
80
Jno R Shields
80
W Hedlock
80
Wm Moore
160
T E Jackson
35
Frank Marshall
160
H M Jackson
137
Edward Moore
160
E J Doyle
36
Chas Moore
ATCHISON
GARFIELD
TWP.
LIBERTY

MAP OF WHITING TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 6 South, Range 16 East of the 6th P. M.


BROWN CO.
NETAWAKA TWP.
ATCHISON CO.
STRAIGHT CREEK TWP.
6
5
4
3
2
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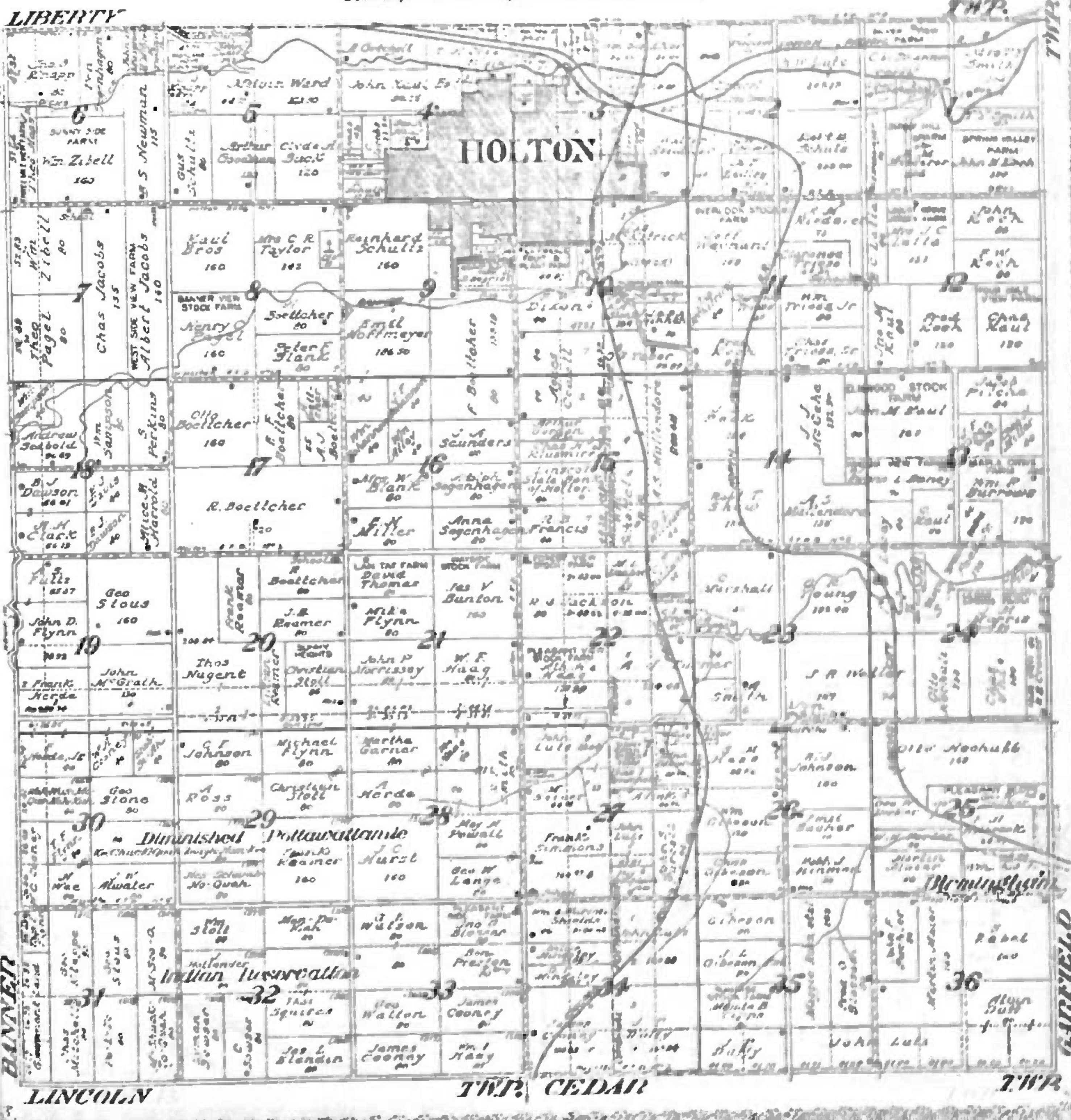
WHITING
J. Kohler
E. F. Barlow
Jas. Gilkerson
F. F. Belden
A. Pfeiffer
Beaman
S. F. Newton
D. C. Little
J. W. Kroger
And Peterson
J. Bokay
J. Stahl
J. Miller
F. M. Belden
Reynolds
Irene Miller
C. P. Davis, Est.
J. W. Hoffman
Gottlieb Wenger
Boyd Marshall
J. Page
L. U. Kurtz
C. C. Hopwood
J. W. Beethard
G. Beethard
Beaman
Smith
Smith
A. Beaman
Muddy Creek
John Kohler
Chas. Shedd, Est.
Wm. Gray, Est.
C. H. Rosedale
C. H. Rosedale
Carl Wetzel
L. D. Kleinsmith
Edna D. Kalmus
Ernest Wasson
Emma C. Hopwood
Thompson
D. E. Williams
Williams
Henry Bergman
Henry Parryman
Banks
J. C. Nelson
G. B. Jack
Chris Nelsen
Jess Olsen
W. Klahr
Peter Iverson
Peterson
Olsen
F. L. Davidson
F. H. J. Peterson
Olsen
Louis Ernst
Albert Page
Henry Niehaus
Niehaus
Richland Farm
Ann Kelly
Ola Iverson
Wm. Wassey
Joe Lewis
W. W. Bolthorpe
Rock Island
Fred Klahr
Fred Klahr
J. Banks, Est.
N. P. Warner
W. S. Engle
G. B. Joss
Missouri Pacific
H. Idecker
H. Harms
Ott
W. S. Engle
Chas. Brown
W. W. Bolthorpe
Nellie A. Cruise
Kelly
D. Brown
J. J. Heiser
H. Harms
I. J. Banks, Est.
Z. E. Dykeman
H. Harms
W. Spencer
Geo. B. Green
W. S. Engle
T. S. Browning
Brown
Chicago
Thomas
Dr. L. H. Reynolds
J. F. Howes
A. Christensen
C. L. Eastman
John A. Symns
J. H. Gordon
S. R. Whaler
Geo. B. Green
Spencer Bros.
W. L. Monroe
Mrs. Sid Martin
Reynolds
T. S. Browning
Sarah Crawford
John A. Symns
B. Pleasanton
Pleasant Hillside Farm
G. F. Crawford
J. E. Weller
A. L. Banks
Arthur Love
J. Love
Wallace
J. F. Williams
J. Hines
Caroline Kaller
B. Thonen
Wm. & Lily Warren
M. J. Lannen

MAP OF FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 7 South, Range 15 East of the 6th P. M.


LIBERTY TWP.
TWP.
BANNER
GARFIELD
LINCOLN TWP.
CEDAR TWP.
HOLTON
Birmingham
Diminished Pottawatomie Indian Reservation
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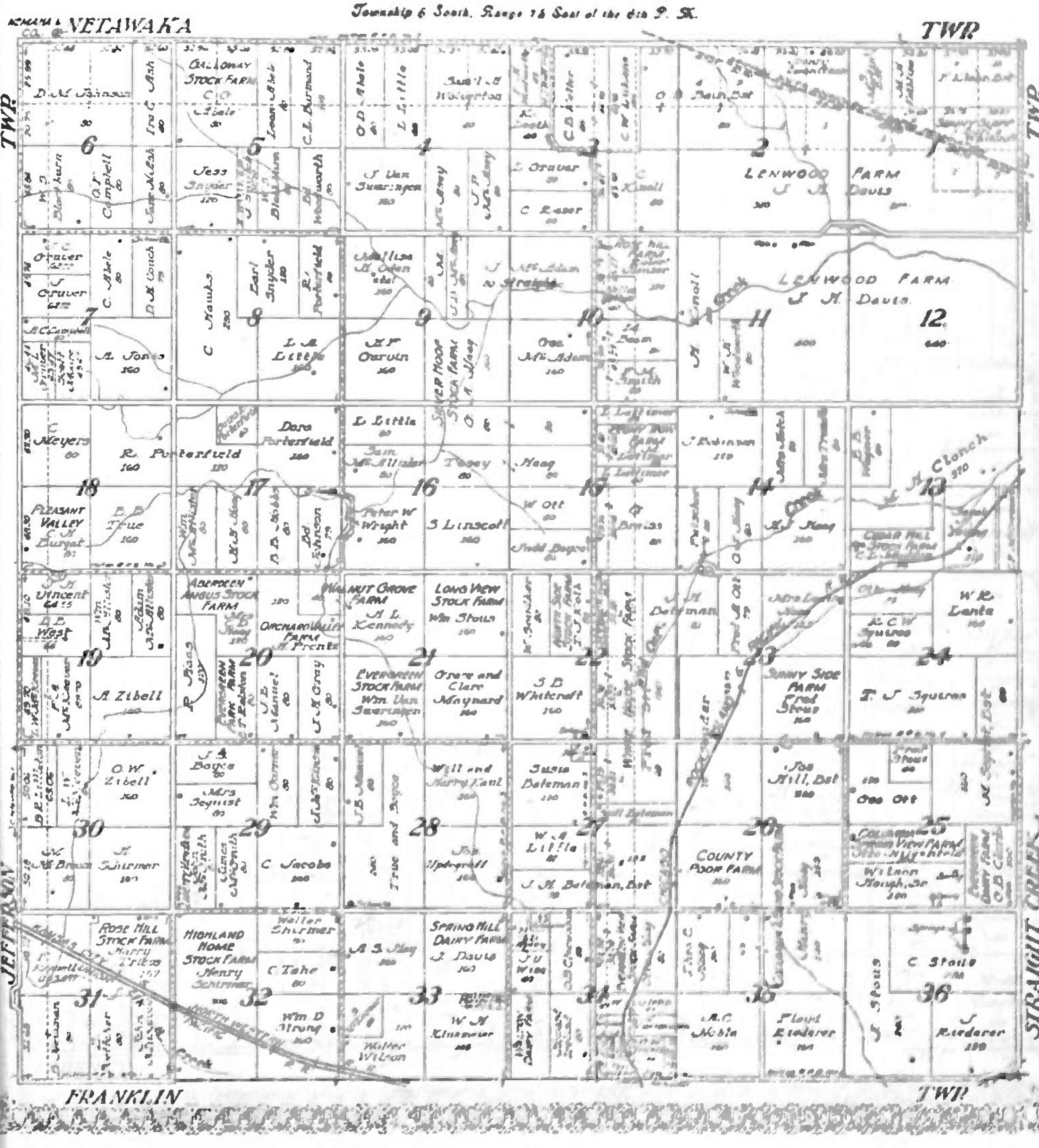
36
Wm. Zibell 160
Sunny Side Farm
Wm. Zibell 80
Chas Jacobs 155
West Side View Farm
Albert Jacobs 140
Theo Pagel 80
Gus Schultz
Arthur Goodman
Clyde A. Buck 120
Adolph Ward
John Kaul Est
Kaul Bros 160
Mrs C R Taylor
Reinhard Schultz 160
Banner View Stock Farm
Henry Pagel 160
Soeltcher 80
Peter F Blank 80
Emil Hoffmeyer 186.50
Otto Boettcher 160
Andrew Seybold
Wm Sampson Jr
S Perkins 80
J. A. Saunders
Blank
Anna Segenhagen 80
F. N. Miller 80
B J Dawson
M. H. Clark
Alice M Harrold
R. Boettcher
Dixon
Lincoln State Bank of Holton
R. J. Francis
Overlook Stock Farm
Clarence Friese
H. M. Friese Jr
Chas Friese Sr
Fred Koch 120
Chas Kaul 120
Spring Valley Farm
John H Koch 100
Elmwood Stock Farm
John M Kaul 160
Wm P Burrows
A. S. Mallendore 130
Geo Slous 160
John D. Flynn
John McGrath 130
Frank Reamer
R. Boettcher
J. B. Reamer
Thos Nugent
Christian Stoll
David Thomas
Mike Flynn 80
John P. Morrissey
Jas V Bunton 160
W. F. Haag
R J Jackson
Young
Marshall
J. R. Weller 197
Smith
Otto Noehulk 160
C. F. Johnson 80
Michael Flynn 80
Martha Garner
Geo Stone 80
A Ross 80
Christian Stoll
A Herde
John Lutz
A. J. Johnson 160
Emil Sucher
Frank Simmons
Geo W Lange
Gibson
J. C. Hurst 160
Frank Reamer 160
J. W. Atwater
Ma-Quah
Wm Stoll 80
J. Walton
Geo Walton
James Cooney
Thos Squires
James Cooney
Wm J Haag
Jos L Blenden
Gibson
Slous
Ferris
Alvin Dull
John Lutz

MAP OF LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 6 South, Range 15 East of the 6th P. M.


NEMAHA CO.
NETAWAKA TWP
TWP
JEFFERSON
STRAIGHT CREEK
FRANKLIN
TWP
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36
D. M. Johnson
Ira G. Ash
GALLOWAY STOCK FARM C. O. Abele
Loan Abel
C. L. Burnand
O. D. Abele
L. Little
Sam'l. B. Wolverton
C. B. Keller
O. D. Bain Est
Lenwood Farm J. H. Davis
W. J. Blackburn
O. F. Campbell
Jess Snyder
Woodworth
J. Van Swearingen
J. P. McElroy
L. Oruver
C. Kimell
C. Raser
C. Oruver
C. Abele
D. H. Couch
C. Hawks
Earl Snyder
R. Porterfield
Mellisa M. Oden
J. McAdam
N. Straight
LENWOOD FARM J. H. Davis
A. C. Campbell
A. Jones
L. M. Little
J. P. Garvin
SHEEP MOOR STOCK FARM
A. Haag
Geo. McAdam
F. M. Smith
C. Meyers
R. Porterfield
Dora Porterfield
L. Little
Sam McAllister
Tooey
Haag
J. Robinson
J. H. Clouch
PLEASANT VALLEY C. M. Burget
E. B. True
Wm. McAllister
B. B. Hobbs
Peter W. Wright
S. Linscott
W. Ott
Amiss
J. M. Haag
CEDAR HILL
H. Vincent
D. E. West
ABERDEEN ANGUS STOCK FARM
Adam McAllister
ORCHARD VIEW FARM H. Prentz
WALNUT GROVE FARM A. L. Kennedy
LONG VIEW STOCK FARM Wm. Stous
J. H. Deteman
W. R. Lantz
C. W. Squires
A. Zibell
R. Haag
EVERGREEN FARM
J. M. Gray
EVERGREEN STOCK FARM Wm. Van Swearingen
Orsen and Clare Maynard
S. B. Whitcraft
SUNNY SIDE FARM Fred Stous
T. J. Squires
O. W. Zibell
J. A. Boyle
Mrs. Seyrist
Will and Harry Lanl
Susie Deteman
Joe Hill, Est
Geo. Ott
M. McBrain
Schirmer
C. Jacobs
True and Boyce
Joe Updegraff
W. A. Little
J. M. Deteman, Est
COUNTY POOR FARM
COLUMBIA VIEW FARM
Wilson Hough, Sr.
DAIRY FARM C. B. Clark
ROSE HILL STOCK FARM Harry Bribbs
HIGHLAND HOME STOCK FARM Henry Schirmer
Walter Shirmer
C. Tabe
A. S. May
SPRING HILL DAIRY FARM J. Davis
C. Stous
Wm. D. Strong
Walter Wilson
W. M. Klinkenner
A. C. Noble
Floyd Enderer
J. Stous
J. Enderer
NORTH WESTERN R.R.
Creek

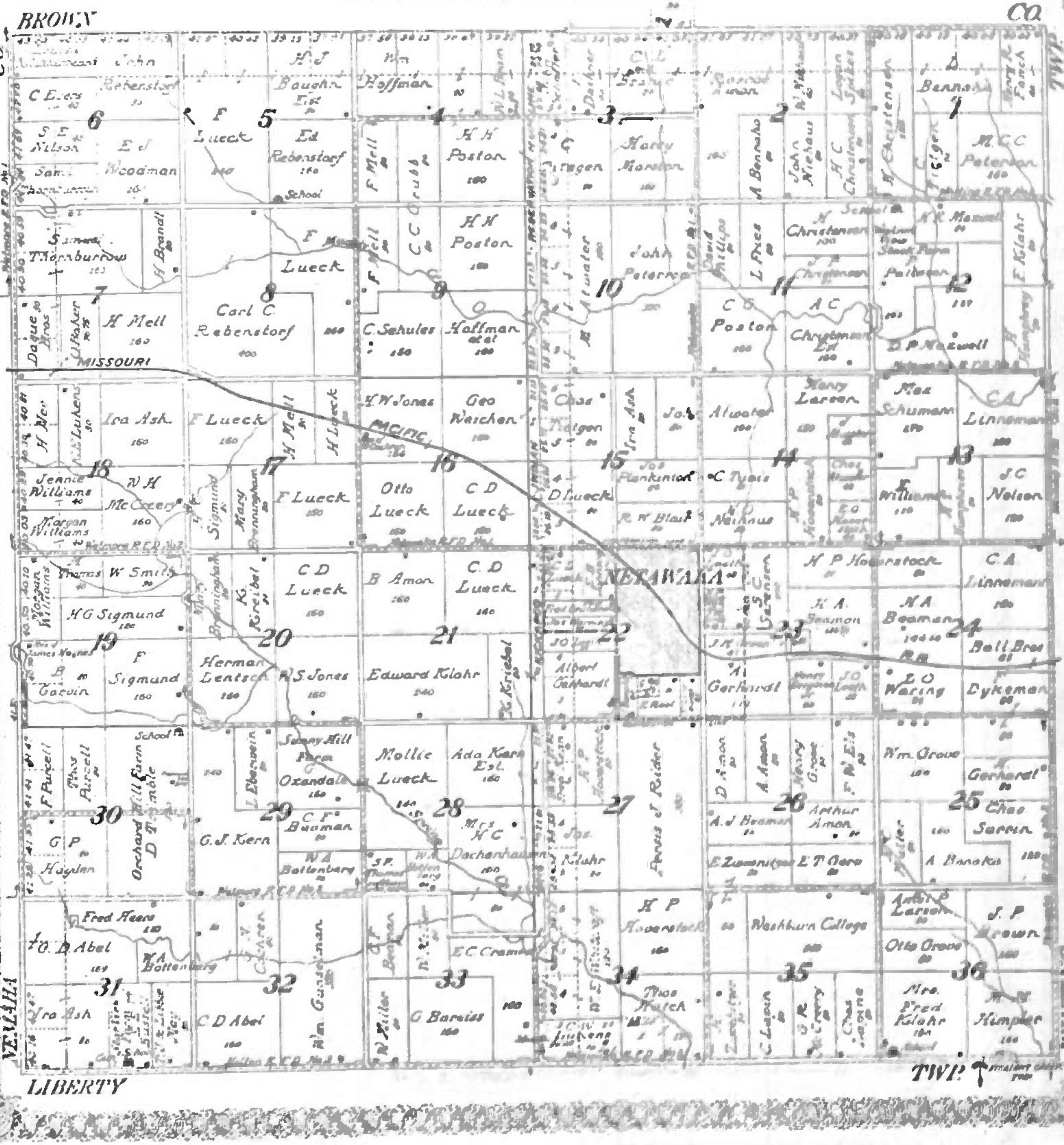
MAP OF

NETAWAKA

TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 5 South, Range 14 East of the 6th P.M.


BROWN
CO.
CO.
TWP.
N
6
5
4
3
2
1
C Ebers 80
John Rebenstorf 80
H J Baughn Est
Wm Hoffman
C L Evans
Bennaka
S E Nilson
E J Woodman 160
F Lueck 160
Ed Rebenstorf 160
School
F Mell
C C Grubb
H H Poston 160
C Ostegen
Harry Marston
A Bennaka
John Niehaus
H C Christensen
H Christensen
M C C Peterson 160
Saml Thornburrow
Samuel Thornburrow 160
H Brandt
F Lueck
F Mell
C C Grubb
H H Poston 160
A Atwater
John Peterson
David Phillips
L Fries
H Christensen 160
School
Maple Grove Stock Farm
Patterson
A R Maxwell
F Klahr
7
8
9
10
11
12
Dague Bros
J Faber
H Mell 160
Carl C Rebenstorf 400
C Schules 160
Hoffman et al 160
C O Poston 160
A C Christensen Est 160
D P Maxwell
MISSOURI
PACIFIC
H Mell
H Lukens
Ira Ash 160
F Lueck 160
H Mell
H Lueck
H W Jones
Geo Watchen 160
Chas Tidgen
Ira Ash
Jos Atwater 160
Henry Larsen
Max Schumann
C A Linneman 160
18
17
16
15
14
13
Jennie Williams
W H McCreery 160
Sigmund
Mary Brenningham
F Lueck 160
Otto Lueck 160
C D Lueck 160
Jos Plankinton
C Tyner
D Lueck
R W Blair
N Neihaus
H P Haverstock
E Williams
J C Nelson 160
Morgan Williams
Netawaka R.F.D. No. 2
Morgan Williams
Thomas W Smith
H G Sigmund 160
Mary Brenningham
K Kriebel
C D Lueck 160
B Amon 160
C D Lueck 160
NETAWAKA
S C Sorensen
H P Haverstock
C A Linneman 160
N A Beamon
N A Beamon
19
20
21
22
23
24
B Garvin
F Sigmund 160
Herman Lentsch 160
R S Jones 160
Edward Klahr 240
K Kriebel
Albert Gerhardt
A Gerhardt
J O Lough
E O Waring
Dykeman
Bell Bros
School
F Purcell
Thos Purcell
Orchard Hill Farm D Trimble
L Ebenwein
Sunny Hill Farm
G Oxandale 160
Mollie Lueck
Ada Kern Est 160
Angus J Rider
D Amon
A Amon
Henry Grove
F W Eis
Wm Grove
A Gerhardt
30
29
28
27
26
25
G P Haydon
G J Kern
C F Beaman
Mrs H C Dochenhausen 160
Jos Klahr
A J Beaman
Arthur Amon
E Zimmerman
E T Ozro
Chas Sarren
A Bennaka
W A Bottenberg
Netawaka R.F.D. No. 1
Fred Hearn 160
C D Abel 160
W A Bottenberg
V Cochran
Wm Guseman
Beaman
E C Cramer
H P Haverstock 160
Washburn College
Otto Grove
A Larsen
J P Brown
31
32
33
34
35
36
Ira Ash
C D Abel 160
W Miller
G Barsiss 160
Thos Hatch
C Logan
J R McCreery
Chas Zimmerman
Mrs Fred Klahr 160
Kimpler 160
School
NEMAHA
LIBERTY
TWP.
WHITING
TWP.

MAP OF LINCOLN TOWNSHIP

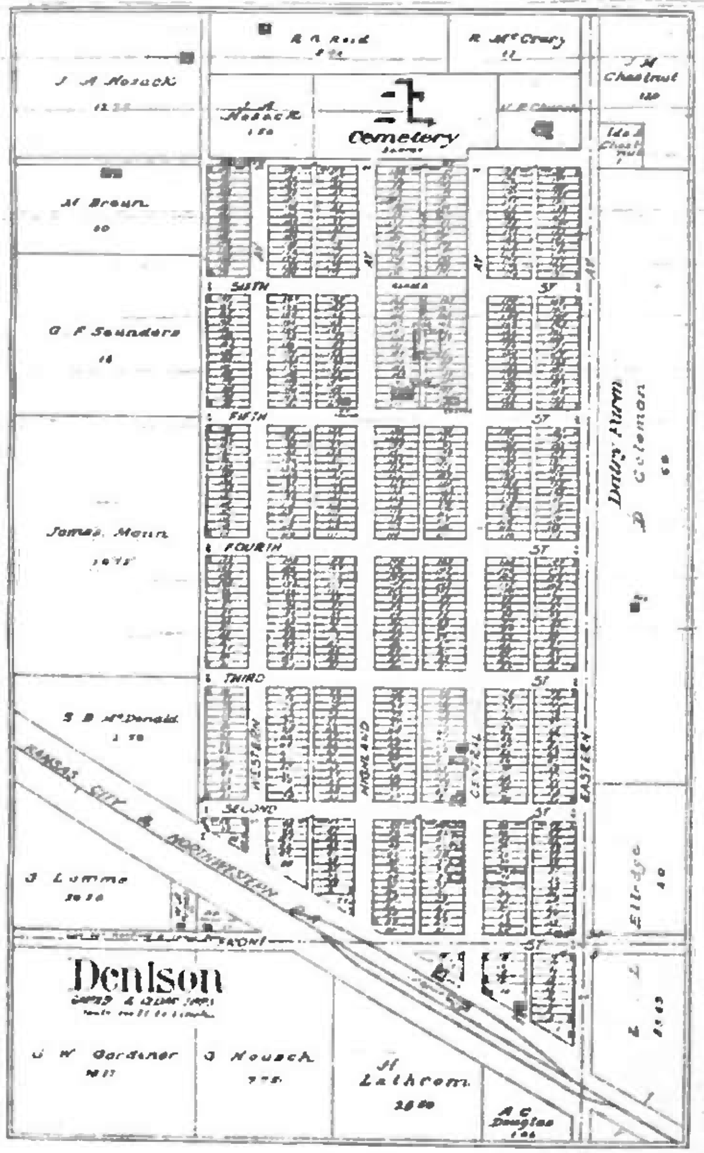
Scale 1½ inches to 1 mile

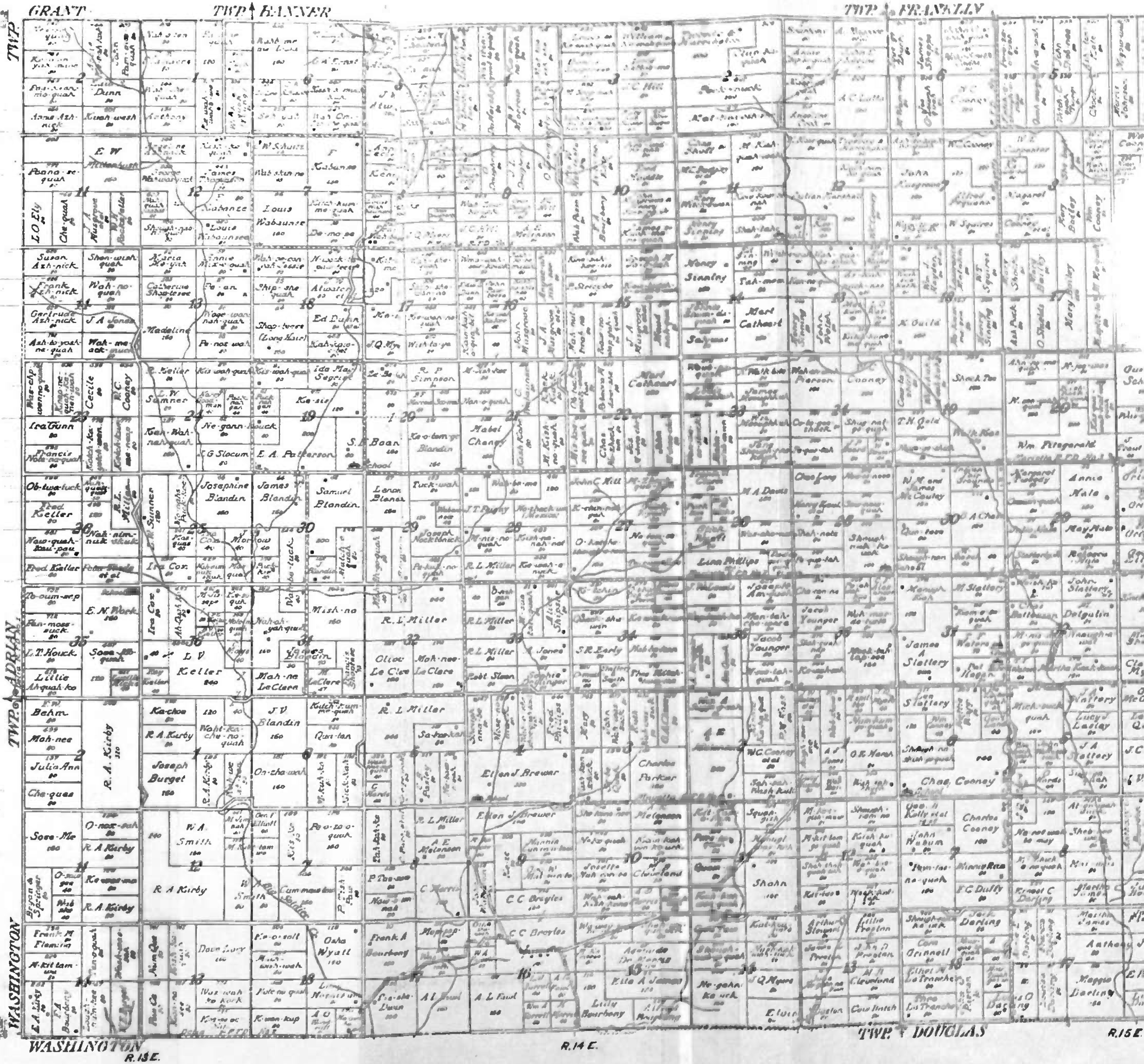
DIMINISHED POTTAWATTOMIE INDIAN RESERVATION

Township 8 South, Range 14 East,

Part of Township 8 South, Ranges 13 and 15 East

and Part of Township 9 South, Ranges 13 14 and 15 East of the 6th P.M.


Cemetery
Denison
Kansas City & Northwestern
Dairy Farm
J A Hosack
J M Chestnut
R A Reid
R McCrary
M Braun
G F Saunders
James Mann
S B McDonald
J Lamme
J W Gardner
J Hosack
H Lathrom
A C Douglas
D Coleman
Ellridge
Sixth
Fifth
Fourth
Third
Second
Front
Western
Highland
Central
Eastern

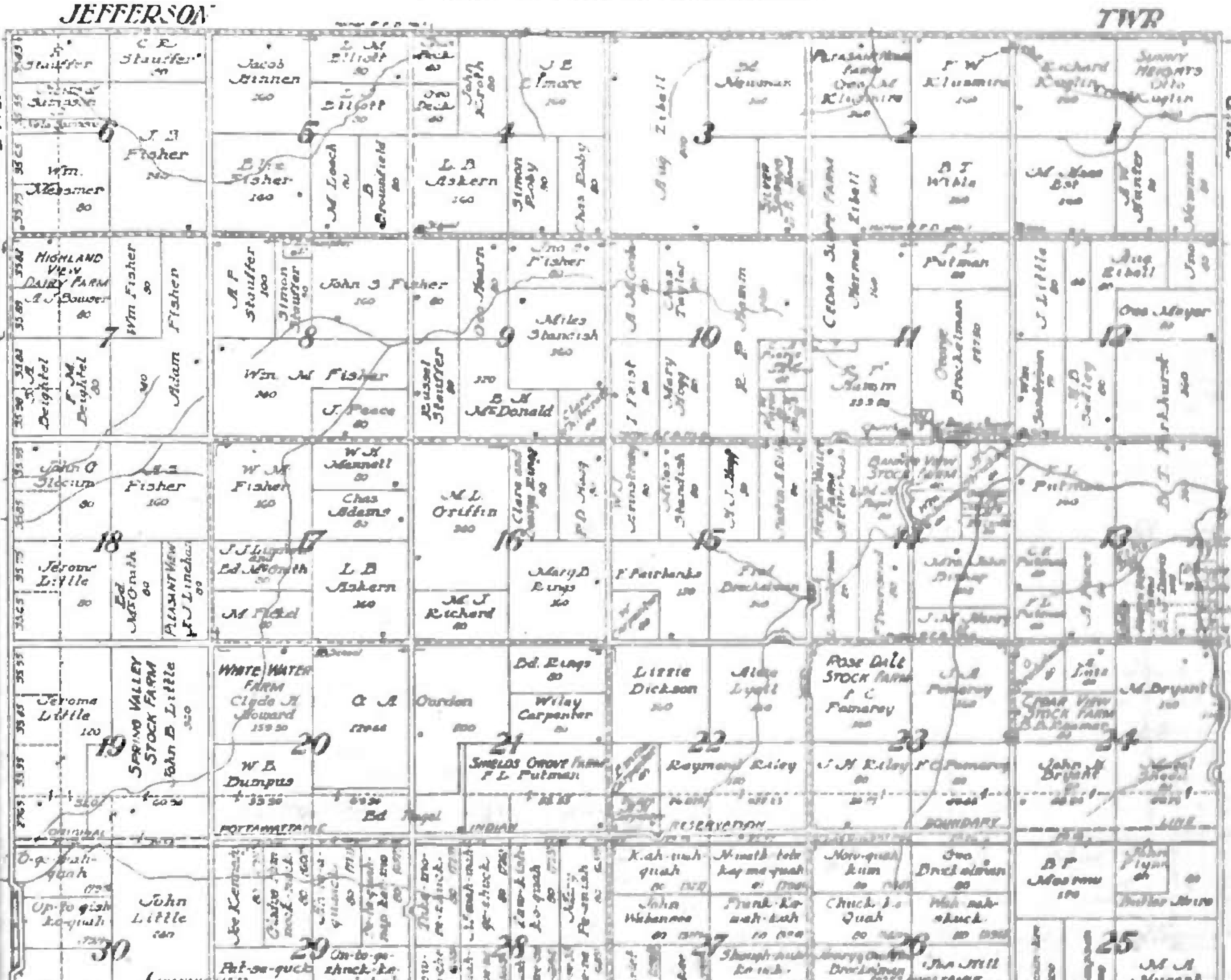

TWP GRANT
TWP BANNER
TWP FRANKLIN
TWP ADRIAN
TWP WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON
TWP DOUGLAS
R.13 E.
R.14 E.
R.15 E.
School
Samuel Blandin
James Blandin
Josephine Blandin
L V Keller
R A Kirby
R L Miller
Ellen J Brewer
C C Broyles
Charles Porter
Chas Cooney
James A Slattery
Jacob Younger
Mart Cathcart
Nancy Sinning
E A Patterson
S B Boan
Mabel Chaney
Wm Fitzgerald

BANNER

TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 7 South, Range 14 East of the 6th P. M.


JEFFERSON
TWP
TWP
TWP
GRANT
FRANKLIN
LINCOLN
TWP
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C. E. Stauffer
Wm. Messmer
J. B. Fisher
Jacob Binnen
L. M. Elliott
Elliott
Ellis Fisher
M. Leach
B. Brownfield
L. B. Askern
Simon Roby
Chas Roby
J. E. Elmore
Aug Zibell
M. Neuman
Pleasant View Farm Geo. M. Klusmire
F. W. Klusmire
B. T. Wible
Richard Kuglin
Sunny Heights Otto Kuglin
M. Mess Est
A. W. Hunter
Highland View Dairy Farm A. J. Bowser
Wm Fisher
Adam Fisher
F. M. Beightel
A. P. Stauffer
Simon Stauffer
John S. Fisher
Wm. M. Fisher
J. Peace
Russel Stauffer
B. M. McDonald
Miles Standish
Jno. S. Fisher
Chas Taylor
Mary Hoy
J. Feist
R. P. Mamm
Cedar Shade Farm Herman Zibell
R. F. Mamm
Oscar Brockelman
F. L. Putman
J. Little
Aug Zibell
Geo. Moyer
W. D. Salley
D. T. Parkhurst
John C. Slocum
J. B. Fisher
W. M. Fisher
W. H. Mannell
Chas Adams
M. L. Griffin
Clara and Mary Rings
P. D. Hoag
Miles Standish
H. J. Hopp
Maple View Stock Farm
F. L. Putman
Jerome Little
Ed McGrath
Pleasant View F. J. Linehan
J. J. Linehan and Ed McGrath
M. Fickel
L. B. Askern
M. J. Richard
Mary B. Rings
F. Fairbanks
Fred Brockelman
Mrs. John Bishop
J. M. Moore
Jerome Little
Spring Valley Stock Farm John B. Little
White Water Farm Clyde H. Howard
W. B. Dumpus
G. A. Gordon
Ed. Rings
Wiley Carpenter
Shields Grove Farm F. L. Putman
Ed Angel
Little Dickson
Alice Lyell
Raymond Raley
Rose Dale Stock Farm F. C. Pomeroy
J. A. Pomeroy
J. M. Raley
F. C. Pomeroy
Clear View Stock Farm
M. Bryant
John H. Bryant
POTTAWATTAMIE
INDIAN
RESERVATION
BOUNDARY
LINE
O-ge-mah-quah
Up-to-qish-ko-quah
John Little
Quo-she
(DIMINISHED)
Joe Walsh
Joe Kennedy
Pat-se-quck
On-to-ge-shuck-ke-tuck-kuk
James Meough-ge
Frank Kewan-kuk
Kah-tuh-quah
John Wabansee
Neuah-ke-hay-me-quah
Frank Ko-wah-kah
Shaugh-nuck
Nou-quah-kum
Chuck-ke-quah
Geo. Brockelman
Wah-nah-shuck
Mary Cook
John Hill
POTTAWATTAMIE
R. Kuglin
Wallas-me-no-gua-ko-nek
B. F. Moseman
Dollar Moore
M. A. Nugent
C. Thompson
Government Land
Frank N. Shurtleff
Wal-shug-gin
High View Joe Kennedy
Mah-go-quah
Shen-wash-qua
Kish-ko-quah
Pan-an-tah
INDIAN
James Thompson
Musgrove and Sinking
M. Mayus
J. L. Evans
Wish-ke-shaw
Sophia
Anthony Wilch-ke
Joseph Blandin
Mary Blandin
Elizabeth Mi-ko-quah-nuk
Pat-no-nuk
Tah-tah-suck
L. Danner
Tweedy and Harrington
J. A. Munger
RESERVATION
Wm Tweedy
Mattie B. Haas
Lucy Blandin
James Kewah-quah
Martha Meough-gee
Kish-me-quah
Maomah Oea
Jno Grinnell
Gazey Grinnell
Carl Grinnell

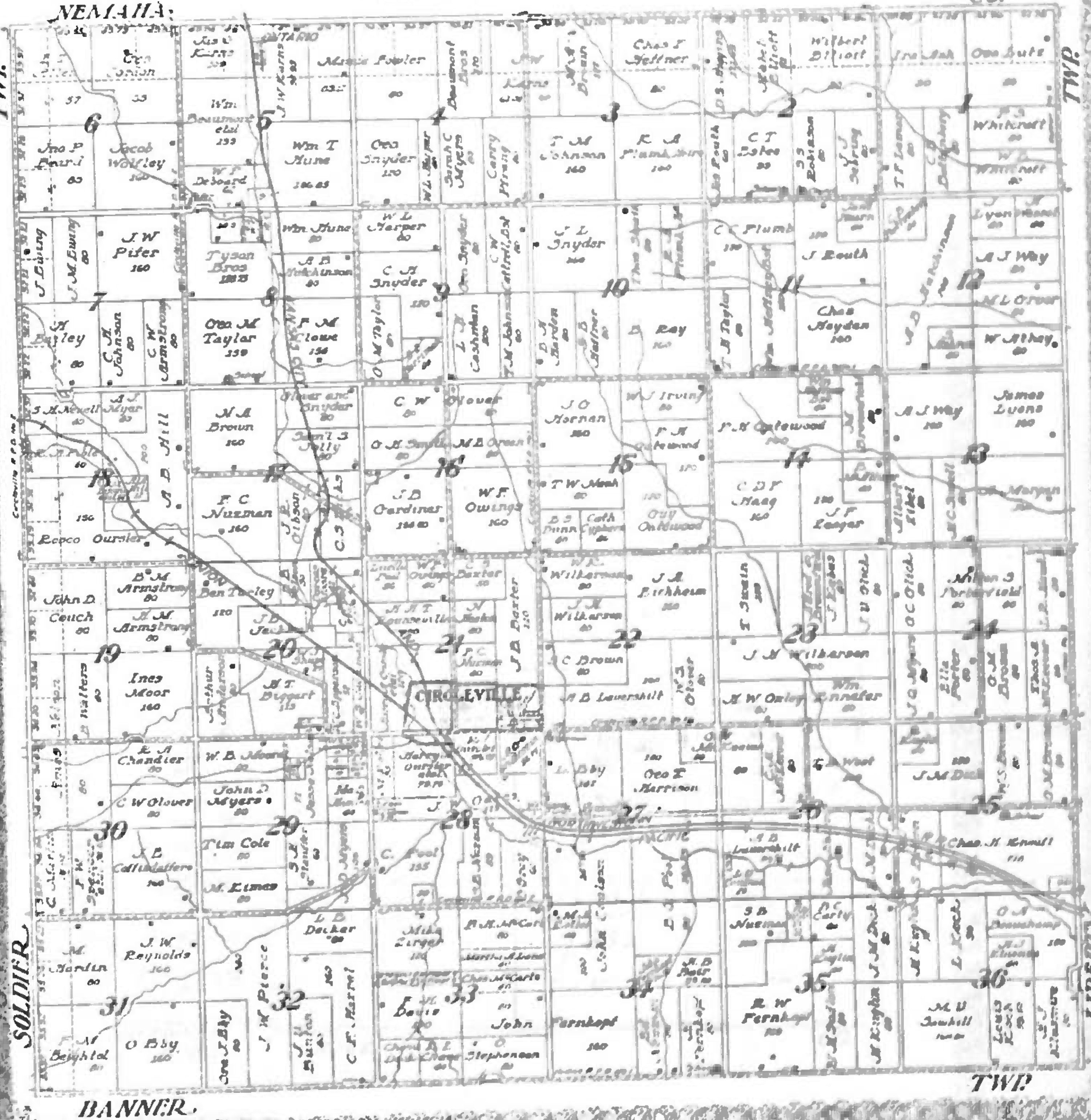
MAP OF

JEFFERSON

TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 6 South, Range 14 East of the 6th P. M.


NEMAHA CO.
TWP.
SOLDIER TWP.
BANNER
LIBERTY TWP.
CIRCLEVILLE
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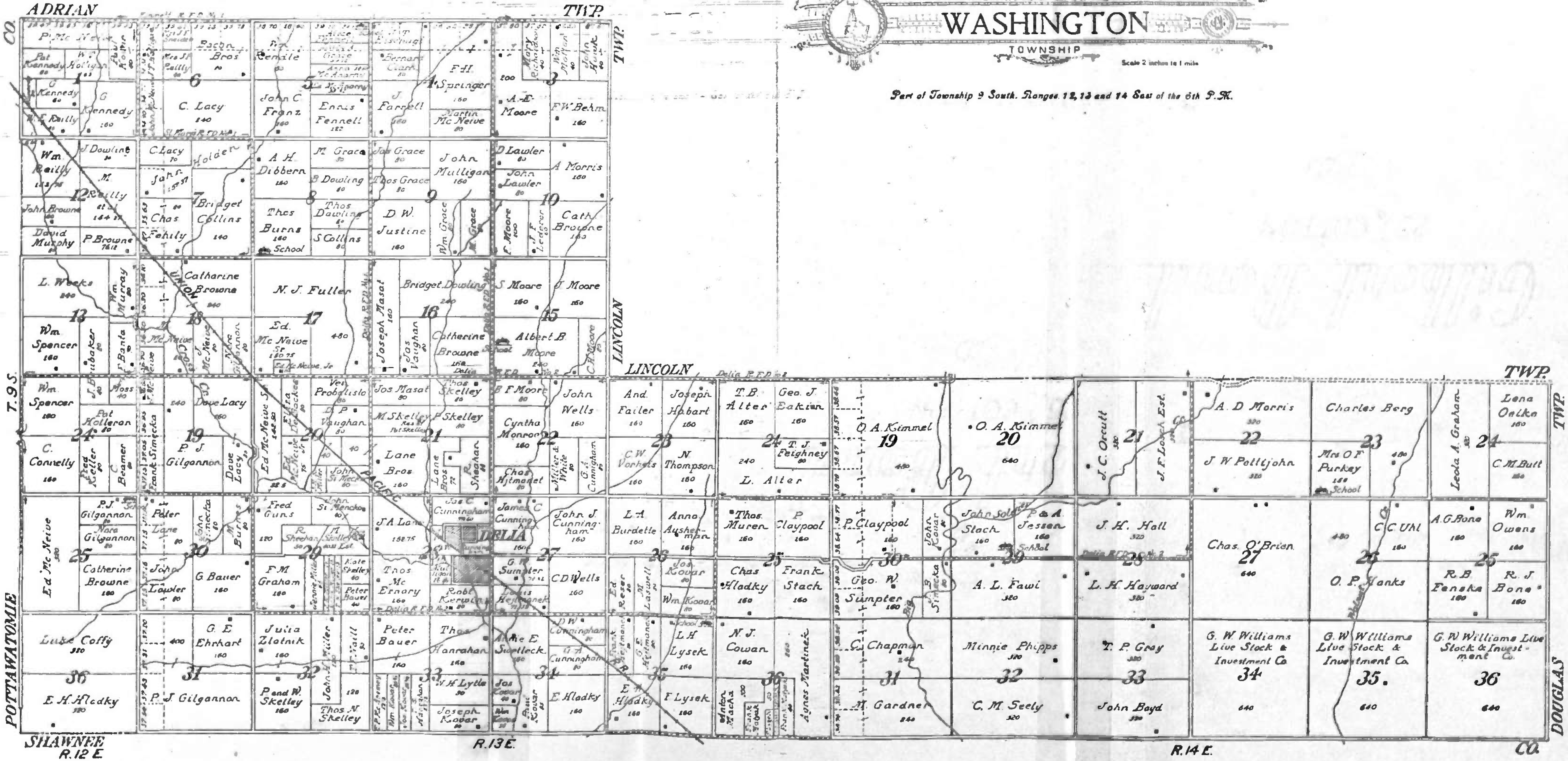
Jno P Beard
Jacob Woolley
Wm Beaumont etal
J W Karns
Mamie Fowler
Beaumont Bros
Geo Snyder
T M Johnson
Chas F Heffner
C T Estes
Wilbert Elliott
Geo Lutz
W P Whitcraft
J W Pifer
Tyson Bros
Wm Hune
W L Harper
A B Hutchinson
C H Snyder
C L Snyder
C C Plumb
J South
A J Way
Chas Hayden
M L Orver
W Athey
Geo M Taylor
F M Clowe
Ray
Glover and Snyder
C W Glover
J O Hornan
W J Irving
P H Calewood
James Lyons
N A Brown
A D Hill
F C Nuzman
J B Gardiner
W F Owings
T W Monk
Guy Calewood
C D F Haag
J F Zeeyer
Roscoe Oursler
John D Couch
B M Armstrong
H M Armstrong
Ben Tarley
J B Baxter
W K Wilkerson
J A Eichhorn
J M Wilkerson
Ines Moor
H T Biggart
A C Brown
A B Lowershill
W W Onley
Wm Ennefer
E A Chandler
W B Moore
John D Myers
C W Glover
Geo T Harrison
J M Dix
Tim Cole
M Kimes
J E Colfindaffers
C Pool
A B Lowershill
Chas H Knoll
M Hardin
J W Reynolds
L B Decker
J W Pierce
C F Harrel
F M Davis
John Stephenson
Fernkopf
S B Nuzman
R W Fernkopf
L Keck
M U Sowhill
F M Beightol
O Eby
Ora J Eby

MAP OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

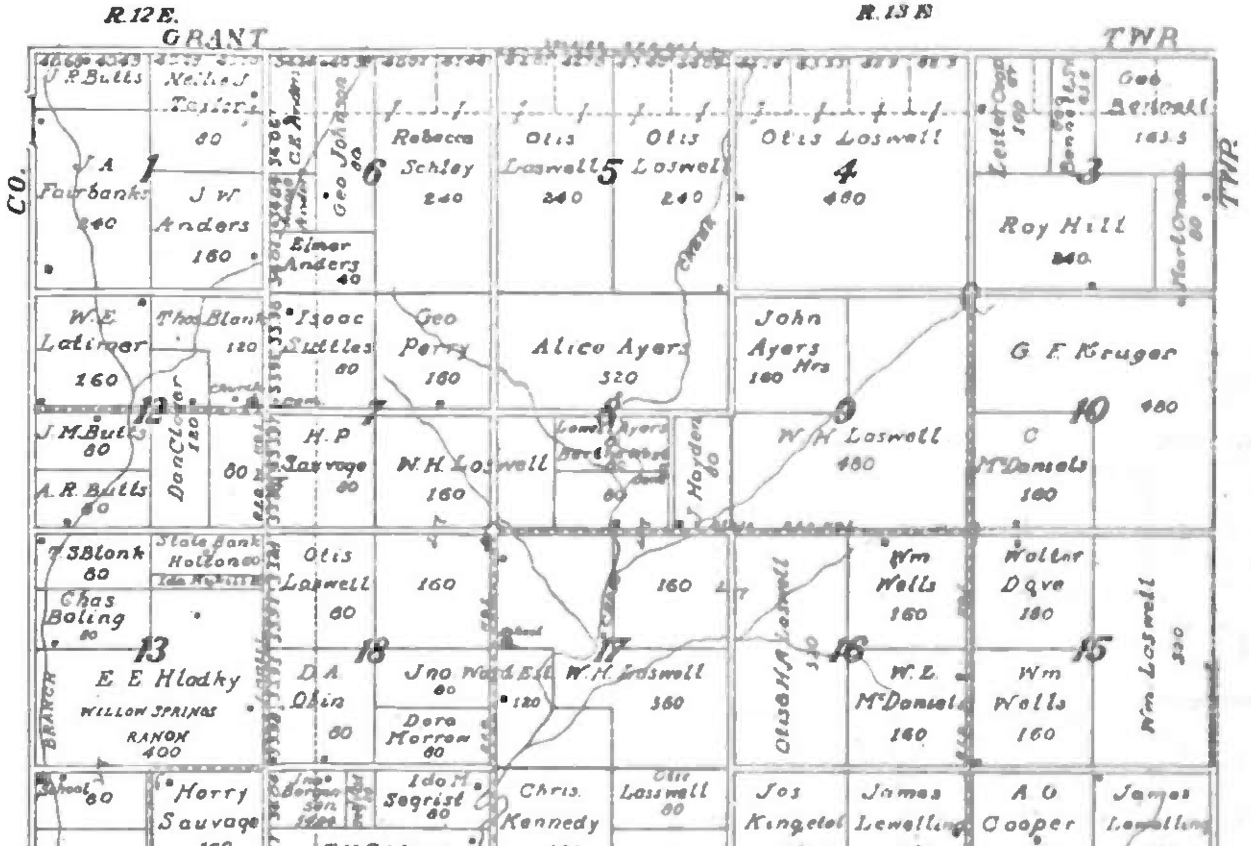
Part of Township 9 South, Ranges 12, 13 and 14 East of the 6th P.M.


ADRIAN TWP.
CO.
TWP.
LINCOLN
LINCOLN
TWP.
T. 9 S.
POTTAWATOMIE
SHAWNEE
R. 12 E.
R. 13 E.
R. 14 E.
DOUGLAS
CO.
UNION PACIFIC
DELIA
Delia R.F.D. No. 2
School
P. McNeive
Pat Kennedy
M. Holligan
Paul Kohn
G. Kennedy
W. F. Reilly
G. Kennedy 160
1
Bach Bros
Mrs. J. P. Reilly
6
C. Lacy 240
John C. Frantz 160
5
Ennis Fennell 182
Bernard Clark
J. Farrell 160
F. H. Springer 160
Martin McNeive 80
4
Mary Richardson
Wm. Holland
John Hauck
3
A. E. Moore 200
F. W. Behm 160
Wm. Reilly
J. Dowling
M. Reilly
12
John Browne
David Murphy
P. Browne 78.18
C. Lacy 70
John
Holden
7
Bridget Collins 140
Chas. Fehily
A. H. Dibbern 160
M. Grace
B. Dowling 80
8
Thos Burns 160
Thos Dowling
S. Collins 80
Jas Grace 80
Thos Grace 80
John Mulligan 160
9
D. W. Justine 160
Wm. Grace
M. Grace
D. Lawler 80
John Lawler 80
A. Morris 160
10
P. Moore 100
J. F. Lederer
Cath. Browne 160
L. Weeks 240
Wm. Murray
13
Wm. Spencer 160
J. Brubaker
J. Banta
Catharine Browne 240
18
J. McNeive
Nora Gilgannon
N. J. Fuller
17
Ed. McNeive Sr. 150.75
Ed. McNeive Jr.
480
Joseph Masat 160
Bridget Dowling 240
16
Jas Vaughan
Catherine Browne 160
S. Moore 160
J. Moore 160
15
Albert B. Moore 240
C. Moore
Wm. Spencer 160
J. Moss
Pat Holleran 80
24
C. Connelly 160
Fred Keller
C. Beamer
Frank Simecka
240
Dave Lacy 160
19
P. J. Gilgannon
Dave Lacy
Ed. McNeive Sr.
20
Vet Probaslislo
D. P. Vaughan 80
Jos Masat 160
M. Skelley
P. Skelley
21
Lane Bros 160
Lane Bros
Thos Skelley
Sheehan
B. F. Moore 80
Cyntha Monroe 160
22
Chas. Hytmanet
John Wells 160
Miller & White
G. A. Cunningham
P. J. Gilgannon
Nora Gilgannon
25
Ed. McNeive
Catherine Browne 160
Peter Lane
John Simecka
M. Burns
30
John Lawler 80
G. Bauer 160
Fred Guns
R. Sheehan
29
F. M. Graham 160
Kate Skelley
Peter Bauer
J. A. Lane 158.75
Thos McEnery 160
Jos C. Cunningham
28
Robt Kerwin
James Cunningham
G. R. Sumpter
Dennis Hernanek
27
John J. Cunningham 160
C. D. Wells 160
Luke Coffy 320
36
E. H. Hladky 320
G. E. Ehrhart 160
31
P. J. Gilgannon
Julia Zlotnik 160
32
P. and W. Skelley 160
John H. Miller
J. T. Vaill
Thos N. Skelley
Peter Bauer 160
Thos Hanrahan 160
33
W. H. Lytle
Joseph Kovar
Jos Kovar
Annie E. Sheffleck
D. W. Cunningham
G. A. Cunningham
34
Paul Kovar
E. Hladky 160
And. Failer 160
Joseph Habart 160
C. W. Vorhees 160
23
N. Thompson 160
L. A. Burdette 160
Anna Ausherman
26
Ed. Reser
M. Laswell
Jos. Kovar
Wm. Kovar
Frank Hermanek
E. Hladky 160
35
L. H. Lysek 160
F. Lysek 160
T. B. Alter 160
Geo. J. Eakin 160
24
T. J. Feighney 80
240
L. Alter
Thos. Muren 160
P. Claypool 160
25
Chas. Hladky 160
Frank Stach 160
N. J. Cowan 160
36
Anton Macha
Frank Tabak
Agnes Martinek
O. A. Kimmel
19
480
P. Claypool 160
John Kovar
30
Geo. W. Sumpter 160
G. Chapman 240
31
M. Gardner 240
O. A. Kimmel
20
640
John Sold
John Stach 160
P. & A. Jessen 160
School
29
A. L. Fawl 320
Minnie Phipps 320
32
C. M. Seely 320
J. C. Orcutt
21
J. F. Losch Est.
J. H. Hall 320
28
L. H. Hayward 320
T. P. Gray 320
33
John Boyd 320
A. D. Morris 320
22
J. W. Pettijohn 320
Chas. O'Brien
27
640
G. W. Williams Live Stock & Investment Co.
34
640
Charles Berg
23
480
Mrs. O. F. Purkey 160
School
440
C. C. Uhl 160
26
O. P. Hanks
G. W. Williams Live Stock & Investment Co.
35.
640
Leola A. Graham
Lena Onken 160
24
C. M. Butt
A. G. Bone 160
Wm. Owens 160
25
R. B. Fenska 160
R. J. Bone 160
G. W. Williams Live Stock & Investment Co.
36
640

MAP OF ADRIAN TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

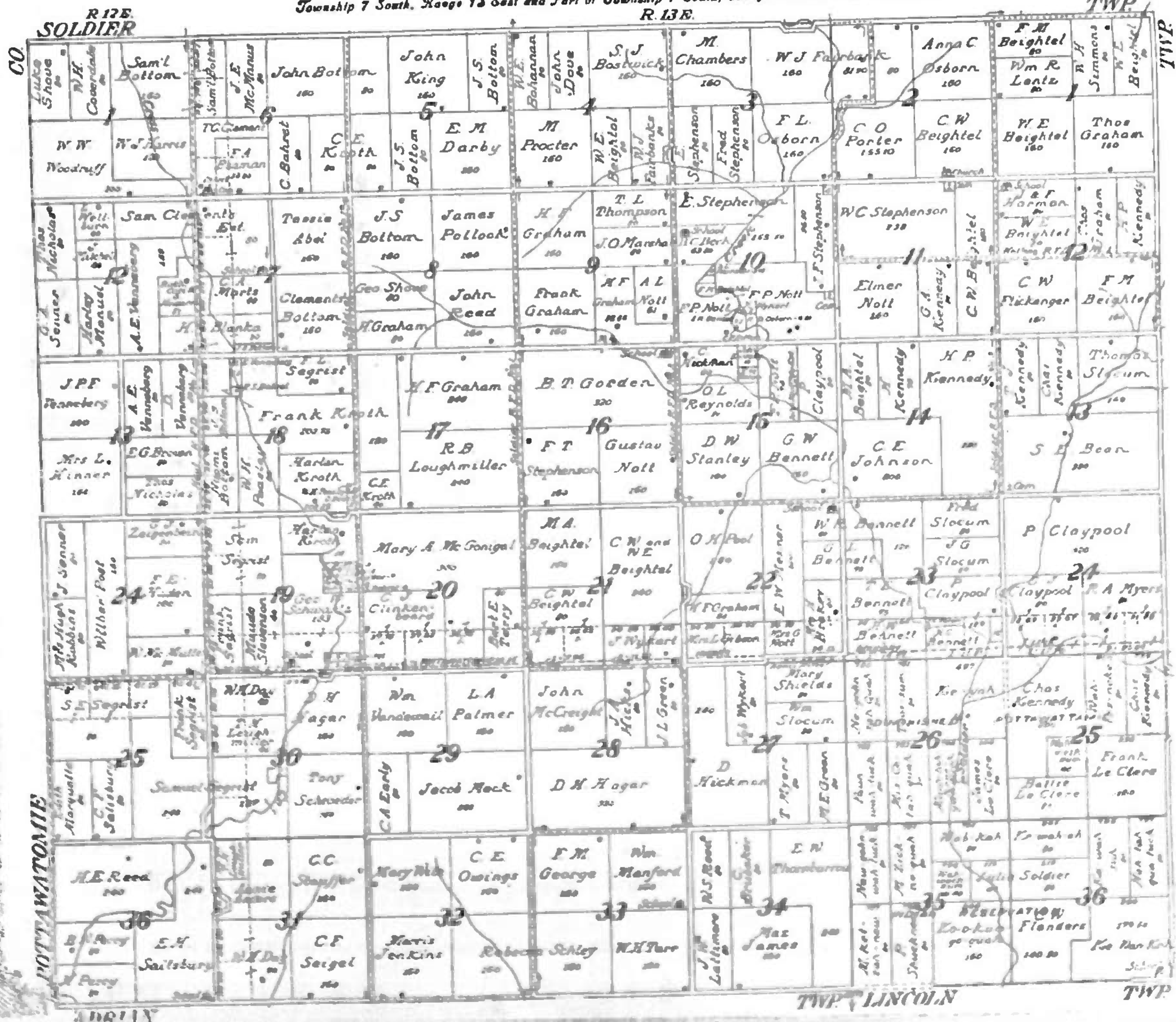
Part of Township 8 South, Ranges 12 and 13 East of the 6th P.M.


R.12E.
R.13 E.
GRANT TWP.
CO.
TWP.
POTTAWATOMIE
LINCOLN
WASHINGTON TWP.
J.P. Butts
Nellie J. Taylor 80
J.A. Fairbanks 240
J.W. Anders 160
C.B. Anders
Geo Johnson
Elmer Anders 40
Rebecca Schley 240
Otis Loswell 240
Otis Loswell 240
Otis Loswell 480
Roy Hill 240
Geo. Bertoult 163.5
W.E. Latimer 160
Thos Blank 120
Isaac Suttles 80
Geo Perry 160
Alice Ayers 320
John Ayers Mrs 160
G.F. Kruger 480
J.M. Butts 80
A.R. Butts 80
Dan Clover 120
H.P. Sauvage 80
W.H. Loswell 160
Lewis Ayers
J. Hayden 80
W.H. Loswell 480
C. McDaniels 160
T.S. Blank 80
State Bank Holton
Chas Boling 80
E.E. Hladky
WILLOW SPRINGS RANCH 400
Otis Loswell 80
D.A. Okin 80
Jno. Ward Est. 80
Dora Morrow 80
W.H. Loswell 360
Otis Loswell 320
Wm Wells 160
W.L. McDaniels 160
Walter Dave 160
Wm Wells 160
Wm Loswell 320
BRANCH
School
Harry Sauvage 160
Ida H. Segrist 80
T.H. Gideon 160
Chris. Kennedy 160
Otis Loswell 80
Jos Kingelet 160
James Lewelling 160
A.G. Cooper 160
James Lewelling 160
T.H. Gideon 240
W.H. Kirkpatrick 160
E. Wilde 80
Jas King 80
D. Hargis 80
B. Ochs 160
E.A. Coffee
Nellie Kingle & Katie Hoover 160
Laura M. Work 160
A.G. Houck 160
C.M. Keller 80
Peter Devader 320
C. Connelly 160
T.H. Gideon 80
A. Von De Velde 160
Artie J. Ward 160
M. O'Conner 200
Ed Redmon
G.N. King 160
N. Thompson 120
Thompson
L.T. Thompson
C.A. Sumner
J. Coffey 80
Peter Thell
L.D. Bourn 160
Thos A. Redmon
H. Hoover 240
A.R. Keller 80
J.A. Murrow 80
Ellen Halligan 80
Jno. F. Halligan 80
Julia McManus 80
Mary J. McManus 160
H.A. McManus 80
Pat. McNeive 80
Peter Tholl 80
Geo Schmelzer 160
L.M. Jenell 160
W.H. Brown 160
Jno Fennell 80
F.C. Franz 163
L.T. Houck 320
H. Trezise 160
John A. Sheehan 160
C.L. Lacey 160
J.T. Isnogle 160
Eliza L. Day, etal 120
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36

TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 7 South, Range 13 East and Part of Township 7 South, Range 12 East of the 6th P. M.



R.12E.
R.13E.
SOLDIER
TWP
CO
TWP
POTTAWATOMIE
ADRIAN
TWP LINCOLN
TWP
TWP
RANNER
1
2
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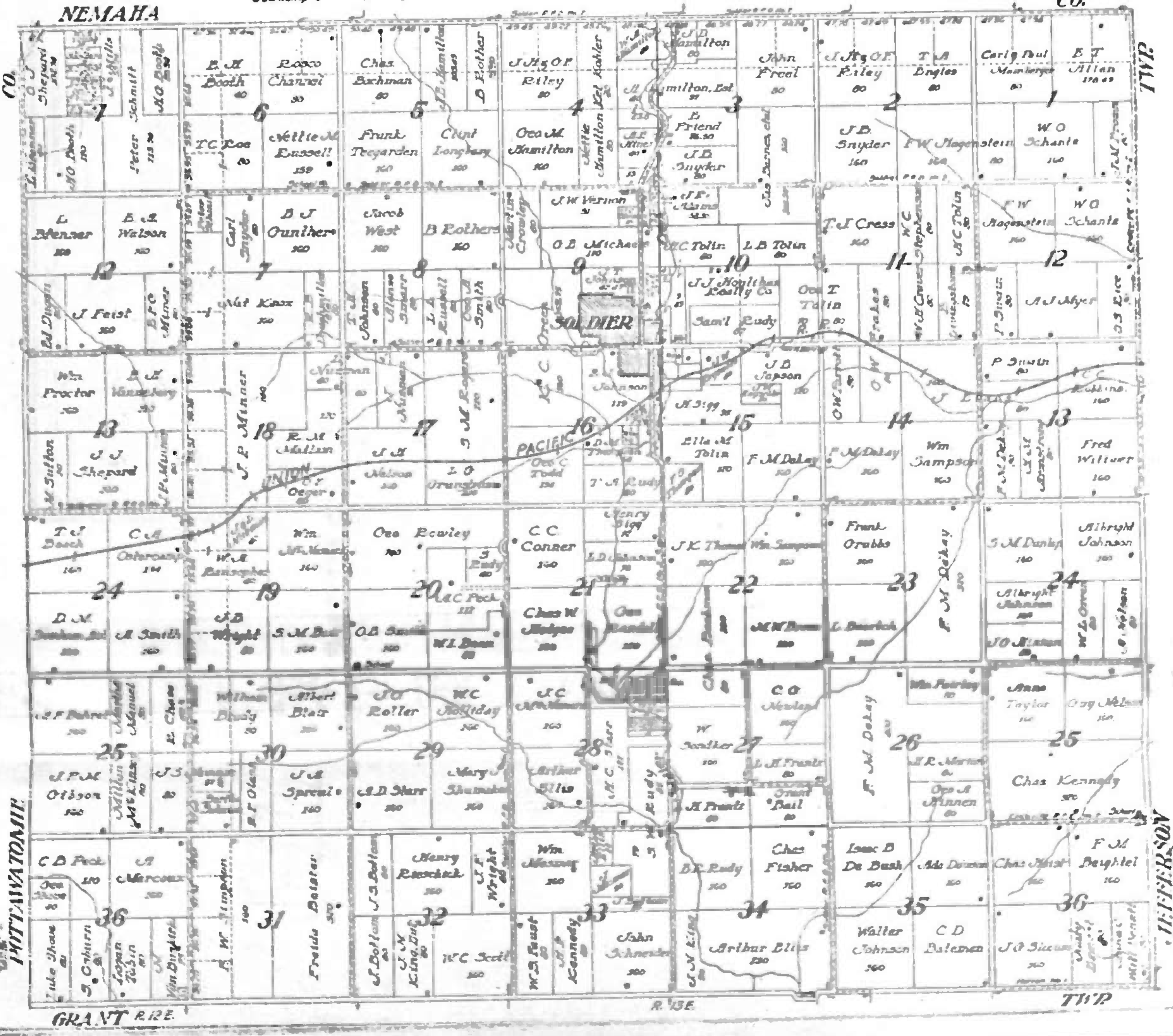
36
Luke Shoue
W.H. Coverdale
Sam'l Bottom 160
J.E. McManus
John Bottom 160
John King 160
J.S. Bottom
W.E. Bohannan
John Doue
S.J. Bostwick 160
M. Chambers 160
W.J. Fairbank
Anna C. Osborn 160
F.M. Beightel
Wm R. Lentz
R.H. Simmons
W.E. Beightel
W.W. Woodruff
W.J. Harris
T.G. Clement
F.A. Pitman
C. Bahrel
C.E. Kroth
J.S. Bottom
E.M. Darby
M. Procter 160
W.E. Beightel
W.J. Fairbanks
Stephenson
Fred Stephenson
F.L. Osborn 160
C.O. Porter 155.10
C.W. Beightel 160
W.E. Beightel 160
Thos Graham 160
Thos Nicholas
Sam Clements Est.
Tessie Abel 160
J.S. Bottom 160
James Pollock 160
H.F. Graham 160
T.L. Thompson
J.O. Marsha
E. Stephenson
W.C. Stephenson
H.F. Harman
W.E. Beightel
Kennedy
G.A. Senner
Harley Manuel
A.E. Vanneberg
C.A. Morts
Clements Bottom 160
Geo Shove
John Reed
Frank Graham
H.F. Graham
A.L. Noll
F.P. Noll
Elmer Noll 160
G.A. Kennedy
C.W. Beightel
C.W. Flickenger 160
F.M. Beightel
J.P.F. Pennebery
A.E. Vanneberg
F.L. Segrest
Frank Kroth
H.F. Graham
B.T. Goeden 320
C. Hickman
O.L. Reynolds
Claypool
H.P. Kennedy
Thomas Slocum
Mrs L. Kinner
E.G. Brown
Thos Nicholas
Harlan Kroth
C.E. Kroth
R.B. Loughmiller
F.T. Stephenson
Gustav Noll 160
D.W. Stanley
G.W. Bennett
C.E. Johnson
S.E. Bean
J. Senner
Wilber Post
F.E. Vinton
Stin Segrest
Harlan Kroth
Mary A. McGonigal
M.A. Beightel
C.W. and W.E. Beightel
C.W. Beightel
O.H. Pool
E.W. Wesner
W.R. Bennett
Fred Slocum
J.G. Slocum
P. Claypool
R.A. Myers
Maude Stevenson
Clinkenbeard
J. Wyckert
H.F. Graham
Bennett
S.E. Segrest
W.M. Day
D.H. Hagar
Wm Vandewall
L.A. Palmer
John McCreight
J.L. Green
Mary Shields
Wm Slocum
Chas Kennedy
Samuel Segrest
Tony Schroeder
C.A. Early
Jacob Mock
D.H. Hagar 320
D. Hickman
T. Myers
M.E. Green
Frank LeClere
Battise Le Clere
C.F. Salisbury
H.E. Reed
C.C. Stauffer
C.E. Owings
F.M. George
Wm Manford
W.S. Reed
E.W. Thornburrow
Soldier
Flanders
E.H. Sailsbury
C.F. Seigel
Harris Jenkins
Rebecca Schley
W.H. Parr
Max James
Lattimore

SOLDIER

TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 6 South, Range 13 East and Part of Township 6 South, Range 12 East of the 6th P. M.


NEMAHA
CO.
CO.
TWP
JEFFERSON
TWP
POTTAWATOMIE
GRANT R.12E.
R.13E.
SOLDIER
PACIFIC
UNION
1
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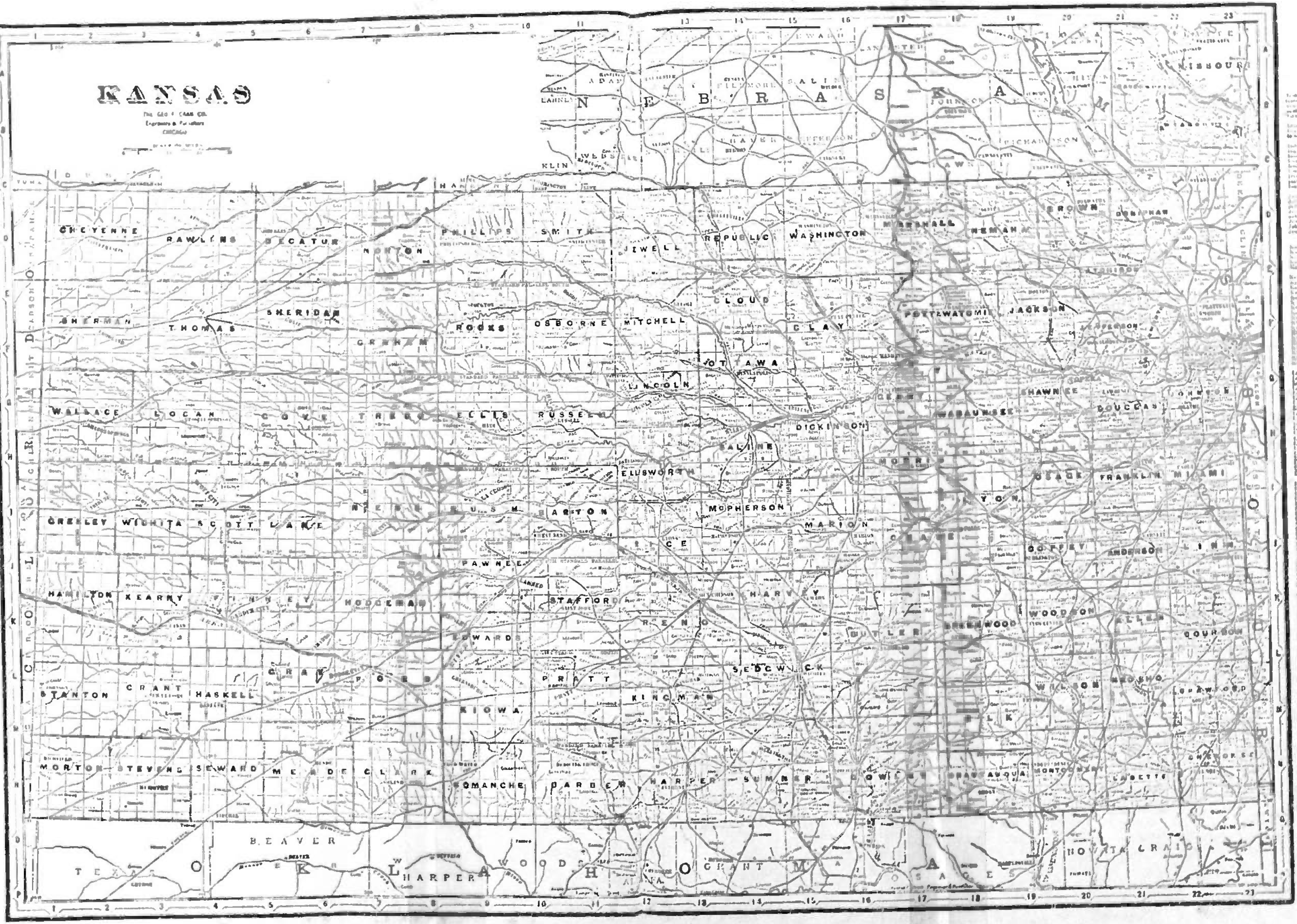
E. M. Booth
Rosco Channel
Chas Bachman
B Rother
J. H. & O. F. Riley
J. D. Hamilton
John Freel
T. A. Engles
Carig Paul Mamberger
E. T. Allan
Peter Schmitt
H. O. Booth
T. C. Roe
Nellie M Russell
Frank Tegarden
Clint Longbey
Geo M Hamilton
E Friend
J. B. Snyder
F W Hagenstein
W O Schantz
L Blenner
B. A. Walson
Carl Snyder
B J Gunthers
Jacob West
B Rothers
J W Vernon
O. B. Michael
L B Tolin
T J Cress
J Feist
Wm Knox
J J Houlihan Realty Co
Sam'l Rudy
Geo T Tolin
A J Myer
P Smith
Wm Proctor
J P Minner
R M Mallan
J H Nelson
J. M. Rogers
L. G. Granthum
Geo C Todd
J B Japson
Ella M Tolin
F M DeLay
Wm Sampson
Fred Willuer
J J Shepard
T J Bosch
C A Ostercamp
Wm McNamara
Geo Rowley
C C Conner
Henry Bigg
J K Thomas
Wm Sampson
Frank Crabbe
J M Dunlap
Albright Johnson
A C Peck
Chas W Hodges
D. M. Dunham Est
A Smith
A B Wright
S M Bair
O B Smith
M W Brown
L Bearlch
F M DeLay
J O Mixton
Albert Blair
J C Roller
W C Holliday
J C McNamara
C G Newland
Anne Taylor
Chas Kennedy
W Sandker
J P M Olsson
Milton McKinzie
J S
J A Sprenkel
A D Starr
Mary J Shumaker
Arthur Ellis
M C Starr
L H Frantz
Grant Ball
R R Martin
Geo A Minnen
F M DeLay
C B Peck
A Marcoux
Henry Rascheck
J P Wright
Wm Manney
B E Rudy
Chas Fisher
Isaac B De Bush
Ada Dorman
Chas Hurst
F M Beightel
Freida Balster
J G Bollon
J N King
W C Scott
W B Faust
J P Kennedy
John Schneider
Arthur Ellis
Walter Johnson
C D Bateman
J O Siccum
W M Simpson
S Coburn
Logan Tobin

31-33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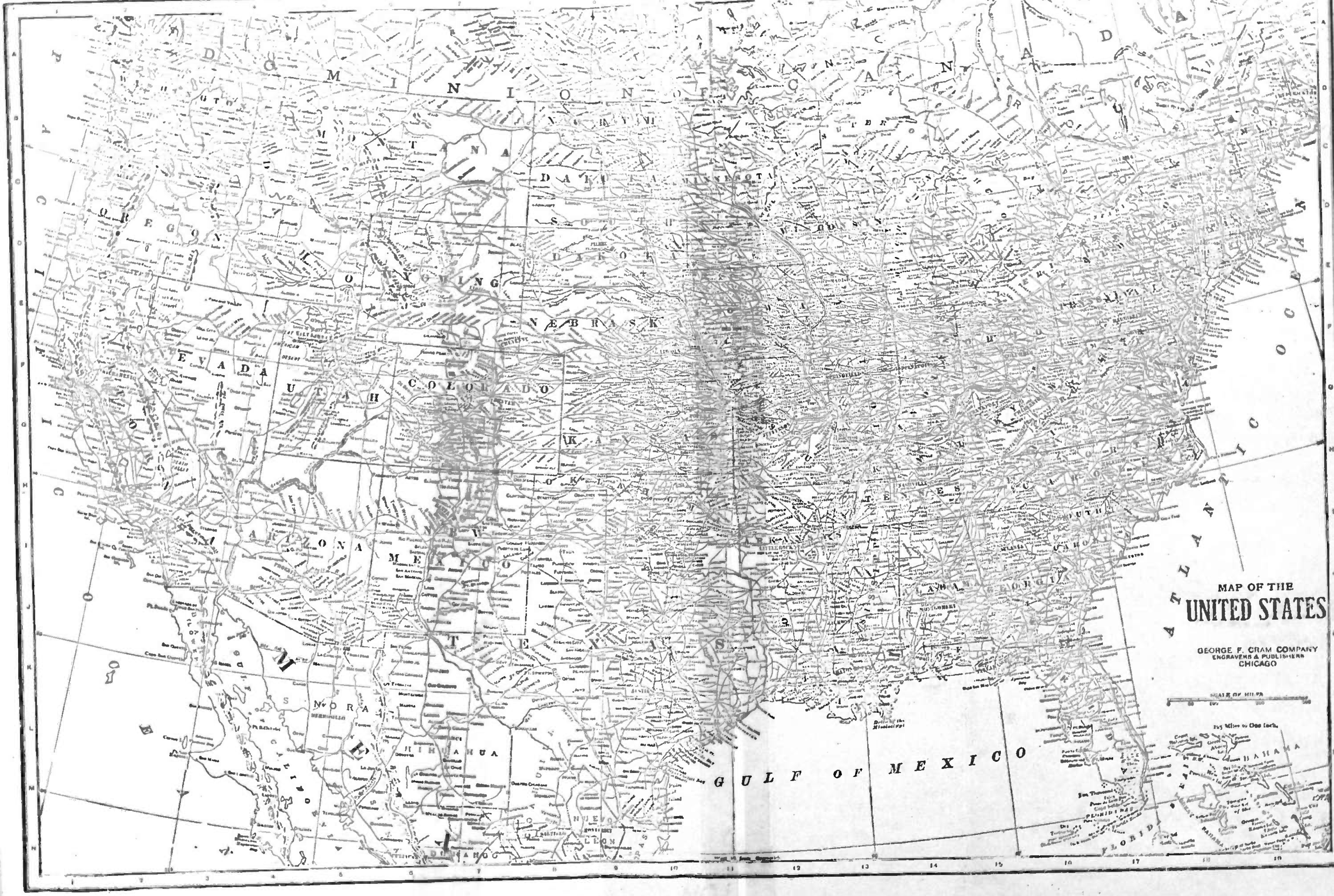
MARSHALL
NEMAHA
BROWN
DONIPHAN
ATCHISON
SHERMAN
THOMAS
SHERIDAN
GRAHAM
ROOKS
OSBORNE
MITCHELL
CLOUD
CLAY
POTTAWATOMIE
JACKSON
OTTAWA
LINCOLN
RILEY
SHAWNEE
JEFFERSON
WALLACE
LOGAN
GOVE
TREGO
ELLIS
RUSSELL
SALINE
DICKINSON
GEARY
WABAUNSEE
DOUGLAS
JOHNSON
ELLSWORTH
MORRIS
OSAGE
FRANKLIN
MIAMI
GREELEY
WICHITA
SCOTT
LANE
NESS
RUSH
BARTON
RICE
McPHERSON
MARION
CHASE
LYON
COFFEY
ANDERSON
LINN
PAWNEE
HAMILTON
KEARNY
FINNEY
HODGEMAN
STAFFORD
RENO
HARVEY
BUTLER
GREENWOOD
WOODSON
ALLEN
BOURBON
EDWARDS
GRAY
FORD
PRATT
KINGMAN
SEDGWICK
WILSON
NEOSHO
CRAWFORD
STANTON
GRANT
HASKELL
KIOWA
ELK
MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
MEADE
CLARK
COMANCHE
BARBER
HARPER
SUMNER
COWLEY
CHAUTAUQUA
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE
TEXAS
BEAVER
HARPER
WOODS
GRANT
KAY
OSAGE
NOWATA
CRAIG


MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES

GEORGE F. CRAM COMPANY
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DOMINION OF CANADA
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
WISCONSIN
OREGON
IDAHO
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
IOWA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
ARKANSAS
TENNESSEE
SOUTH CAROLINA
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
MEXICO
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
NUEVO LEON
DURANGO
BAHAMA
SCALE OF MILES

Important World Statistics

DIMENSIONS OF THE EARTH

[illegible]

AREAS OF THE EARTH

[illegible]

CONTINENTS

[illegible]

OCEANS

[illegible]

SEAS

[illegible]

PRINCIPAL SALT LAKES

[illegible]

PRINCIPAL FRESHWATER LAKES

[illegible]

LONGEST RIVERS

[illegible]

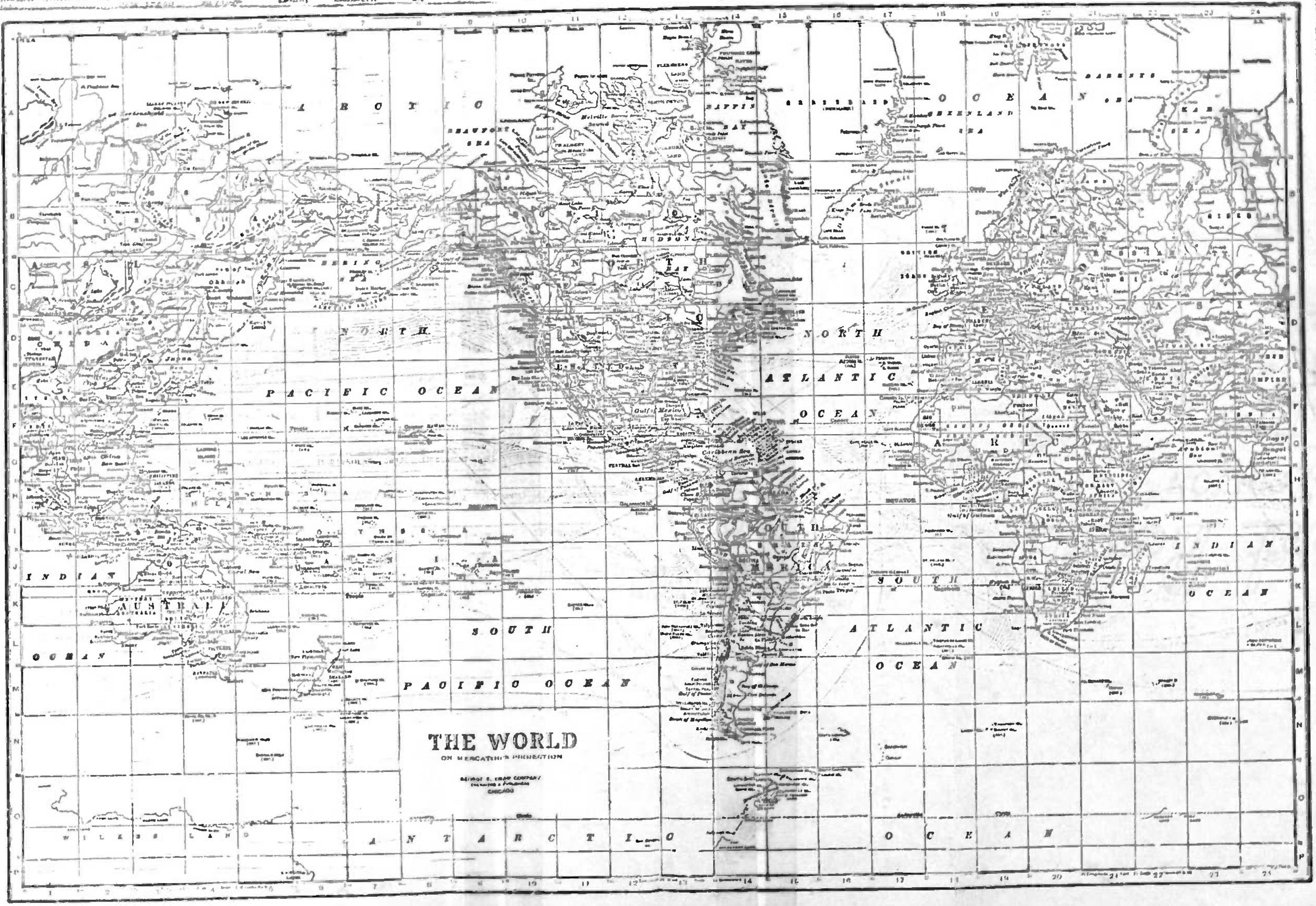
TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL OF FOREIGN CITIES

[illegible]

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD

[illegible]

COUNTRIES	CAPITALS	AREA Square Miles	POPULATION	COMMERCE with the United States	NATIONAL DEBTS Total	NATIONAL DEBTS Per Capita	REVENUE Total	REVENUE Per Capita	EXPENDITURE Total	EXPENDITURE Per Capita
[illegible]	Buenos Aires	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria Hungary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	La Paz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada, (Dominion of)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chile	Santiago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombia	Bogota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Costa Rica	San Jose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba	Havana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66,013,849	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark	Copenhagen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Indies, Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ecuador	Quito	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Egypt	Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germany	Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Britain and Ireland	London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greece	Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guatemala	New Guatemala	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haiti	Port au Prince	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	Rome	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Japan	Tokio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Korea (Chosen)	Seoul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	Mexico	767,005	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Netherlands	The Hague	12,648	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nicaragua	Managua	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway	Christiania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paraguay	Asuncion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Persia	Teheran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru	Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portugal	Lisbon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roumania	Bucharest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia	Petrograd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salvador	San Salvador	7,225	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo	18,045	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Serbia	Belgrade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Siam	Bangkok	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spain	Madrid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden	Stockholm	172,876	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	Bern	15,976	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkey	Constantinople	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uruguay	Montevideo	72,210	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venezuela	Caracas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]


ARCTIC OCEAN
BEAUFORT SEA
BAFFIN BAY
GREENLAND SEA
BARENTS SEA
KARA SEA
HUDSON BAY
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
Caribbean Sea
EQUATOR
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
WILKES LAND
ANTARCTIC OCEAN

THE WORLD

ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION

GEORGE F. CRAM COMPANY
ENGRAVERS & PUBLISHERS
CHICAGO

38-42

Important World Statistics

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS

[illegible]

RAILROAD MILEAGE OF THE WORLD

AFRICA

[illegible]

ASIA

[illegible]

AUSTRALASIA

[illegible]

EUROPE

[illegible]

NORTH AMERICA

[illegible]

SOUTH AMERICA

[illegible]

WEST INDIES

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION

[illegible]

Grand Total [illegible]

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD

[illegible]

PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

OF

Jackson County, Kansas

EXPLANATION.—The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident in the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section, T. for Township, R. for Range, P. O. for Post-office address. Where no Section Number or Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated.

Abel Real Estate Company, Real Estate, Holton.
Abele, Chas. G., Galloway Stock Farm, S. 5, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Achenbach, G. R., Real Estate, Soldier.
Alleson, Peter P., Walnut View Stock Farm, S. 12, T. Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
American Telephone Company, Holton.
Amos, Roscoe, Farmer, S. 2, T. Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
Armel Bros., Jewelers and Optometrists, Holton.
Armstrong, C. L., Farmer, S. 13, T. Whiting, P. O. Horton.
Armstrong, C. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 7, T. Jefferson, P. O. Circleville. 1877.
Armstrong, H. M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 19, T. Jefferson, P. O. Circleville. 1877.
Arnold, F. B., Farmer and Breeder, S. 6, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Ash, Donald, Garage, Circleville. Born in the County in 1892.
Ayers, J. A., Abstractor, Farm Loans and Insurance, Holton.
Ayers, Lowell, Farmer and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 6, T. Adrian, P. O. Delia.

Backman, Chas., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier.
Baertch, L., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, S. 23, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier. 1896.
Bailey, H. M., Bailey's Dairy, S. 10, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Baker, W. C., Farmer, Holton.
Baker, Olen, Farmer, S. 7, T. Netawaka, P. O. Wetmore.
Baney, H. W., Window View Farm, S. 13, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Baney, H. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 14, T. Jefferson, P. O. Circleville. 1879.
Barnes, J. H., Farmer, S. 18, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Bauer, G., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Washington, P. O. Delia.
Bausch, J. E., Farmer and Breeder of Horses and Mules, Pinedale Farm, S. 20, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt. 1879.
Beam, W. L., Farmer, S. 1, T. Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
Beaman, F. A., Farmer and Breeder of Polled Durham Cattle, Poland China Hogs and Buff Rock Chickens, S. 6, T. Grant, P. O. Havensville. 1889.
Beier, C., Farmer, S. 13, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Beightel, C. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Grant, P. O. Holton.
Beightel, F. M., Farmer, Retired, S. 12, T. Grant, P. O. Holton. 1872.
Beightel, W. E., Manager Grange Association, Holton.
Bender Bros., Hardware and Seeds, Holton.
Bender & Hobbs, Attorneys-at-Law, Holton.
Bender, J. R., Farmer, S. 4, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Whiting.
Bennett, W. R., Farmer, S. 21, T. Grant, P. O. Soldier. Born in the County in 1858. Mrs. Bennett was born in the County in 1860.
Benton, C. L., Farmer, S. 31, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Bernard Bros., Flour, Feed and Coal, Holton.
Betts, F. F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 31, T. Douglas, P. O. Mayetta. 1882.
Bewley, Jas., Farmer, S. 31, T. Whiting, P. O. Netawaka.
Billman, Frank, Farmer, S. 4, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Black, B. T., Real Estate, Holton.
Blair, Albert, Farmer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle, Heavy Horses and Rhode Island Chickens, S. 17, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier. 1912.
Blandin, Sam, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Lincoln, P. O. Mayetta.
Blosser, John G., Pleasant Side Farm, S. 33, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Blossom, Fred G., Farmer, S. 35, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Boettcher, A. A., Farmer, S. 17, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Boettcher, Ernest, City View Farm, Holton.
Bookman Library, Holton.
[illegible], G. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Jefferson, P. O. Holton.
Botterberg, P. W., Farmer, S. 26, T. Netawaka, P. O. Wetmore.
Bower, Wm., Farmer, S. 4, T. Whiting, P. O. Horton.
Bowser, A. J., Highland View Dairy Farm, S. 7, T. Banner, P. O. Horton.
Bowser, Jas. H., Farmer, S. 21, T. Garfield, P. O. Arrington.
Bowser, L., Farmer, S. 35, T. Banner, P. O. Mayetta.
Boyce, Judd W., Farmer, S. 15, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Bradley, J. A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 14, T. Cedar, P. O. Mayetta. Born in the County in [illegible].
Brady, Wm., Farmer, Stockraiser and Sheep Raiser, S. 26, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier. 1870.
Brandt, H., Farmer, S. 3, T. Netawaka, P. O. Wetmore.
Braun, C. L., Farmer, S. 3, T. Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
Brewer Bros., Star View Farm, S. 4, T. Whiting, P. O. Horton.
[illegible], Henry, Farmer, S. 26, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Brobeck, W. L., Farmer and Breeder of Duroc Hogs, S. 14, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt. Born in the County in 1861.

Brooks, Norman, Brick and Cement Contractor, Whiting.
Brown & Hodge, Lumber, Holton.
Brown, E. G., Livery, Holton.
Brown, N. A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 17, T. Jefferson, P. O. Circleville. 1880.
Brown, R. E., Farmer, S. 29, T. Whiting, P. O. Whiting.
Browne, Mrs. Catherine, Farmer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle and Chester White Hogs, S. 10, T. Washington, P. O. St. Marys.
Brownfield, Charles L., Sunny Creek Stock Farm, S. 27, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Broyles, C. C., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 16, T. Lincoln, P. O. Delia. 1920.
Brubaker, C., Grain and Coal, Holton.
Brundage, H. E., Produce and Poultry, DeLaval Separators, Whiting.
Buxton, James V., Wayside Stock Farm, S. 21, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Burgess, Frank, Pleasant Valley Farm, S. 10, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Burk, O. W., Farmer, S. 3, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Burrows, Wm. P., Maple Drive Farm, S. 13, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Bussell, E. E., Star View Farm, S. 31, T. Netawaka, P. O. Holton.
Butram, W. D., Paint Contractor, Holton.
Butt, Fred, Hardware and Real Estate, Hoyt.
Bowley, Jas., Farmer, S. 31, T. Whiting, P. O. Netawaka.

Capital Auto and Supply Company, Holton.
Capper, Edwin, Insurance, Soldier.
Campbell, A. C., Auctioneer, S. 7, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Canfield Lumber Company, Lumber, Holton.
Chandler Six Company, Garage, Holton.
Chaney, Frank, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Lincoln, P. O. Mayetta.
Chestnut, J. M. & Sons, Home Farm Dairy, S. 24, T. Garfield, P. O. Denison.
Chick, C. H., Farmer, S. 21, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Whiting.
Citizens State Bank, General Banking, Netawaka.
Clark, L. B., Evergreen Dairy Farm, S. 25, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Cleland, Frank, Butcher, Stock Buyer, Whiting.
Clements, Ivan, Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle, S. 7, T. Grant, P. O. Havensville. 1891.
Cline, L., Farmer, S. 32, T. Whiting, P. O. Whiting.
Clinkenbeard, C. J., Real Estate, Wetmore.
Clowe, P. M., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 8, T. Jefferson, P. O. Circleville. 1886.
Cochren, Walter, Farmer, S. 16, T. Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
Coleman, C. C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. Cedar, P. O. Denison. 1866.
Coleman, Clark K., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Cedar, P. O. Mayetta. 1886.
Coleman, D. & Sons, Coleman Dairy, Denison.
Coleman, J. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 12, T. Cedar, P. O. Mayetta. [illegible]
Coleman, John, Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Poland China Hogs, S. 20, T. Cedar, P. O. Denison.
Colhouer, J. M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt.
Commerce, Chamber of, Holton.
Cook, Blaine, [illegible] Theatre, Holton.
Cope, Carl, Farmer, S. 4, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Cornelson, Ernest, Farmer, S. 2, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Coulthard, A. G., Stockman, S. 25, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt.
Cox, Ira, Farmer and Breeder of Holstein Cattle, S. 30, T. Lincoln, P. O. Delia. 1908.
Cramer, F. C., Farmer, S. 32, T. Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
Crawford, G. T., Farmer, Pleasant Hillside Farm, S. 26, T. Whiting, P. O. Muscotah.
Creighton, Robert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. Douglas, P. O. Denison.
Cross, G. W., Farmer, S. 11, T. Whiting, P. O. Horton.
Cross, T. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier. 1920.
Crozier, R. R., Fair View Farm, Breeder of Duroc Hogs and Raiser of Kansas Big Yellow Corn, S. 21, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.

Dachenhausen Bros., Farmers, S. 29, T. Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
Dague Bros., Farmers, S. 7, T. Netawaka, P. O. Wetmore.
Daniels, M. H., Farmer and Breeder of Red Polled Cattle, Mules and Duroc Hogs, S. 17, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt. 1913.
Davidson, J. H., Farmer, S. 6, T. Whiting, P. O. Netawaka.
Davis, Chester W., Lakewood Farm, S. 11, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Davis, E. J., North View Farm, S. 14, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Davis, H. C., Buff Orpington Chickens, Denison.
Davis, John, Spring Hill Dairy Farm, S. 33, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Dawson & Martlens, Real Estate and Insurance, Holton.
Deaver, O. C., Real Estate and Exchange, Holton.
Decker Electric Company, Holton.
Decker, Geo., Pleasant Slope Farm, S. 26, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Decker's Garage, Chevrolet Auto Garage, Denison.
DeFrance, J. H., Farmer, S. 22, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Delia State Bank, General Banking, Delia.
Dellinger, Charley, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 12, T. Lincoln, P. O. Mayetta.
Denison State Bank, General Banking, Denison.
Dibbern, A. H., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Chester White Hogs, S. 6, T. Washington, P. O. St. Marys. 1880.
Dixon, F. W., Nurseryman, Holton.
Dunn, Cliff, Farmer, S. 10, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Dunlap, F. L., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier. 1906.
Dunn, T. E., Grain and Stockman, Holton.
Dutt, Sam, Farmer and Breeder of White Leghorn and Buff Leghorn Chickens, S. 1, T. Garfield, P. O. Larkinburg.

Eames, F. C., Farmer, S. 5, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Whiting.
Eberwein, L., Farmer, S. 29, T. Netawaka, P. O. Wetmore.
Eberwein, Paul, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Cedar, P. O. Mayetta.
Eby, O. J., Farmer, S. 31, T. Jefferson, P. O. Holton.
Eckhart, Leslie, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt. Born in the County in 1886.
Eichholtz, J. A., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Chester White Hogs, S. 22, T. Jefferson, P. O. Circleville. 1920.
Eppinger, L. R., Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Insurance, Holton.

Fairbank, W. J., Manufacturer of Barn Door Fasteners, S. 2, T. Grant, P. O. Soldier. Born in the County in 1870.
Fairchild, Thos. A., Attorney, Holton.
Fardley, T. D., Dealer in Hay, Circleville.
Farmer, Bert, Farmer, S. 21, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Farmers Elevator and Supply Company, The, Whiting.
Farmers State Bank, General Banking, Circleville.
Farmers State Bank, General Banking, Whiting.
Farmers Union Elevator Company, Soldier.
Foss, A. C., Poultry and Cream Buyer, Whiting. Mr. Foss is Agent for Empire Cream Separators.
Foss, B. A., Silver Spring Farm, S. 13, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Fewell, G. W., Monuments, Holton.
Fencke, R. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. Washington, P. O. Hoyt.
First National Bank, The, General Banking, Holton.
First National Bank, General Banking, Mayetta.
Fitzgerald, M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. Cedar, P. O. Mayetta. 1882.
Flagel & Hoechsler, Greenhouse, Holton.
Flynn, T. F., Farmer, S. 31, T. Franklin, P. O. Mayetta.
Fowler, August, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Holton.
Foulk, Dr. R. C., Veterinarian, Holton.
Foster, William A., Farmer and Stockman, S. 5, T. Jefferson, P. O. Ontario. 1884.
Francis, Ross, Jeweler, Holton.
Frank, John C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. Washington, P. O. St. Marys. 1878.
Fredericks, H., Farmer, S. 30, T. Netawaka, P. O. Wetmore.
Friend, G. E., Lumber, Soldier.

Gamble, George H., Farmer, S. 32, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Holton.
Gault, Ernest, Farmer, S. 27, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
German, C. M., Farmer, Lemon Lane Farm, S. 19, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Gideon, Oscar, Farmer and Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Pure Bred Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 26, T. Adrian, P. O. St. Marys and Emmett. Born in the County in 1866.
Gilliland, R. A., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Jersey Cattle, S. 4, T. Cedar, P. O. Denison.
Glenn, W. J., Contractor and Builder, Holton.
Goebert, W. L., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Cedar, P. O. Mayetta.
Graham, Frank, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 9, T. Grant, P. O. Soldier. [illegible]
Graham, H. F., Attorney, Holton.
Gray, Chas. L., County Commissioner, Whiting.

PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

ray & Heller, Garage, Whiting.
reer, J. M., Farmer, Netawaka.
Chas., Sunny Hill Farm, S. 2, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Whiting.
rubbs & Smith, Real Estate, Holton.
Grunlemann, C. W., Farmer, S. 31, T. Netawaka, P. O. Wetmore.

Haag, A. H., Pleasant View Stock Farm, S. 22, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Haag, Harmon H., Aberdeen Angus Stock Farm, S. 20, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Haag, Henry J., Columbia Mound Stock Farm, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Spotted Poland China Hogs, S. 26, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Haag, Levi E., Silver Hoof Stock Farm, S. 15, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Haag, Otto, Evergreen View Stock Farm, S. 34, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Haag, Percy D., Farm Loans, Holton.
Haag, Theo., Farmer, S. 35, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Haag, Theo., Three Mile View Farm, S. 6, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Haas, Geo. N., Retired Farmer, Holton.
Haas, P. M., Farm Loans, Holton.
Hobart, J. F., Farmer and Breeder of Red Polled Cattle, S. 23, T. Washington, P. O. Delia. 1916.
Hale, Joe, Farmer, S. 31, T. Lincoln, P. O. Mayetta.
Hall, F. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt. 1885. Mr. Hall is also Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners.
Hamilton, F. W., Auto Electric Shop, Holton.
Hamilton, Geo. M., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Cattle and Duroc Hogs, S. 4, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier. 1918.
Hamilton, J. D., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 3, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier.
Hamilton, W. A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier. 1894.
Hanrahan, T. S., Farmer and Breeder of Red Polled Cattle and Big Type Poland China Hogs, S. 33, T. Washington, P. O. Delia. Born in the County in 1887.
Hardin & Gabel, Undertakers, Holton.
Harms, A., Farmer, S. 30, T. Whiting, P. O. Whiting.
Harrington, H. N., General Trucking, Hoyt.
Harrison, Wm., Real Estate, Whiting.
Hauser, Robert, Rose Hill Farm, S. 10, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Hawn, Lee R., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. Cedar, P. O. Mayetta. Born in the County in 1881.
Haynes, James, Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 19, T. Netawaka, P. O. Wetmore.
Hedge, E. B., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 22, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Whiting.
Hedge, W. M., Rock Island Elevator, Whiting.
Hedrick, Sid., Farmer and Breeder of Rhode Island Chickens, S. 20, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt. Born in the County in 1868.
Henton, Geo., City Clerk and Postmaster, Netawaka.
Henle, Frank, Farmer, S. 19, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Hickman, C. M., Farmer, S. 27, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Holton.
Hickman, W. C., Farmer, S. 4, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Whiting.
Hilgenfeld, Otto, Columbia Spring View Farm, S. 25, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Hinman, Robt. J., Farmer, S. 26, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Hinnen, C. W., Restaurant, Holton.
Hinnen, John, Jr., Real Estate, Holton.
Hladky, E. C., Farmer and Stockraiser, Willow Springs Ranch, S. 21, T. Adrian, P. O. Emmett. 1896.
Hochuli, Otto, Hog Buyer and Raiser, Holton.
Hodges, M. R., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. Douglas, P. O. Meriden.
Hoffman, Wm., Farmer, S. 1, T. Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
Hoffmeyer, Dan, Farmer, Holton.
Holliday, W. C., Farmer and Breeder of Duroc Hogs, S. 29, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier. 1916.
Holligan, J. T., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. Washington, P. O. St. Marys.
Holt, Jas. S., Farmer, Stockraiser and Dairyman, S. 19, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt. 1890.
Holton Bottling Works, Holton.
Holton, City of.
Holton Creamery Company, The, Creamery, Holton.
Holton Recorder, Newspaper, Holton.
Holton Signal, Newspaper, Holton.
Holton Tire and Battery Works, Holton.
Hood, Ed. E., Silver Spring Farm, S. 3, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Hosmer, A. E., Monuments, Holton.
Hough, Wilson, Farmer, S. 25, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Hoerstock, E. G., Trustee, S. 14, T. Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
Howard, Clyde H., White Water Farm, S. 20, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Hoyt High School, Hoyt.
Hoyt State Bank, General Banking, Hoyt.
Hudelle, J. J., National Oil Company, Holton.
Hune, W. T., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Jefferson, P. O. Circleville. 1875.
Hursh & Sloan, Lawyers, Holton.

Ireland, C. L., Photographer, Holton.
Isengle, J. T., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 31, T. Adrian, P. O. Delia. 1890.
Iverson, Ole, Farmer, S. 13, T. Whiting, P. O. Horton.

Jackson, R. G., Forest View Stock Farm, S. 22, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Jackson County Abstract Company, Abstracters, Holton.
Jackson County Farm Bureau, Holton.
Jackson County Officials—Scott Bateman, Representative 36th District; C. F. Hurrel, County Clerk; Loren M. Elliott, County Treasurer; Robert M. Hayton, Register of Deeds; Floyd W. Hobbs, County Attorney; Harmon Clark, Probate Judge; Chas. O. Fraser, Sheriff; M. F. Gabel, Coroner; F. R. Palmer, County Superintendent; Wm. W. McDonald, Clerk of the District Court; F. W. Hall, Commissioner First District; Otto Hochuli, Commissioner Second District; C. L. Gray, Commissioner Third District.
Jacobs, A. F., Farmer, West Side View Farm, S. 7, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Jacobs, H. H., Farmer, S. 29, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Jensen, Anders, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. Cedar, P. O. Mayetta. 1906.
Johnson, A. E., Theatre Cafe, Holton.
Johnson, Chas. E., Manager of Jackson County Gas and Oil Company, Holton.
Johnson, E. H., Farmer, Netawaka.
Johnson, Ed., Farmer, S. 17, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Johnson, T. M., Farmer and Breeder of Percheron Horses, Mammoth Jacks and Buff Rock Chickens, S. 3, T. Jefferson, P. O. Circleville. 1889.
Jolly, Samuel S., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 17, T. Jefferson, P. O. Circleville. 1886.
Jones, Chas. E., Retired Farmer, S. 28, T. Cedar, P. O. Denison. 1884.
Jones, W. S., Farmer, S. 20, T. Netawaka, P. O. Wetmore.
Junior High School, Holton.

Kansas-Nebraska Loan and Mortgage Company, Farm Loans, Holton.
Kansas State Bank, General Banking, Holton.
Karns, John W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Jefferson, P. O. Ontario. 1871.
Kathrens, F. M., Farmer, S. 3, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Kaul, Chas., Four Mile View Farm, S. 12, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Kaul, John M., Elmwood Stock Farm, S. 13, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Kaul, John & Sons, Groceries, Holton.
Keller, Ray, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Spotted Poland China Hogs, S. 28, T. Adrian, P. O. Delia. 1906.
Kelly, L. R., Farmer, S. 14, T. Whiting, P. O. Horton.
Kendall, J. F., Contractor and Plasterer, S. 10, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Kennedy, A. L., Walnut Grove Farm, S. 21, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Kennedy, Chas., Farmer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle, S. 23, T. Grant, P. O. Soldier. Born in the County in 1888.
Kennedy, H. P., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 14, T. Grant, P. O. Soldier. Born in the County in 1878.
Kennedy, Joseph, High View Farm, S. 32, T. Banner, P. O. Mayetta.
Kent, H. D., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt. 1904.
Keplinger Insurance Agency, Insurance, Holton.
Kientz, A. P., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Roan Shorthorn Cattle, S. 12, T. Cedar, P. O. Mayetta. 1911.
King, Carl, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier.
King, G. N., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Adrian, P. O. Delia. 1893.
Klahr, Edward, Farmer, S. 21, T. Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
Klahr, Fred, Township Clerk, S. 34, T. Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
Klahr, F. W., Farmer, S. 19, T. Whiting, P. O. Whiting.
Klent, Axel, Farmer, S. 29, T. Whiting, P. O. Whiting.
Klusmire, Geo. H., Pleasant Home Farm, Breeder of Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 2, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Knapp, Jacob, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Knopf, Frank, Knopf Dale Stock Farm, Breeder of Jerseys and Collie Dogs, S. 2, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Koch, J. H., Spring Valley Farm, S. 1, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Koger, Will, Farmer, Pleasant Valley Farm, S. 3, T. Whiting, P. O. Whiting.
Kolb, T. J., North Side Stock Farm, S. 22, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Kreibel, H., Farmer, S. 20, T. Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
Krouch, Lou, Farmer, S. 16, T. Whiting, P. O. Whiting.
Kroth, Frank, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Grant, P. O. Soldier. 1870.
Kruger, G. F., Farmer and Stockman, S. 10, T. Adrian, P. O. Delia. 1903.
Kuglin, Otto, Sunny Heights Farm, S. 1, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.

Lacey, L. B., Farmer, S. 24, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Lane, J. A., Farmer and Breeder of Belgian Horses, Duroc Jersey Hogs, and Black Langshane Chickens, S. 28, T. Washington, P. O. Delia. Born in the County in 1890.
Lane, Peter, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Washington, P. O. Delia. Born in the County in 1870.
Latimer, F. M., Peony Row Farm, S. 15, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Latta, Edgar C., Farmer, Locust Grove Jersey Farm, S. 12, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
LeClere, Oliver, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Lincoln, P. O. Mayetta.
Lentz, C. A., Lumber, Whiting.
Lentz, E. J., Farmer, S. 4, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Whiting.
Lewelling, Jas., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, S. 21, T. Adrian, P. O. Delia. 1893.
Liebers, B. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Cedar, P. O. Denison. 1920.
Linehan, J. J., Pleasant View Farm, S. 18, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Linscott State Bank, General Banking, Holton.
Little, J. E., Spring Valley Stock Farm, S. 10, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Little, J. W., Cedar View Farm, S. 12, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Longacre, Clint, Farmer and Stockraiser, Breeder of Horses and Mules, S. 5, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier. 1920.
Love, R. E., Farmer, S. 33, T. Whiting, P. O. Whiting.
Ludwig, Geo. A., Fairmont Creamery Station, Holton.
Lueck, F., Farmer, S. 6, T. Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
Lutz, H. W., Farmer, S. 2, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Lynn Mercantile Co., General Merchandise, Soldier.
Lynch, L. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. Washington, P. O. Delia. 1917.

McAllister, Fred, Farmer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle, Duroc Jersey Hogs, and Brown Leghorn Chickens, S. 25, T. Cedar, P. O. Mayetta. Born in the County in 1870.
McBroom, W. H., Farmer, S. 30, T. Liberty, P. O. Circleville.
McCauley, W. M., Contractor and Bridge Builder, S. 30, T. Lincoln, P. O. Mayetta.
McClain, B. O., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Lincoln, P. O. Mayetta.
McCreery, M. H., Cedar Valley Farm, S. 33, T. Garfield, P. O. Denison.
McCurdy, C. F., Farmer, Whiting.
McDonald, Wm. W., Clerk of District Court, Holton.
McFadden, P. K., Auctioneer, S. 5, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Whiting.
McGehe, J. J., Farmer, S. 14, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
McGrath, John, Liberty View Farm, S. 29, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
McIntire, Father, St. Dominic's Church, Holton.
McKeever, G. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Jefferson, P. O. Circleville. Born in the County in 1881.
McNary, J. W., Farmer, S. 5, T. Whiting, P. O. Whiting.
McNeece, J. P., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 17, T. Washington, P. O. Delia. Born in the County in 1872.
McNeece, P., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Washington, P. O. Emmett. 1869.
McNorton, Frank, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt.
Madden, C. C., Farmer, S. 31, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Holton.
Madison, C. L., Cedar Hill Stock Farm, S. 13, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Mattison, R. M., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, S. 16, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier. 1920.
Mallory, H. L., Farmer, S. 11, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Marriott, Lloyd D., Farmer, S. 1, T. Garfield, P. O. Arrington.
Marshall, J. A., Farmer, S. 5, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Netawaka.
Martin, S. F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt.
Masel, Joseph, Farmer and Breeder of White Rock Chickens, Heavy Horses and Shorthorn Cattle, S. 16, T. Washington, P. O. Delia. 1916.
Massey, Geo. W., Farmer, S. 20, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
May, R. K., Weaver of Rugs, Holton.
Maynard, H. K., Farmer, Spring Hill Farm, S. 26, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Metzler, R. M., Motor Co., Garage, Holton.
Michaels, G. K., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 8, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier. 1906.
Mickelbrock, H., Farmer, S. 17, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Milligan, K. M., Farmer, S. 34, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Montgomery, John, Farmer, S. 34, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Holton.
Moore, Frank, Farmer, S. 24, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Holton.
Morgan, Thomas, Street Commissioner, Netawaka.
Morris, J. M., Cedar Heights Spring Farm, Breeder of Duroc Hogs, S. 24, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Mossman, H. F., Breeder of Buff Orpington Chickens, Holton.
Moser, Albert, City Shoe Store, Holton.
Moss, A., Farmer, S. 13, T. Whiting, P. O. Horton.
Mullendore, A. S., Farmer, S. 15, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Mulligan, A. T., Farmer and Stock Shipper, S. 20, T. Washington, P. O. Delia. 1910.

Naylor, James E., Mayor, Holton.
Neal, Roger B., Farmer, S. 8, T. Liberty, P. O. Circleville.
Nelson, J. C., Sunny Slope Stock Farm, S. 10, T. Whiting, P. O. Netawaka.
Neeson, S., Farmer, S. 20, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Netawaka Elevator and Supply Co., Netawaka.
Netawaka Lumber and Hardware Company, Netawaka.
Newlin Bros., Garage, Netawaka.
Newman, E. S., Farmer, S. 16, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Nias, Dr. R. E., Chiropractor, Holton.
Niehaus, Henry O., Farmer, S. 15, T. Whiting, P. O. Whiting.
Nichols, J. H., Blacksmith, Whiting.
Niehaus, John, Farmer, S. 2, T. Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
Nachtenich, Joseph, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Lincoln, P. O. P. O. Mayetta.
Nott, F. P., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Grant, P. O. Soldier.
Nott, Gus, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Grant, P. O. Soldier. 1882. Mrs. Nott settled in the County in 1872.
Noeckum, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser; Breeder of Poland China Hogs Spotted, S. 16, T. Lincoln, P. O. Delia.
Nugent, M. A., Farmer, S. 23, T. Banner, P. O. Mayetta.

Olson, Ole, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Cedar, P. O. Mayetta. 1920.
Osborne, Fred L., Farmer and Breeder of Mules, S. 8, T. Grant, P. O. Soldier. Born in the County in 1878.
Ostermann, C. A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier. 1920.
Ott, Fred H., White House Stock Farm, S. 27, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Oursler, Harry A., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Jersey Cattle, S. 21, T. Jefferson, P. O. Circleville.
Owings, W. F., Farmer and Stockman, S. 16, T. Jefferson, P. O. Circleville. 1871.
Owl Hardware Co., The, Holton.
Oxandale, Geo., Sunny Side Farm, S. 29, T. Netawaka, P. O. Wetmore.

Pagel, Ed. H., Banner View Stock Farm, S. 14, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Pagel, Henry, Banner View Stock Farm, S. 8, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Palmer, F. R., County Superintendent of Schools, Holton.
Pappan, Walter, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 9, T. Lincoln, P. O. Hoyt.
Patterson, E. A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 19, T. Lincoln, P. O. Mayetta. 1916.
Patterson, E. B., Furniture and Undertaking, Whiting.
Patterson, O. H., Farmer, S. 11, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Peabody, H. B., Farmer, S. 11, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Whiting.
Pease, John, Pleasant Valley, S. 6, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Pequeno, Alfred, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Lincoln, P. O. Mayetta.
Pettijohn, W. L., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt. 1882.
Pettijohn, W. E., Farmer, Feeder and Stockman, S. 21, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt.
Pickell, F. C., Garage, Soldier.
Pierce, J. W., Farmer, S. 10, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Pitcher, L. R., City Clerk, Holton.
Pitake, Jacob, Farmer, S. 18, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Platt, H. E., Farmer, S. 2, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Whiting.
Plumb, C. C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Jefferson, P. O. Circleville. 1876. Mrs. Plumb settled in the County in 1897.
Plumb, R. A. Jr., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Jefferson, P. O. Circleville. Born in the County in 1880.
Pomeroy, Frank P., State Senator, Rose Dale Stock Farm, S. 23, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Pomeroy, John A., Probate Judge, Holton.
Porter, J. R. and Sons, Breeders of Pure Jersey Cattle, S. 8, T. Cedar, P. O. Mayetta.
Porterfield, C. W. & Co., Funeral Directors, Holton.
Pronk, Henry, Orchard Valley Farm, S. 20, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Putnam, Chas. W., Shady Grove Farm, S. 21, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.

Rafter Farm Mortgage Co., Loans and Mortgages, Holton.
Ralston, R. T., Evergreen Park Farm, S. 20, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Rawlins, J. A., Farmer, S. 20, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Whiting.
Reamer, F. E., Farmer, Cedar View Stock Farm, S. 21, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Redmon, Tom A., Farmer and Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Pure Poland China Hogs, S. 20, T. Adrian, P. O. Delia. Born in the County in 1877.
Reeves, R. F., Farmer, S. 14, T. Whiting, P. O. Whiting.
Reed, E. G., Farmer, S. 29, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Rehstein, Wm., Farmer and Breeder of Jersey Cattle, Dairy Farm, Twin Oaks Farm, S. 33, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt. Born in the County in 1867.
Raley, F. J., Well Driller, Water Supplies, Holton.
Roderer, A. M., Spring Hill Farm, S. 11, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Roderer, John, Farmer, S. 26, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.

Rombeck, Henry, Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Duroc Hogs, S. 32, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier. 1884.
Riley Hardware Co., Soldier.
Riley & Mitchell, Bus Line and Auto Livery, Holton.
Robbins, C. C., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Brown Rosecomb Leghorn Chickens, S. 13, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier. 1899.
Robertson, F. S., Farmer, S. 36, T. Whiting, P. O. Muscotah.
Robinson, John C., Farmer, S. 3, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Rosedale, N. F., Farmer, S. 9, T. Whiting, P. O. Whiting.
Ross, J. S., Farmer, S. 8, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Runkle, G. W., Farmer, S. 27, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Russell, L. L., Real Estate, Soldier.

Sacher, Franz, Farmer, Holton.
Salts, B. F., Farmer and Breeder of Graded Shorthorn Cattle, S. 24, T. Cedar, P. O. Mayetta. 1869.
Sampson, William, Farmer, S. 16, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Sorensen, S. C., Farmer and Mayor, Netawaka.
Souvage, Harry P., Farmer, Stockraiser and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 7, T. Adrian, P. O. Emmett. 1908.
Schaffer, J. B., Farmer, S. 3, Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
Scheid, H. J., Farmer, S. 35, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Whiting.
Scheid, L. E., Farmer, S. 12, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Schirmer, Henry, Highland Home Stock Farm, S. 32, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Schuetz, Joe, Holton Auto Repair Work, Holton.
Schulz, Robt. K., Breeder of Jacks and Percheron Horses, S. 2, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Schumann, Max, Farmer, S. 13, T. Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
Scott, D. G., Contractor and Builder, Holton.
Scott & Tabor, Druggists, Holton.
Seabold, A. J., Abstractor, Holton.
Seabold, J. A., Farmer, S. 16, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Seeley, C. M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Washington, P. O. Silver Lake. 1909.
Segrist, Frank, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 19, T. Grant, P. O. Havensville. Born in the County in 1878.
Segrist, John A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 19, T. Adrian, P. O. Delia. 1880.
Segrist, S., Sunny Slope Farm, Holton.
Senior High School and Junior College, Holton.
Shannon, C. K., Breeder of Jersey Cattle and Collie Dogs, Silver View Farm, S. 1, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Sharlock, F. B., Plumbing and Heating Contractor, Holton.
Sheeley, Mark, Breeder of Stallion and Jack, S. 15, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Whiting.
Shelton, J. P., Farmer, S. 6, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Netawaka.
Shepard, Chas. A., Real Estate and Insurance, Holton.
Sigg, Henry, U. S. Mail Carrier, S. 21, T. Soldier, P. O. Soldier. 1884.
Simecka, J. B., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Washington, P. O. Delia. 1881.
Simmons, F. L., Farmer, S. 27, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Simmons, W. H., Farmer, S. 1, T. Grant, P. O. Holton.
Sinning Bros., Garage, Ford Sales and Service, Holton.
Skelley, Patrick, Farmer and Breeder of Pure Shorthorn Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 21, T. Washington, P. O. Delia. Born in the County in 1880.
Slattery, Edd., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt.
Slattery, Leo., Farmer and Stockman, S. 31, T. Lincoln, P. O. Mayetta.
Sloan, John, Jr., Farmer, S. 18, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Slusser, Sam, Farmer and Stockman, S. 12, T. Grant, P. O. Soldier. 1896.
Small, Geo., Breeder of Jack and Stallion, S. 1, T. Straight Creek, P. O. Muscotah.
Smith, Charley, Clover Hill Stock Farm, S. 35, T. Whiting, P. O. Whiting.
Smith, Jas. G., Farmer, S. 16, T. Whiting, P. O. Whiting.
Smith, J. H., Farmer, Whiting.
Smith, T. Y., Farmer, S. 1, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Snyder, Carl, Farmer, S. 5, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Soldier, City of.
Somers, John W., Farmer and Breeder of Jersey Cattle, Poland China Hogs and Brown Leghorn Chickens, S. 21, T. Cedar, P. O. Mayetta. 1886.
Sondker, Walter, Farmer, S. 3, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Sondker, Wm., Farmer, S. 3, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Squires, E. C. W., Farmer, S. 24, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Stadel, Henry, Farmer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle and Wyandotte Chickens, Lawn View Farm, S. 30, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt. Born in the County in 1869.
State Bank of Holton, General Banking, Holton.
State Bank of Soldier, General Banking, Soldier.
State Bank of Whiting, General Banking, Whiting.
Stoll, Christian, Sunny Heights, S. 30, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Stous, Fred, Sunny Side Farm, S. 22, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Stous, Geo., Farmer, S. 19, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Stous, Jacob, Farmer, S. 26, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Stous, Wallace, Farmer, S. 27, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Stous, William, Long View Stock Farm, S. 21, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Sumner, L. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Lincoln, P. O. Delia. Born in the County.
Swain, Edgar, Restaurant, Holton.
Swank, J. B., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Cedar, P. O. Mayetta. 1916.

Talbert, W. B., Real Estate, Holton.
Taylor, James H., Farmer, S. 8, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Thomas, David, Prop. Lee Tal Farm, S. 21, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Thomas, B. R., Evergreen View Farm, S. 28, T. Netawaka, P. O. Wetmore.
Thompson, C. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 27, T. Adrian, P. O. Delia. 1896.
Thompson, George, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Douglas, P. O. Hoyt. 1920.
Thompson, L. S., Farmer and Thresher, S. 27, T. Adrian, P. O. Delia. 1896.
Thompson, N., Farmer and Thresher, S. 28, T. Adrian, P. O. Delia. 1896.
Thompson, T. L., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 9, T. Grant, P. O. Soldier.
Tipps, R. D., Sun Rise Stock Farm, S. 35, T. Franklin, P. O. Mayetta.
Torrence, Leo M., Farmer, S. 23, T. Garfield, P. O. Arrington.
Townsend, John G., Farmer and Trustee, S. 19, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Trees, C. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Trees, Harry, Rose Hill Stock Farm, S. 31, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Trimble, Dan, Orchard Hill Farm, S. 30, T. Netawaka, P. O. Wetmore.
Tudor, Wm., Farmer, S. 9, T. Garfield, P. O. Holton.
Tuma, Ed, Farmer, S. 14, T. Netawaka, P. O. Netawaka.
Tweedy, W. F., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Poland China Hogs, S. 30, T. Lincoln, P. O. Mayetta.
Tyler, J., Farmer, S. 11, T. Whiting, P. O. Whiting.

Uhl, C. C., Stockraiser and Wheat Farmer, S. 26, T. Washington, P. O. Hoyt. 1908.
Utterback, H., Hickory Valley Farm, S. 14, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Van Sweringen, Jay, Evergreen Stock Farm, S. 21, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.

Veeths, Wm., Contractor, Holton.
Wahnamaker, Pat, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 12, T. Lincoln, P. O. Mayetta. Born in the County.
Walters, H. M., Farmer, S. 4, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Walton, George, Walton Dairy Farm, S. 34, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Warp, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. Lincoln, P. O. Mayetta.
Ward, Arthur J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Adrian, P. O. Delia.
Ward, Melvin, Farmer, S. 5, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Warner, Ira, Farmer, S. 10, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Wasson, Ernest, Farmer, S. 12, T. Whiting, P. O. Holton.
Waymont, C. A., Overland Stock Farm, S. 11, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.
Wells, Wm., Wells Garage, Soldier.
Wenger, David, Farmer, S. 10, T. Whiting, P. O. Whiting.
West, D. E., Farmer, S. 19, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
West, R. G., Farmer and Stockman, S. 28, T. Jefferson, P. O. Circleville. Born in the County in 1867.
Whitcraft, Earl K., Sunny Slope Farm, S. 1, T. Liberty, P. O. Netawaka.
White, J. W., College View Chicken Farm, S. 33, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Whiting Motor Company, Tractor, Dodge and Ford Cars, Whiting.
Wicker, Ivan L., The Model Cleaners, Holton.
Wilkey, S. H., Farmer and Stockman, S. 14, T. Cedar, P. O. Denison. 1907.
Williams, J. E., Laundry, Holton.
Williamson, J. F., Farmer, S. 2, T. Cedar, P. O. Denison.
Wilson, Herb. D., The Home of the Champion Buff Leghorns, Holton.
Winters, Albert, Superintendent of County Poor Farm, S. 26, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Wischmeier, Wm. C., Farmer and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and White Langshane Chickens, S. 6, T. Cedar, P. O. Mayetta. 1906.
Woodhead, Wm., Cream Station, Hoyt.
Woodworth, W. H., Farmer, S. 27, T. Liberty, P. O. Holton.
Work, E. N., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Lincoln, P. O. Delia. 1895.
Wright, J. L., Farmer, S. 33, T. Garfield, P. O. Denison.
Wright Agency, The, Court Reporter and Insurance, Holton.
Wyatt, L. D., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Lincoln, P. O. Delia. 1914.

Young, J. G., Farmer, S. 18, T. Liberty, P. O. Straight Creek.

Zacharias, N. C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Douglas, P. O. Meriden.
Zeller, Fred, Farmer, Stockraiser and Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, S. 10, T. Douglas, P. O. Meriden. 1904.
Zibell, Herman, Breeder of Duroc Jersey Hogs, Cedar Slope Farm, S. 2, T. Banner, P. O. Holton.
Zibell, Wm., Farmer, Sunny Side Farm, S. 6, T. Franklin, P. O. Holton.

ADVERTISING SECTION

Frank E. Myers — President
[illegible] Brown — Vice President
[illegible] Harrison — Cashier
The Farmers
State Bank
WHITING, - KANSAS

Farmers
State Bank
General
Banking
CIRCLEVILLE, - KANSAS

Kansas State
Bank
HOLTON, - KANSAS

Chamber of
Commerce of
Jackson County
Phone 500
HOLTON, - KANSAS

The American
Telephone
Company
HOLTON, - KANSAS

Jackson County
Farm Bureau
E. H. LEKER,
County Agent
HOLTON, - KANSAS

Thos. A. Fairchild
Lawyer
HOLTON, - KANSAS

Grubbs & Smith
Real Estate
Loans and Insurance
HOLTON, - KANSAS

Theater Cafe
A. E. JOHNSON,
Proprietor
HOLTON, - KANSAS

Dr. R. C. Foulk
Veterinarian
Residence Telephone 23
Office Telephone 41
HOLTON, - KANSAS

John Hinnen, Jr.
Real
Estate
HOLTON, - KANSAS

C. J. Clinkenbeard
DEALER IN
REAL
ESTATE
WETMORE, - KANSAS

F. B. Wright
Insurance
HOLTON, - KANSAS

H. F. Graham
Lawyer
HOLTON, - KANSAS

W. B. Keplinger
Insurance
505 City Hotel Bldg.
HOLTON, - KANSAS

Wm. Harrison
Real Estate
and Insurance
Phone 27
WHITING, - KANSAS

ARMEL BROS.
Jewelers and
Optometrists
HOLTON, - KANSAS

Dawson & Martlens
LOANS
Insurance and Real Estate
HOLTON, - KANSAS

Riley Hardware Co.
Everything in
Hardware
SOLDIER, - KANSAS

Decker
Electric
Company
HOLTON, - KANSAS

The Holton
Feeb Store
Flour, Feed and Seeds
Barnett Stock Powders
HOLTON, - KANSAS

G. W. Fencil
Marble
and Granite
HOLTON, - KANSAS

O. C. Deaver
Real Estate
and Exchange
HOLTON, - KANSAS

Riley & Mitchell
Bus Line and
Auto Livery
HOLTON, - KANSAS

Ross B. Francis
Jeweler
East Side of the Square
HOLTON, - KANSAS

Farmers Union
Elevator Company
Produce Department
Groceries, Flour and Feed
W. L. FISHER, Manager
SOLDIER, - KANSAS

Spring Hill
Dairy Farm
JOHN DAVIS & SON,
Proprietors
Route 3
HOLTON, - KANSAS

W. D. Butrum
PAINT
Contractor
HOLTON, - KANSAS

Netawka
Elevator and
Supply Co.
NETAWAKA, - KANSAS

P. M. HAAS
Farm Loans
HOLTON, - KANSAS

The Model Cleaners
Altering, Cleaning,
Dying, Repair
Work
HOLTON, - KANSAS

Decker's Garage
T. I. DECKER, Proprietor
Accessories and
Repairing
DENISON, - KANSAS

Chandler Six Co.
R. C. STALCUP,
Manager
HOLTON, - KANSAS

The Whiting
Motor Co.
Dodge Cars
Farm Machinery
WHITING, - KANSAS

The Wells Garage
WM. WELLS Proprietor
Auto Supplies and
Accessories
SOLDIER, - KANSAS

Sinning Bros.
Ford Sales and
Service
HOLTON, - KANSAS

ADVERTISING SECTION

[illegible] President
[illegible] Vice President
[illegible] Cashier
[illegible] Ass't Cashier

State Bank
Of Holton

HOLTON, - KANSAS

[illegible] President
[illegible] Vice President
[illegible] Cashier

Denison
State Bank

Capital $15,000.00

DENISON, - KANSAS

[illegible] President
[illegible] Vice President
[illegible] Cashier
[illegible] Ass't Cashier

State Bank
....of Soldier

Capital and Surplus
$35,000.00

SOLDIER - KANSAS

[illegible]

THE
Jackson County
Abstract Company

Bonded Abstracters

HOLTON, - KANSAS

[illegible] President
[illegible] Vice President

THE
Kansas-Nebraska
Loan and
Mortgage Co.

[illegible]
Incorporated 1914

HOLTON, - KANSAS

[illegible] President
[illegible] Secretary
[illegible] Treasurer
[illegible] Manager

The Farmers Elevator and Supply Company

DEALERS IN

Grain, Seed, Coal, Cement and Feed

WHITING, - KANSAS

W. B. Talbert
Real Estate

Loans and Insurance

Office Phone No. 240-A
Residence Phone No. 240 W

HOLTON, - KANSAS

[illegible] [illegible]

Scott & Taber
Druggists

114 West Fifth Street

HOLTON, - KANSAS

J. A. Ayers
Abstracter

Insurance, Farm Loans, Real Estate

Insure [illegible] Be Sure

HOLTON, - KANSAS

Naylor's Pharmacy

School Supplies, Books and Stationery

Ansco Cameras, Huyler's Candies

HOLTON, - KANSAS

[illegible] President
[illegible] Secretary

The Rafter Mortgage Company

[illegible]

Money to Loan on Farms at Current Rates

HOLTON, - KANSAS

THE
Holton Greenhouse

FIAGEL & DRECHLER, Props.

Cut Flowers—Pot Plants

Say it with Flowers

Phone 92

HOLTON, - KANSAS

Guy L. Hursh H. R. Sloan

Hursh & Sloan
Lawyers

State Bank Building

Telephone No. 306

HOLTON, - KANSAS

Central States Life Insurance Co.

St. Louis, Missouri

CHAS. A. SHEPARD,
District Manager

Real Estate and Insurance

HOLTON, - KANSAS

C. W. Porterfield & Company

Funeral Directors
—AND—
Licensed Embalmers

HOLTON, - KANSAS

A. J. Seabold

Loans and Abstracts

Farm Loans a Specialty

109 East Fifth Street

HOLTON, - KANSAS

Holton Steam Laundry

J. E. WILLIAMS, Proprietor

Rough Dry Wash

All Flat Pieces Ironed

Telephone No. [illegible]

HOLTON, - KANSAS

Farmers Feed Yard

E. G. BROWN & SON, Props.

Team and Auto Livery, Baggage and Transfer

Sales Stable, Quick Service, Reasonable Prices

526 Ohio Avenue

Phone 312-A

HOLTON, - KANSAS

J. D. Bender .... Manager
A. W. Bender

Bender Brothers

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Stoves, Ranges

Garden and Field Seeds, Wire Fencing, Glass, Paints and Oils

HOLTON, - KANSAS

W. R. Ireland
Portrait Photographer

Eastman Kodaks and Supplies

Picture Framing, Amateur Finishing, Copying and Viewing

HOLTON, - KANSAS

Jno. Kaul & Sons

DEALERS IN

Quick Selling Items in all Lines, Grocery Jobbers and Retailers

HOLTON, - KANSAS

[illegible] [illegible]

Hunky-Dory Cafe

The Best of Everything and Everything The Best

HOLTON, - KANSAS

A. G. Colborn H. C. Colborn
J. L. Colborn

H. C. Colborn & Sons

Dealers and Shippers of

Bailed Hay

Telephone No. [illegible]

HOYT, - KANSAS

JOE SCHUETZ

Starter and Generator Work

Gas Engines Repaired

Auto Repair Work a Specialty

HOLTON, - KANSAS

A. J. [illegible] Guy Colman

Netawaka Lumber & Hardware Co.

Building Material

Cement, Brick, Plaster, Implements, Stoves, Pumps, American Field Fence

NETAWAKA, - KANSAS

B. F. Sharlock

Plumbing and Heating Contractor

Plumbing and Heating Supplies of All Kinds

Roofing, Guttering and Sheet Metal Work

Telephone 462 South Side Square

105 West Fourth

HOLTON, - KANSAS

Jackson County Grange Co-operative Association

W. E. BEIGHTEL,
Manager

HOLTON, - KANSAS

LaFrance Fruit and Plant Farms

F. W. DIXON, Proprietor

Ever-bearing Strawberry Plants, Fancy Apples

HOLTON, - KANSAS

[illegible] [illegible]

Holton Bottling Works

No. 600 East Fifth Street

Phone [illegible]

HOLTON, - KANSAS

J. H. Niehaus
Blacksmith

Auto Repairing and Supplies a Specialty

WHITING, - KANSAS

Frans C. Sacher

Garage and Shop

Automobile Accessories and Supplies

Oakland Sensible Six

HOLTON, - KANSAS

Herb D. Wilson

The Home of the Champion Buff Leghorns

RECORD:
237 Eggs in 12 Months
334 Eggs in 14 Months

Eggs and Chickens for Sale
Get the Best

HOLTON, - KANSAS

Geo. M. Klusmire's

Pleasant Home Farm

Duroc Jersey Hogs, Black Langshan Chickens, Eggs in Season

Stock for Sale. Visitors Welcome

HOLTON, - KANSAS

Holton Tire and Battery Works

Herb Coffeen,
Proprietor

401 New York Avenue

HOLTON, - KANSAS

F. W. Hamilton

Storage Battery Service Station

Generators and Starters Repaired and adjusted

Cadmium Battery Testing

HOLTON, - KANSAS

Pleasant View ...Stock Farm

ALBERT H. HAAG, Prop.

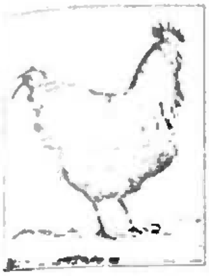
Red Polled Cattle

White Rock Chickens

Route 5

HOLTON, - KANSAS

ADVERTISING SECTION



First prize Buff Orpington cockerel and winner of Champion Sweepstakes silver cup, given for best bird in State Show at Wichita, January, 1920.

H. F. MOSEMAN

BREEDER OF

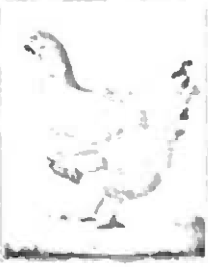
S. C. Buff Orpingtons

The Leading General Purpose Fowl

Our Birds are All Hen Hatched

Both birds raised and exhibited by H. F. Moseman.

HOLTON, - KANSAS



First prize Buff Orpington pullet at Kansas State Poultry Show, Wichita, Kansas, January, 1920.

Farming and Banking

go hand in hand. One could hardly exist without the help of the other. Much of the success of our Bank is due to our Farmer friends, and right here we wish to express our thanks for past favors and patronage. We hope to be of service in any way possible in the future. We are always glad to give advice when requested, in matters of finance. Feel free to make your wants known to us. If not now a patron, we invite your account.

The State Bank of Whiting, Kansas

The Linscott State Bank

Established 1878

As Banking House of S. K. Linscott

Capital and Surplus $40,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

C. M. Linscott .... President
Philip [illegible] .... Vice President
Rodney K. Linscott .... Cashier
W. R. [illegible] .... Henry [illegible]

Deposits in this Bank Guaranteed under the Guaranty Law of the State of Kansas

HOLTON, - KANSAS

James B. Naylor .... Mayor
L. S. Pitcher .... City Clerk
E. R. Sloan .... City Attorney
C. E. Botram .... City Engineer
C. W. Thompson .... Commissioner
W. V. Baskett .... Commissioner

City of Holton

Municipal Light and Water Plant

Commission Form of Government

HOLTON, - KANSAS

Henry Abbuehl .... President
W. W. Schirmer .... Vice President
Frank Schirmer .... Sec'y and Treas.

THE Owl Hardware Co.

"Quality and Service First"

Complete Line of Stoves, Ranges, Paints, Oils, Glass, Fencing and Seeds

Always the Latest in Implements, Hardware, Vehicles and Silos

HOLTON, - KANSAS

Chas. J. Hardin .... Night Phone 5
Milton Gabel .... Night Phone 185

Hardin & Gabel

Undertakers and Licensed Embalmers

Calls Answered Day or Night, City or Country

Complete Auto Service

HOLTON, - KANSAS

C. Brubaker, Grain Merchant

Wholesale and Retail

Flour, Feed, Hay, Field Seeds, Oil Meal, Salt, Hard Coal, Soft Coal, Sewer Pipe and Wood

ELEVATORS

Jewell, Barnes, Arrington, Ontario, Winchester, Holton, Birmingham

Home Office, Holton, Kansas

HOLTON, - KANSAS

Capital Auto and Supply Co.

C. M. GREEN, Proprietor

Supplies, Storage, Repairs

Distributors for

Maxwell and Chalmers

Phone 5

HOLTON, - KANSAS

Pure Bred Jersey Cattle

Registered, and in the Government accredited herd list. 12th herd to enter this list, of any breed in this State

Our cattle carry the blood close up of Oxford Lad, Golden Fern's Lad, Oxford You'll Do, Eminent 2nd, Sensational Fern, Noble of Oaklands, [illegible] 16th, and the Majesty's

We have been breeding Jersey Cattle continuously for more than a quarter of a century

J. B. PORTER & SON

MAYETTA, - KANSAS

Peter Johnson .... President
C. D. Lueck .... Cashier
Otto Lueck .... Ass't Cashier
Alma Young .... Ass't Cashier

Citizens State Bank

DIRECTORS:

C. D. Lueck — Peter Johnson
Otto Lueck — E. B. Johnson
Bertha Lueck

NETAWAKA, - KANSAS

J. P. Moore .... President
Fred King .... Vice President
Scott R. Moore .... Cashier
F. L. Riederer .... Ass't Cashier
M. P. Seltzer .... Ass't Cashier

THE First National Bank

Established 1872

Capital and Surplus $75,000.00

HOLTON, - KANSAS

The Canfield Lumber Co.

W. R. CANFIELD, President

DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Building Material, Clay and Cement Pipe

Yards at Holton and Mayetta Kansas

HOLTON, - KANSAS

Harold S. Newlin — Lloyd T. Newlin

Newlin Bros.

Automobile Supplies and Accessories

U. S. L. Storage Batteries

Firestone and Empire Tires, Complete Line of Mobiloils

Oildag and Greydag

NETAWAKA, - KANSAS

P. M. Metzker — R. M. Metzker

Metzke'r Garage

Agents For

CHEVROLET CARS

Also Full Stock of Chevrolet Parts

Auto Repairing Guaranteed

Stock of Fisk Tires and full line of Auto Accessories

HOLTON, - KANSAS

E. J. Richey

Well Driller and Contractor

DEALER IN

Gasoline Engines and Power Machinery, Well Casings, Pumps, Wind Mills, Tanks and all kinds of Water Supplies

Telephone 440 W

HOLTON, - KANSAS

"The Home of Good Photo Plays"

The Holton Amusement Company

Perkins Theatre

BLAINE COOK, Manager

HOLTON, - KANSAS

THE Travelers Insurance Company

Hartford, Connecticut

L. E. EPPINGER, Agent

HOLTON, - KANSAS

M. A. Bender — Floyd W. Hobbs

Bender & Hobbs

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

HOLTON, - KANSAS

W. H. Brown — W. M. Hedge

Brown & Hedge

DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath, Lime, Cement, Doors, Sash and Blinds

HOLTON, - KANSAS

S. T. Abel — C. H. Abel

Abel Real Estate ...Company

HOLTON, - KANSAS

C. A. Lentz LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Lime, Cement and Coal

DICKEY SILOS

WHITING, - KANSAS

M. M. Beck — W. T. Beck

THE Holton Recorder

HOLTON, - KANSAS

S. T. Black Real Estate

HOLTON, - KANSAS

City Shoe Store

"The Home of Good Shoes"

ALBERT MOSER, Proprietor

HOLTON, - KANSAS

The Holton Creamery Company

R. J. LINSCOTT, Manager

HOLTON, - KANSAS

A. E. Hosmer Monuments

HOLTON, - KANSAS

R. K. May Rug Factory

719 Kansas Avenue

HOLTON, - KANSAS

ILLUSTRATIONS

W. B. TALBERT,
HOLTON, KANSAS

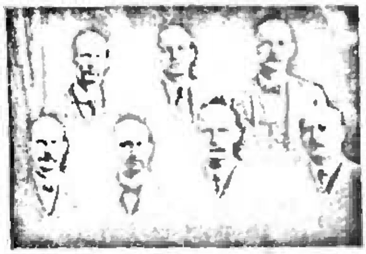
CHARLES A. SHEPARD,
HOLTON, KANSAS

EDWIN CAPSEY,
Insurance Agent,
SOLDIER, KANSAS

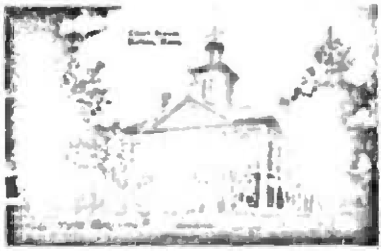
CHAS. E. JONES,
R. F. D. No. 1,
DENISON, KANSAS

MRS. ELIZABETH FAIRCHILD,
Pioneer resident of Jackson County, having lived continuously in the county from 1857 up to the time of her death, which occurred six days prior to her ninetieth birthday, February 3, 1920. For over fifty years she was actively engaged in business in Holton. She took a keen interest in all public affairs, and gave her business her personal attention up to the time of her death.

F. M. WILSON,
Cashier of the State Bank of Soldier,
SOLDIER, KANSAS.



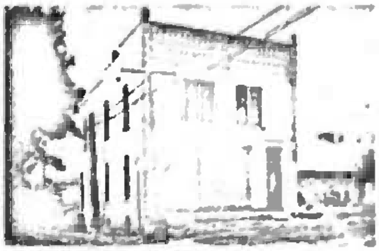
BENDER BROTHERS,
Owners of the Bender Brothers' Hardware and Seed House,
HOLTON, KANSAS



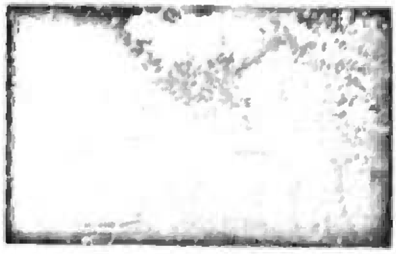
JACKSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
HOLTON, KANSAS

"PLAY BALL."
Elvena and Esther Jensen, Daughters of Anders Jensen, and the Jensen Home,
MAYETTA, KANSAS

HOME OF W. L. GOODERL,
MAYETTA, KANSAS



AMERICAN TELEPHONE COMPANY,
HOLTON, KANSAS



HOME OF JOHN G. FRANZ,
ST. MARYS, KANSAS
Mr. Franz is a Jackson County Pioneer, having lived in the County for over fifty years.

RESIDENCE OF J. W. KARNS,
ONTARIO, KANSAS

HOME OF L. S. KEIGH,
R. F. D. No. 2,
WHITING, KANSAS

PEONY ROW FARM,
F. M. Latimer, Owner, R. F. D. No. 3,
HOLTON, KANSAS

ILLUSTRATIONS

HOME OF J. T. ISNOGLE.
DELIA, KANSAS.

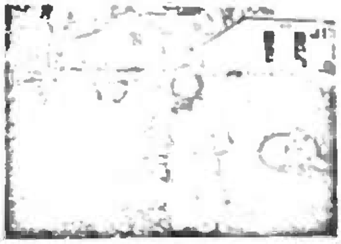
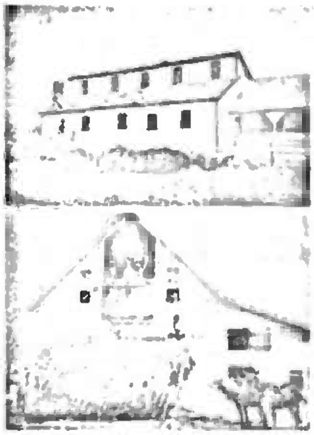


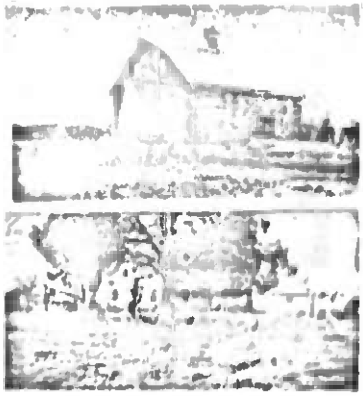
PHOTO FROM SAM MARTIN.
HOYT, KANSAS.

FARMERS STATE BANK.
CIRCLEVILLE, KANSAS.

THE R. C. COLBORN HOME.
Photo from A. B. Colborn,
HOYT, KANSAS.

RESIDENCE AND BARN ON THE FARM OF N. A. BROWN.
CIRCLEVILLE, KANSAS.


PLEASANT HOME FARM.
Geo. M. Klusmire, Proprietor, Breeder of Duroc Jersey Hogs. Upper View shows the Hog Barn, where the prize winning Durocs are housed. Lower View shows the Hay and Horse Barn,
HOLTON, KANSAS.

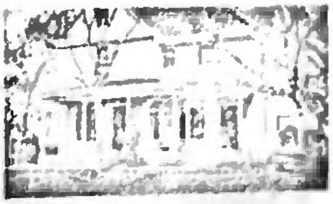

RESIDENCE AND BARN OF WM. C. WISCHMEIER.
MAYETTA, KANSAS.

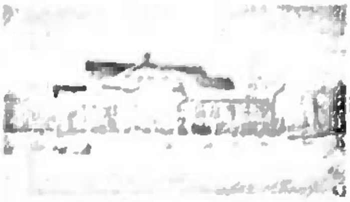
VIEW ON THE FARM OF W. L. BEAM.
NETAWAKA, KANSAS.

EDENCREST.
Country Home of C. D. Lasch, Banker and Farmer,
NETAWAKA, KANSAS.

HOME OF T. L. THOMPSON,
SOLDIER, KANSAS.

HOME OF CLINT LONGBERG,
SOLDIER, KANSAS.


RESIDENCE OF CHAS KAUL.
HOLTON, KANSAS.


HOME OF H. H. TAYLOR,
Mayor of Soldier,
SOLDIER, KANSAS.

"PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM,"
Home of Albert H. Haag, R. F. D. No. 5,
HOLTON, KANSAS.

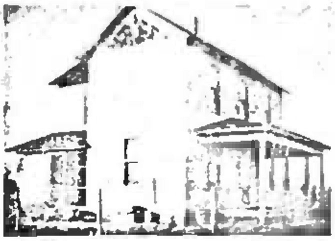
ILLUSTRATIONS

HOME OF GUS NOTT,
SOLDIER, KANSAS.

HOME OF JAMES LEWELLING,
R. F. D. No. 1,
DELIA, KANSAS.

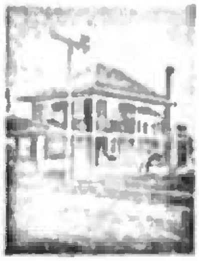
VIEW ON THE FARM OF FRANK CHANEY,
MAYETTA, KANSAS.

HOME OF N. THOMPSON,
DELIA, KANSAS.

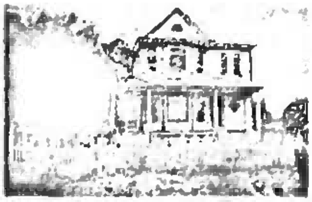


RESIDENCE OF PETER LANE,
DELIA, KANSAS.

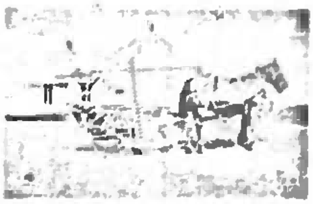
HOME OF LYMAN BOWSER,
R. F. D. No. 4,
MAYETTA, KANSAS.



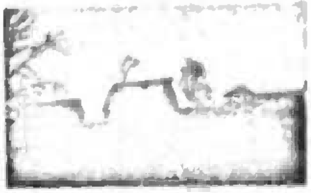
HOME OF
T. J. RICHARDSON,
Cashier Farmers State Bank,
CIRCLEVILLE, KANSAS.



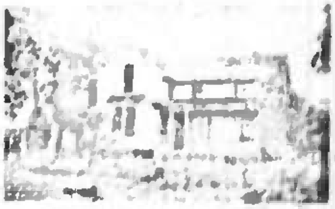
RESIDENCE OF F. F. NOTT,
R. F. D. No. 3,
SOLDIER, KANSAS.



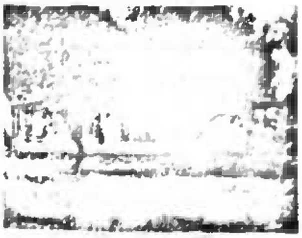
HOME OF W. F. OWINGS,
Frank Owings, ready for action, in foreground,
CIRCLEVILLE, KANSAS.



HOME OF W. T. HUNE,
CIRCLEVILLE, KANSAS.

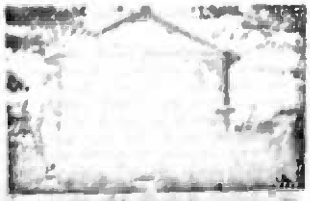


RESIDENCE OF A. F. KIENTZ,
MAYETTA, KANSAS.

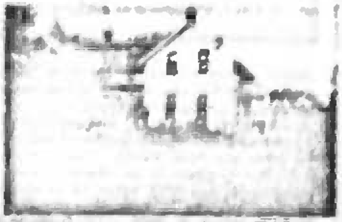


HOME OF C. C. BROYLES,
DELIA, KANSAS.

VIEW ON THE FARM OF RAY KELLER,
R. F. D. No. 1,
DELIA, KANSAS.



HOME OF WM. A. FOWLER,
NETAWAKA, KANSAS.



RESIDENCE OF F. H. [illegible],
R. F. D. No. 1,
SOLDIER, KANSAS.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM

OF

United States Land Surveys

METES AND BOUNDS

UP to the time of the Revolutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parcelled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted when the present plan of surveys was adopted, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to have a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient highway. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 90 rods; thence 15° West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 150 rods to the highway; thence following the centre of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 45° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 200 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.

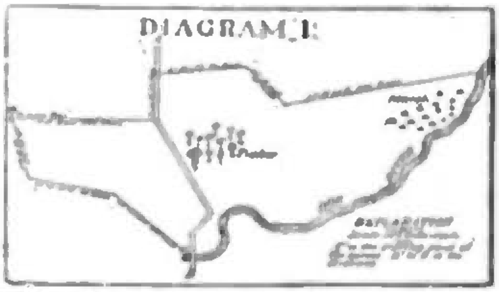
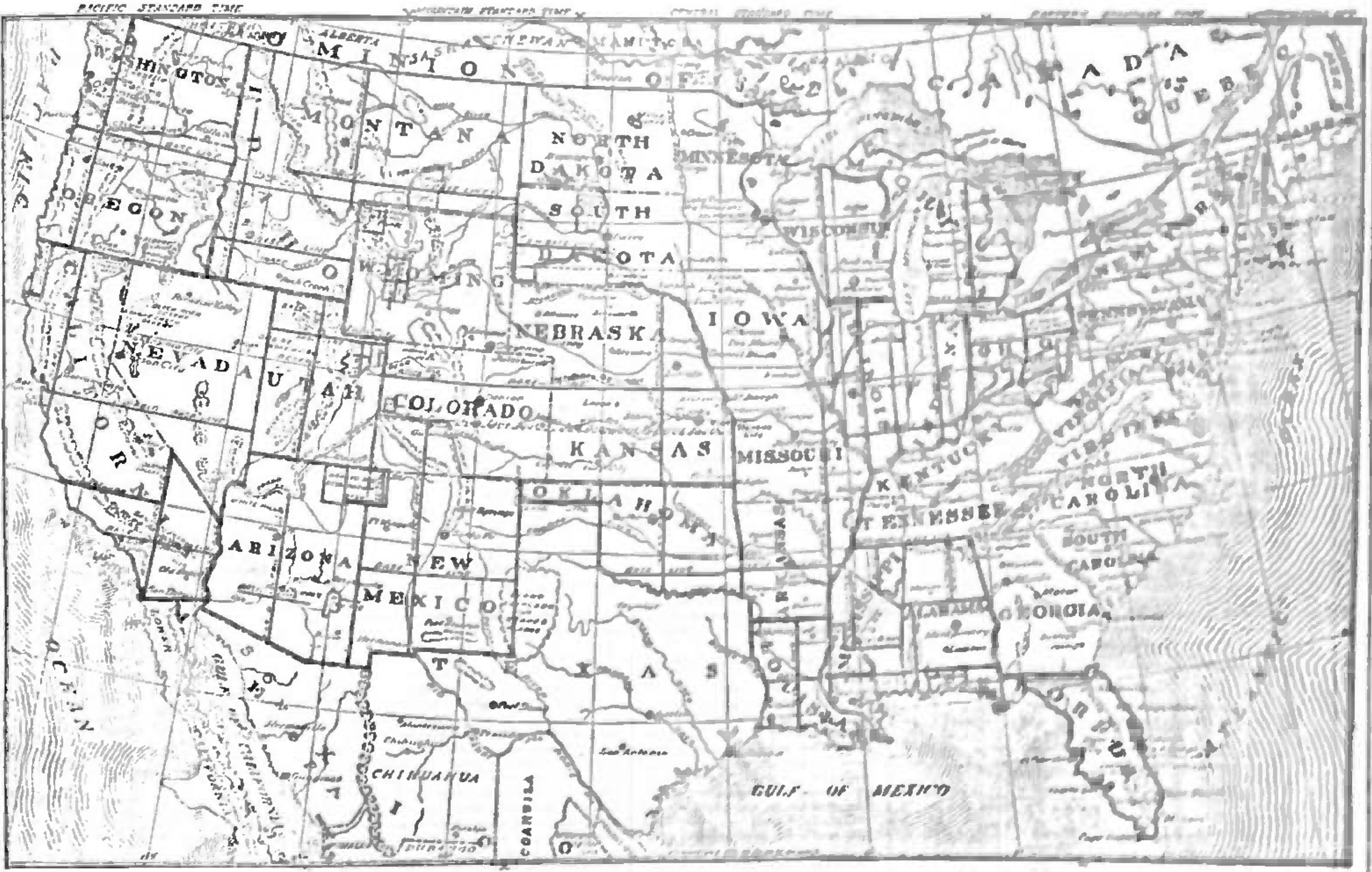


DIAGRAM 1

MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES

DIAGRAM 2


PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
ALBERTA
DOMINION OF CANADA
QUEBEC
WASHINGTON
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
OREGON
SOUTH DAKOTA
WISCONSIN
WYOMING
IOWA
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
TENNESSEE
OKLAHOMA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
TEXAS
GULF OF MEXICO
CHIHUAHUA
COAHUILA
DURANGO
OCEAN

THE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz.: ⊢. These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Line which run East and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control.

Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the United States, and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name.

Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) on Diagram 3, represents the Principal Meridian, in this case say the 5th Principal Meridian. The heavy line running East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or lines of all measurements of surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same fact applies to all other Principal Meridians and their Base Lines. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run North and South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is followed both East and West of the Meridian throughout the territory controlled by the Meridian.

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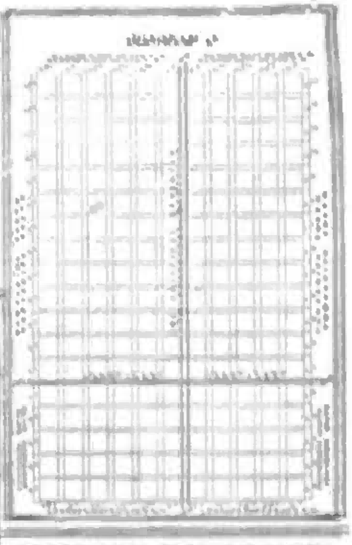
These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, commencing at the Meridian, [illegible] characters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I, West; [illegible] IV, V, VI, VII, and so on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. [illegible] are numbered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Principal Meridian. See Diagram 2.

Commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Line. These are designated as Township Lines. They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending East and West, parallel with the Base Line. [illegible] North and South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. [illegible] numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers [illegible] north of the Base Line is Township 1 North; the next is Township 2 North; then comes Township 3, 4, 5, and 6, North, and so on. [illegible] followed South of the Base Line; the Townships being designated as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" (the initials N. or S. being generally used) indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 2.

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships" which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, [illegible] counting the number is located from the Base Line and Principal Meridian." As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 4 West of the [illegible] Meridian, is at once located on the square marked ★ on Diagram 3, by counting eight tiers north of the Base Line and 4 tiers west of the Meridian.



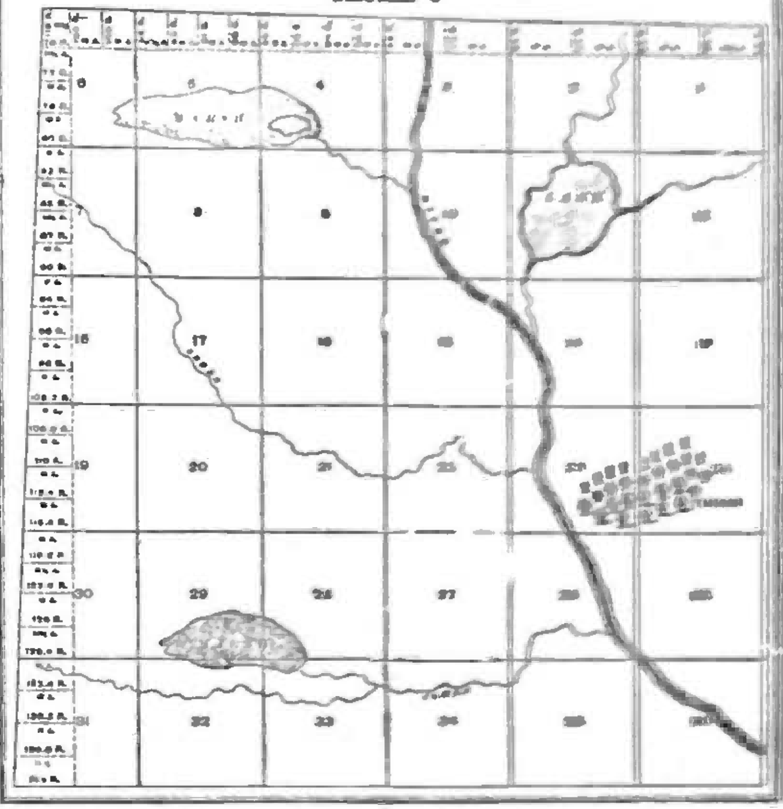
TOWNSHIPS OF LAND.

TOWNSHIPS are the largest subdivisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the Governmental Surveys Township Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called "Townshipping." After the Township Corners have been carefully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by, (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Meridians or curvature of the earth's surface; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.

Each Township, unless it is one of the exceptional cases referred to, is divided into 36 squares, which are called Sections. These Sections are intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections are numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, as shown on Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in the Northeast Corner, they run West to 6, then East to 12, then West to 18, and so on, back and forth, until they end with Section 36 in the Southeast Corner.

Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township as it is divided and platted by the government surveyors. These Townships are called Government Townships or Congressional Townships, to distinguish them from Civil Townships or organized Townships, as frequently the lines of organized Townships do not conform to the Government Township lines.

DIAGRAM 4



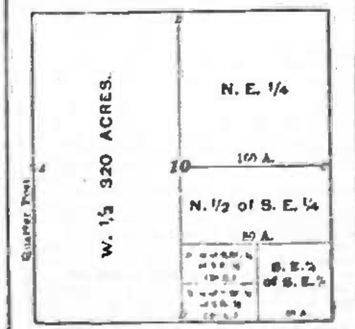
SECTIONS OF LAND.

DIAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a section may be divided. All Sections (except Fractional Sections) are supposed to be 320 rods, or one mile, square and therefore contain 640 acres—a number easily divisible. Sections are subdivided into fractional parts to suit the convenience of the owners of the land. A half-section contains 320 acres; a quarter section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section which it embraces—as the Northeast quarter of Section 10; or the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 10. Diagram 5 shows how many of these subdivisions are platted, and also shows the plan of designating and describing them by initial letters as each parcel of land on the Diagram is marked with its description.

As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained elsewhere) are supposed to contain 640 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, as is frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recognizes no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 640 acres "more or less."

The Government Surveyors are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within them, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on Section Lines on each side of a section at the points marked A, B, C, and D, on Diagram 5. After establishing Township corners, Section Lines are the next to be run, and section corners are established. When these are carefully located the Quarter Posts are located at points as nearly equidistant between Section Corners as possible. These corners when established by Government Surveyors cannot be changed, even though it is conclusively shown that mistakes have been made which cause some sections or quarter sections to be either larger or smaller than others. The laws, however, of all the States provide certain rules for land surveyors to follow in dividing Sections into smaller parcels of land than has been outlined in the Governmental surveys. For instance, in dividing a quarter section into two parcels, the distance between the Government Corners is carefully measured and the new post is located at a point equidistant between them. This plan is followed in running out "eighties," "forties," "twenties," etc. In this way, if the Government division overruns or falls short, each portion gains or loses its proportion. This is not the case, however, with Fractional Sections along the North or West sides of a Township, or adjoining a lake or large stream.

DIAGRAM 5.



SUBDIVIDING A SECTION.

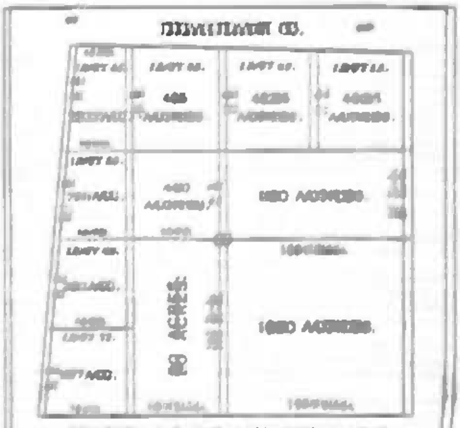
FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DIAGRAM 6.



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DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM
OF
CIVIL GOVERNMENT
WITH A REVIEW OF THE

Duties and Powers of the Principal Officials Connected with the Various Branches of National, State, County and Township Government.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States is one of limited and specific powers, strictly outlined and defined by a written constitution. The constitution was adopted in 1787, and, with the amendments that have since been made, it forms the basis of the entire fabric of government under which we live. The constitution created three distinct branches of government, each of which is entirely separate and distinct from the others. They are the executive, legislative and judicial departments. The constitution specifically vests the executive power in the President, but all members of the cabinet are usually classed with the executive department; the legislative power is held by Congress, and the judicial authority is vested in the Supreme Court and various other courts which Congress has provided for in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution.

It has been the aim of these pages to explain each of these different branches of government, and to briefly review the duties and powers of the principal officials connected with each department.

The President and Vice-President are elected by popular vote, but the vote of each State is separate, so that a candidate may have a large majority of the aggregate popular vote of the country and yet fail to be elected. The Presidential election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when Presidential electors are chosen in and for the various States, each State having as many electors as it has representatives in both branches of Congress. The electors are chosen by the ballots of the people of their States, and all the electors of a State constitute an electoral college. The electors meet in each State at the capital on the first Wednesday in December following a National election and vote for President and Vice-President, certificates of which are forwarded to the President of the Senate, at Washington, who, on the second Wednesday in February opens the certificates and counts the votes in the presence of both Houses of Congress and declares the result; and the final step is the inauguration, which takes place on the 4th of March. The law provides that if neither of the candidates have a majority then the House of Representatives shall elect a President from the three candidates receiving the highest electoral vote. In elections of this kind each State is entitled to only one vote, and two-thirds of the States form a quorum.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President is the highest executive officer of the United States. He is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of $75,000 per annum. He must be thirty-five years old or more, and a native-born citizen of the United States. The President is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of laws passed by Congress, and has supervision over all executive departments of the government. He appoints a Cabinet of nine officials who become the heads of the various departments, and these departments are intended to be managed and conducted as the President directs. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He has power to grant pardons and reprieves for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; has power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. He nominates, and with the advise and consent of the Senate, appoints Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, all Judges of the United States courts, and all other executive officers of the United States, except in such cases where the appointments may be vested in the various "departments." When the Senate is not in session he can appoint, subject to its action when it reassembles. He has power, in certain extraordinary occasions, to call together both Houses of Congress, or either of them, in extra session; and is required from time to time to communicate with Congress, as to the state of the Union, and offer such suggestions or recommendations as he may deem proper. He is empowered to approve or veto all measures adopted by Congress, but it is provided that any measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

The President consults frequently with his Cabinet, and nearly all important official matters are discussed by that body. In case the office of President becomes vacant through the death, removal or resignation of the incumbent, the law provides that the office shall in turn be filled by the Vice-President, Secretary of State, and other Cabinet Ministers in regular order.

VICE PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President of the United States is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of $12,000. In case of the death, removal or resignation of the President, the Vice-President succeeds him. The chief duty of the Vice-President is to act as the presiding officer of the Senate. He has no vote in the Senate, except in case of a tie, or an equal division of the members of that body. The Vice-President administers the oath of office to the Senators.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of State, who is appointed by the President as a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of $12,000 per year. The law provides that in case the office of President becomes vacant, through the death, removal or resignation of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State assumes the duties of the Presidency. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official Secretary of the President, and countersigns all commissions issued by the President.

The Secretary of State is the head of the Department of State and is the chief diplomatic officer of the United States. In his department and under his supervision is conducted the public business relating to foreign affairs; to correspondence, commissions or instructions to or with public Ministers from the United States; or to negotiations with Ministers from foreign States; or to memorials or other applications from foreigners, or foreign public Ministers, or citizens of this country in foreign lands, or complications arising therefrom. The Secretary of State also has charge of all other business connected with foreign affairs, extradition matters and diplomatic officers; furnishing passports to vessels going to foreign countries, etc., and has charge of the Great Seal of the United States.

Connected with the Department of State and forming a part of it in the great work of performing and caring for the duties outlined are the following bureaus:

The Diplomatic Bureau, which looks after the affairs pertaining to foreign governments.

The Consular Bureau, correspondence with consulates.

The Bureau of Indexes and Archives, the duties of which are to open the official mails, prepare an abstract of the daily correspondence and an index of it, and superintend miscellaneous work of department.

The Bureau of Accounts, in which all of the finances of the department are looked after, such as the custody and disbursement of appropriations; also indemnity funds and bonds; also care of the building and property of the department, etc.

The Bureau of Rolls and Library, which is charged with the custody of treaties, rolls, public documents, etc.; has care of revolutionary archives, of international commissions, superintendence of library, etc.

The Bureau of Statistics, for the preparation of reports on commercial relations.

The chiefs of these bureaus receive from $2,000 per year to $2,250 [illegible]. In addition to these there are connected with the State Department the offices of [illegible], assistant secretary, [illegible]; second assistant secretary, $4,500; third assistant secretary, $4,500; solicitor, $4,500; chief clerk, $3,000; clerk to Secretary of State, [illegible]; passport clerk, $1,800. Besides these are the numerous employees, ambassadors, clerks and secretaries, which number well up into the thousands.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized in 1789. The head of this department known as the Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet and receives a salary of $12,000 per annum. The Treasury Department is one of the most important branches of the national government, as it has charge of the financial affairs of the government, consisting of public funds, collection of revenue and maintenance of public credit. Among the most important duties devolving upon this department are the following: It attends to the collection of all internal revenues and duties on imports, and the [illegible] of deposits in these departments. All claims and demands either by the United States or against them and all the accounts in which the United States are interested, either as debtors or creditors, must be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department. This department also includes the Bureau of the Mint, in which the government coins and moneys are manufactured. The Treasury Department authorizes the organization of national banks and has supervision over them; has charge of the coast surveys, the lighthouses, marine hospitals, etc. It has charge of all moneys belonging to the United States, designates depositories of public moneys, keeps a complete and accurate system of accounting, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, and makes reports at stated intervals showing the condition of public finances, public expenditures and the public debt.

There are a great many important officials connected with the Treasury Department, chief among which are the following, viz: Private secretary of the head department, at $2,500 per year; three assistant secretaries, at $5,000 each; chief clerk, $3,000; chief of appointment division, $3,000; chief of warrants division, $3,500; chief of public moneys division, $3,000; chief of customs division, $3,000; acting chief of revenue marine division, $2,500; chief of stationery division, $2,500; chief of loans and currency division, $3,000; chief of miscellaneous division, $2,500; supervising special agent, 10 per day; government actuary, $1,800; supervising architect, $4,500; steamboat inspector, $3,500; chief Bureau of Statistics, $3,000; life saving service superintendent, $4,500; assistant, $2,500; commissioner Bureau of Navigation, $3,600; superintendent United States coast and geodetic survey, $6,000; supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, $4,000; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, director, $5,000; assistant director, $4,500; superintendent engraving division, $4,500.

The foregoing will serve to show many of the lines of work attended to in the Treasury Department, as the names of these offices explain the branch of work they are charged with attending to. There are a number of other important offices in the department that should be mentioned, among them being the following:

The Solicitor of the Treasury, or chief attorney, who receives $4,500 per year for attending to the legal matters connected with the department.

The Commissioner of Customs, who receives $4,000 per year and his deputy $2,250, has charge of all accounts of the revenue from customs and disbursements, and for the building and repairing of custom houses.

The Treasurer of the United States receives $6,000 per year, assistant treasurer $3,600, and superintendent of national banks (Red. Div.) $3,500. The Treasurer receives and keeps the government funds, either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depositories, paying it out upon warrants drawn in accordance with the law, and pays all interest on the national debt.

The Register of the Treasury is paid a salary of $4,000 per year and his assistant $2,500. The Register keeps the accounts of public expenditures and receipts; receives the returns and makes out the official statements of United States commerce and navigation; receives from first comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers acted on by them and files the same.

The Comptroller of the Currency receives $5,000 per year and his deputy $3,000. This bureau is charged with a general supervision of the national banks and matters connected with the issuing of paper money.

The Director of the Mint receives $4,500 per annum, and is charged with a general supervision over all the coinage of the government.

The Comptroller of the Treasury receives $5,500 per year and his assistant $4,500. This bureau has charge of the auditing system of the Treasury. With the exception of the postal revenue accounts, the comptroller prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts.

Auditors. There are six auditors connected with the Treasury Department, each of whom receives a salary of $4,000 per year, and is allowed a deputy at a salary of $2,500 per annum. No one auditor takes rank over another. The first auditor receives and adjusts the accounts of the revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under special acts of Congress, reporting the balances to the commissioners of the customs and first comptroller respectively for their decision. The second auditor devotes most of his attention to army affairs; looks after all the accounts relating to the pay, clothing and recruiting of the army; the arsenals, armories and ordnance; all accounts relating to the Indian Department; reporting to the second comptroller. The third auditor has all accounts for subsistence of the army, military academy, military roads, fortifications, quartermaster's department, certain pensions, claims arising for military services previous to 1817; for all property lost in the military service; he reports also to the second comptroller. The fourth auditor also reports to the second comptroller, and attends to all accounts of the service connected with the navy. The fifth auditor reports to the first comptroller, and adjusts all accounts connected with the diplomatic service of the Department of State. The sixth auditor adjusts all accounts growing from the service of the Post Office Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department was organized in August, 1789. The head of this department is known as the Secretary of War; is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $12,000 per annum. The War Department attends to the execution of all laws affecting the Regular Army, and carries out and performs such duties as may be provided for by law or directed by the President relative to military forces, military commissions and the warlike stores of the United States. In former years this department also had charge of Indian as well as military affairs, but this has been transferred to the Department of the Interior. The War Department is also required, among other duties, to maintain the signal service and provide for taking meteorological observations at various points on the continent, and give telegraphic notice of the approach of storms. There is also maintained a Civil Engineering Department, through the aid of which is carried out such improvements to rivers and harbors as may be authorized by Congress. The Secretary of War also has supervision over the West Point Military Academy.

The private clerk for the head of the War Department is paid $2,500 per year; assistant secretary, $5,000; chief clerk, $4,000. The most of the subordinates and assistants in the War Department, except those mentioned, are officers of the Regular Army, who are paid salaries and perquisites.

The commanding general [illegible] to the Secretary, looks after the [illegible] of the army [illegible]. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued. The Quartermaster-General has charge of the barracks and the supplies [illegible]. The Commissary-General is the head of the Subsistence Department, and has supervision over the purchasing and issuing army rations. The Judge Advocate-General is the head of the department of military justice. The [illegible] The [illegible] relating to sick, wounded, furlough, etc. The [illegible] There is also the [illegible] the [illegible] of arms, etc. The Topographical office has charge of all plats and drawings of all surveys made for military purposes. Besides these there are the Inspector General's Department and departments devoted to [illegible] public works, etc.

In this connection it may be of interest to the general reader to refer briefly to a few facts concerning the Regular Army. The United States is divided for this purpose into a number of military districts. The head of each department receives his general instructions and orders from headquarters. The term of enlistment in the Regular Army is three years. The pay of private soldiers at the start is $15 per month and rations, and this is increased according to time of service. The pay of the officers is proportioned to their rank. The pay of officers in active service was fixed by an act of Congress May 11, 1908, as follows: lieutenant-general $11,000 per year; major-general $8,000; brigadier-general $6,000; colonels from [illegible] to $5,000; lieutenant-colonels from [illegible] to [illegible]; majors from [illegible] to $4,000; captains from $2,400 to $3,360; and lieutenants from [illegible] to $2,800; second lieutenants from $1,700 to $2,380. [illegible] officer below the grade of major [illegible] provide himself with suitable mounts at his own expense, he receives in addition to his pay [illegible] per annum if he provides one mount; and [illegible] per annum if he provides two mounts. The pay of retired officers was fixed as follows by the act of May 11, 1908: lieutenant-generals $8,250 per annum; major generals $6,000; brigadier-generals $4,500; colonels from $3,000 to $3,750; lieutenant-colonels from [illegible] to [illegible]; majors from [illegible] to [illegible]; captains from $1,800 to [illegible]; first lieutenants from $1,500 to $2,100, and second lieutenants $1,275 to $1,785.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of the Navy, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $12,000 per annum. This department is charged with the duty of attending to the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with naval affairs, and appropriations made therefor by Congress. The Secretary of the Navy has direct control of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; issues orders to the commanders of the various squadrons; has general authority over the Marine Corps; and has control of all the several bureaus of the Navy Department.

There are a number of bureaus organized in the Navy Department for the purpose of more thoroughly handling the work, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following: Bureau of Steam Engineering; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Bureau of Navigation; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Bureau of Construction and Repair. Attached to the department are also officials or bureaus to attend to the following matters: Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene; Naval Dispensary; Board of Inspection and Survey; Navy Supplies and Accounts; Naval Observatory; Hydrographic Office; Library and War Records; Naval Intelligence; Nautical Almanac, etc.

The admiral of the navy (dead) is paid $13,500 per year; the first nine rear-admirals each receive $8,000 per year and the second nine $6,000; chiefs of bureaus are paid $6,000 per year; captains $4,000; commanders $3,500; lieutenant-commanders $3,000; lieutenants $2,400; junior grade lieutenants $2,000; ensigns $1,700; chief boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers, $1,700; midshipmen at sea $1,400, and midshipmen at academy $600. In the Marine Corps the major general receives $8,000 per year; colonels $4,000; lieutenant-colonels, $3,500; majors, $3,000; captains (staff) $2,400; captains (line) $2,400; first lieutenants, $2,000; second lieutenants, $1,700. An increase of ten per cent is allowed them when on sea duty, or on "shore duty beyond the sea." Chaplains of the rank of lieutenant-commander or higher rank receive the pay and allowances of a lieutenant-commander; those appointed prior to July 1, [illegible], who have the rank of lieutenant receive $2,000; and others are paid according to their rank in the foregoing list. Naval constructors receive from $3,200 to $4,200 per year; assistant naval constructors $2,000 or the pay of rank according to the foregoing table; warrant officers [illegible] to $2,250. Petty officers and chief petty officers receive salary ranging from $33 to $77 per month. First class seamen receive $26 per month; seamen-gunners $28 per month; firemen, first-class, $30; ordinary seamen $19; firemen, second-class, $33; [illegible] $17; apprentice seamen $16; and [illegible] $16. The term of enlistment in the United States Navy is four years.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the most important branches of the National Government. Its head is the Postmaster-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $12,000 per annum. The Post Office Department has supervision over the execution of all laws passed by Congress affecting the postal service, and has general supervision over everything relating to the gathering, carrying and distribution of United States mails; supervises the distribution and disposal of all moneys belonging to or appropriated for, the department; and the instruction of and supervision over all persons in the postal service, with reference to their duties.

In providing for handling the general work of the Post Office Department it has been found necessary to create four bureaus or offices, as they are termed, each of which is presided over by an assistant postmaster-general, who each receive $5,000 per annum; are all subject to the direction and supervision of the head of the department. A review of these various bureaus and their principal officials, with the salary of the office, will show very clearly the work handled by each.

The first assistant postmaster-general is allowed a chief clerk at $2,500 per year; superintendent of salaries and allowances $4,000; superintendent of division appointments $3,000; superintendent of city free delivery service $3,000.

The second assistant postmaster-general has charge of the following divisions, assisted by the following officials who are under his control: superintendent of railway adjustments, $3,000 per year; chief of division inspection $2,000; chief of division of contracts $2,000; chief of division of mail equipment; general superintendent of railway mail service $4,000; superintendent of foreign mails $3,000.

The third assistant postmaster general controls the following divisions: superintendent of money-order division $3,500; superintendent of registry system $2,500; superintendent of division of finance $2,750; superintendent of division of stamps $2,500; also the postal-card agent and the stamped envelope agent at $2,500 each.

The fourth assistant postmaster general controls the following divisions: Superintendent rural free delivery service $3,500; superintendent [illegible] post-office supplies $2,500; superintendent of dead letter office $2,750; topographer $2,500.

Besides the various chiefs of divisions mentioned above there are connected with the Post Office Department a law clerk, at $4,000 per year; appointment clerk, at $2,000; purchasing agent [illegible]; a disbursing clerk, $2,250; also the auditor of the post office department, at $4,000.

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DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior. He is appointed by the President and receives a salary of $12,000 per year. In this department, as the name implies, is conducted most of the public business relating to the internal affairs, and like most of the other executive departments it is divided into a number of subdivisions and branches. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with a general supervision over public business connected with the following branches, viz.: 1st. The census of the United States. 2d. All matters connected with public lands. 3d. Everything relating to the Indians or Indian affairs. 4th. All matters concerning pensions or bounty lands. 5th. The issuing and filing of patents and caveats. 6th. The custody and distribution of publications. 7th. The compilation of statistics relating to educational matters in the various States. He also has oversight over several of the Government's charitable and benevolent institutions. For the purpose of handling properly the business connected with most of the subjects mentioned, there are bureaus organized for the purpose.

The salaries paid to the principal officials connected with the Interior Department are as follows: First assistant secretary of the interior, $5,000 per year; assistant secretary, $4,500; chief clerk, $4,000; assistant attorney-general (Dept. of Interior), $5,000; commissioner of the General Land Office, $5,000; commissioner of Indian affairs, $5,000; superintendent of Indian schools, $3,000; commissioner of the Pension Office, $5,000; medical referee, $3,000; commissioner of the Patent Office, $5,000; commissioner of the Education Office, $4,500; director of geological surveys, $6,000; director Reclamation Service, $7,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department was formerly connected with the Interior Department, but in 1889 it was reorganized and made independent, and the Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. The head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $12,000 per annum.

The general duty and design of the Department of Agriculture is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

The following is a list of the chief officials connected with the Department of Agriculture and their salaries, and the list will also serve to indicate the various lines of work handled by and the various duties which devolve upon the department, viz.: Assistant secretary of agriculture receives $5,000 per annum; chief of Weather Bureau, $6,000; chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, $5,000; statistician, $3,500; chemist, $5,000; entomologist, $4,000; botanist, $3,240; chief of forestry division, $5,000; pomologist, $3,000; plant pathologist and physiologist, $3,500; director of the office of experiment stations, $4,000; chief of division of accounts and disbursements, $3,250; editor, $3,000; agriculturist, $3,500; director of public roads, $4,000; statistical scientist in charge of investigations of production and distribution, $3,000; chief of biological survey, $3,000; chief of bureau of soils, $3,500; chief of bureau of plant industry in charge of seed distribution, $5,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $12,000 per annum. The principal assistant of the Attorney-General is the Solicitor-General, who receives $7,500 per year. There are a number of assistant attorney-generals who receive $5,000 per annum, and a special assistant attorney-general is appointed for nearly all of the various departments, including the Treasury, State, Post Office and Interior Departments. Besides these there are a number of special officials connected with the Department of Justice, such as attorney in charge of titles, $2,700; chief clerk and superintendent of buildings, $4,000; appointment clerk, $2,000; attorney in charge of pardons, $2,750; solicitor internal revenue, $4,500; superintendent of prisons and prisoners, $3,000; chief examiner, $2,750; chief of division of accounts, $2,500; disbursing clerk, $2,750; solicitor for department of commerce and labor, $5,000.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice to give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law necessary to enable the President and other officers of the various Government departments to discharge their respective duties. This department is also required to prosecute or defend all suits or proceedings in which the United States is interested. The Attorney-General has general supervision over all the solicitors for the various departments; and also exercises general superintendence and direction over all United States marshals and United States district attorneys of all the districts of the United States and Territories.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The Department of Commerce and Labor was established in February, 1903. The general design of this department is to collect, assort and systematize statistical details relating to the different branches of labor and commerce in the United States. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet and receives a salary of $12,000 per annum. The following are the principal officials under his control together with the salary paid: The commissioner of the bureau of manufactures, $4,000 per year; commissioner of the bureau of corporations, $5,000; commissioner of the bureau of labor, $5,000; director of bureau of the census, $7,000; superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, $6,000; chief of bureau of statistics, $4,000; supervising inspector-general of steamboat inspection service, $4,000; commissioner of bureau of fisheries, $6,000; commissioner of bureau of navigation, $4,000; commissioner-general of bureau of immigration and naturalization at $5,000, director of bureau of standards, $5,000.

INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

There are several independent departments, which, although none of them are as important as the foregoing, and their heads are not Cabinet members, yet they form a very necessary part and attend to very important branches of the National Government.

Government Printing Office. The head of this branch of public work is the Public Printer, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $5,500 per year. His chief clerk is paid $2,400 per year, and there is a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding, each of whom receive $2,100 per annum.

Civil Service Commission. This commission consists of three commissioners, each of whom are paid $4,500 per year. The chief examiner connected with the commission is paid $3,000 per annum, and the secretary $2,500.

Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission was created for the purpose, and charged with the duty, of seeing that the laws regulating interstate commerce were faithfully executed and observed, and to prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railway corporations and common carriers. The commission consists of seven commissioners appointed from different sections of the United States, each of whom receives a salary of $10,000 per year. The secretary of the commission receives a salary of $5,000 per annum.

JUDICIARY.

The judicial powers of the United States are vested in the following named courts, viz.: The United States Supreme Court, consisting of one chief justice and eight associate justices; the United States Court of Claims, which consists of one chief justice and four judges; the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, and the United States Circuit and District Courts. All judges of United States Courts are appointed for life or during good behavior. The chief justice of the United States Supreme Court receives a salary of $15,000 per annum, and the associate justices $14,500 each. The circuit judges [illegible] receive $7,000 each; the district judges, $6,000; and Court of Claims judges receive $6,000 and chief justice $6,500 per year.

The jurisdiction of the United States courts extends to all cases in law and in equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and a citizen of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. In the other cases the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The legislative powers of the United States are vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and which meets annually at Washington on the first Monday of December. The Constitution gives to Congress the following general powers: To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; pay the debts of the United States; borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce; to establish uniform laws on naturalization and bankruptcy; to coin money and regulate the value thereof, fix the standard of weights and measures; to declare war; to raise and support armies (but it is provided that no appropriation for this purpose can be for a longer period than two years); to provide and maintain a navy; to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to establish post-offices and post-roads; to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations; to exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia and places purchased for forts, magazines, arsenals, etc.; and further to make all laws necessary for the general welfare of the United States, and for "carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The Constitution expressly forbids Congress making any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Congress cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law can be passed. No tax or duty can be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference can be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. No title of nobility can be granted. Every law passed by Congress must be submitted to the President for his approval. If he returns it with his objections, or vetoes it, the measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress.

The Senate, or the "Upper House of Congress," is composed of two Senators from each State in the Union. They are elected by the Legislatures of their respective States, for a term of six years, and receive a salary of $7,500 per annum. No person can be elected to the United States Senate who has not attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and is when elected an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. The Senate has sole power to try all impeachments. Its consent and confirmation is necessary for all important officers appointed by the President. Its consent is also necessary to conclude any treaty.

The House of Representatives is the "Lower House of Congress." Each State in the Union is divided into congressional districts, of as nearly equal population as is practicable. In each district a representative is elected by the people for a term of two years, and each is paid a salary of $7,500 per year. Besides these, a delegate from each organized Territory is admitted to the House of Representatives, who is not entitled to a vote, but has the right to debate on all subjects in which the Territory which he represents has an interest. No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, been for seven years a citizen of the United States, and is at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

STATE GOVERNMENT

THE method of State government throughout the United States follows very closely the general plan of government that prevails in national affairs. The various functions of government in State affairs are handled in departments, with a State officer at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly drawn between the executive, legislative and judicial powers. All the States are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers which each of these departments shall exercise and possess. All of the most important State officials are elected by the people, but in many of the States the less important offices are filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the consent of the State Senate.

GOVERNOR.

The Governor is the highest executive officer in all the States of the Union, and is elected by a direct vote of the people. The term of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to six years. As to the matter of salary that the Governor receives, it also differs widely throughout the different States and is subject to frequent change. At the present writing three States—New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey pay their Governors $10,000 per year; Illinois $12,000; California $10,000; Minnesota, Indiana, Alabama, Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Virginia and Wisconsin all pay $5,000 per year; Kentucky $6,500; Massachusetts and Ohio $10,000; Nevada, Connecticut, Michigan, Tennessee, Texas and Washington $4,000; Maryland and Oklahoma $4,500; Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina $3,500; Iowa, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, North Carolina, North Dakota and Rhode Island $3,000; West Virginia $2,700; South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming $2,500; Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire and Utah $2,000; and Oregon and Vermont $1,500.

About the only statement concerning the qualifications required for this office that would be common to all the States is that he must be a citizen of the State in which he is elected. In most of the States, in addition to the salary named, the Governor is furnished with a residence, which is known as the "Executive Mansion."

The powers and duties that devolve upon the Governor are about the same in all of the States. He is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of the laws, and is the legal custodian of all the property of the State not specifically entrusted to other officers by law, and is authorized to take summary possession of such property. He is expected to communicate by message to each session of the State legislature such information or recommendations regarding State affairs as he may deem necessary and proper, and he is empowered to call extra sessions of that body whenever the public welfare may demand. He accounts to the same body for all moneys received and paid out, and presents estimates of amounts to be raised by taxation for various purposes. He has a negative or veto upon all laws passed by the Legislature, but it is provided that measures may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of that body. The Governor is commander-in-chief of the State military or naval forces, and has authority to call out such forces to preserve peace and execute the law when the local authorities are unable to accomplish this. He may require the opinion of the various State officers upon any subject relating to their respective offices, and examines and approves the bonds of State officials. In many States the Governor has power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction for all offenses against the State, except in cases of impeachment, but in a few of the States the pardoning power is vested in a board selected for that purpose, of which the Governor is generally ex officio member. The Governor has the appointment of a number of State officers, and in many cases if an elective office becomes vacant he has the power to fill it by appointment. Has power in many States to suspend a State officer, or even a county officer, pending a legal investigation. The Governor issues requisitions upon the executives of other States for parties charged with crime who escape to other States, and he has power to issue warrants for fleeing criminals upon requisitions of other Governors.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor does not exist in all of the States in the Union, at least not under that name, as in a few of the States this officer is only known as the President of the State Senate. In some of the States the Lieutenant-Governor is paid a certain amount per day during sessions of the Legislature or General Assembly, and in others he is allowed a fixed salary, but it is provided that if the duties of Governor should devolve upon him, he shall during the continuance of such contingency be entitled to the emoluments thereof. The principal duty of the Lieutenant-Governor is to act as the presiding officer of the State Senate or Upper House of the State Legislature. In case a vacancy should occur in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor would act as Governor until such vacancy was filled by election; and in all cases where the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to act as presiding officer of the Senate, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by that body. The Lieutenant-Governor has no vote in the Senate except in cases of a tie or equal division of the members.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The office of Secretary of State is one of the most important offices within the gift of the people of a State, and the office exists under that name in every State in the Union. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official secretary of the Governor, and countersigns all commissions issued by the chief executive, and he is the custodian of the Great Seal of the State. As a rule it is the duty of the Secretary of State to call the House of Representatives to order and preside until a temporary presiding officer, or Speaker, is elected. It is his duty to see that the bills are prepared for the Legislature or General Assembly; he prepares the legislative manual and causes it to be printed and distributed; secures the printing and distribution of the State laws; indexes and files executive documents; provides and distributes election blanks; has charge of all books, bills, papers, etc., of the Legislature, and is practically "keeper of all public acts, laws, records, bonds, etc." The Secretary of State is required to keep a register of all the official acts of the Governor, and affixes the Seal of the State to all official commissions, etc., keeps a record of them, and is obliged to give any person a copy of the same when demanded. In all of the States the Secretary of State is *ex officio* member of a number of the State boards, but no list of these could be given that would apply to all States, as they are different in the various States.

STATE AUDITOR.

The office of Auditor of State exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of this office, however, is not alike in all the States, as many of them, notably California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and a few others, it is known as State Comptroller. In a few of the States, including Michigan and Pennsylvania, the office is called Auditor-General, and in two of the States the public accounts are audited by a Board of Auditors. In all the States, however, the duties that devolve upon this branch of the State Government are practically the same, and a general explanation of the scope of work handled by the State Auditor in one State will apply, except as regards minor details, to all of the States. It is the duty of the State Auditor to keep the accounts of the State with any other State or Territory, and with the United States and all public officers, corporations and individuals having accounts with the State. He audits the accounts of all public officers who are to be paid out of the State Treasury, and all persons who are authorized to receive money out of the State Treasury. In fact, all claims against the State which are to be paid out of the State Treasury must be presented to the Auditor, who, after the same is adjusted, issues warrants therefor payable at the Treasury. A complete record of such warrants is kept by the Auditor, who also keeps an account with the State Treasurer, charging him with all moneys paid into the Treasury, and giving credit for all warrants paid, and the books and vouchers of the Treasury must balance therewith, as settlements are made between these two officers at stated intervals. In a number of the States the Auditor is charged with a general supervision over certain corporations, such as insurance and banking corporations and building and loan associations, and in some States he is ex-officio a member of a number of State boards. He generally has authority to make and execute satisfactions of judgments and assignments thereof in behalf of the State.

STATE TREASURER.

This is one of the most important executive offices in the gift of the people of a State. The State Treasurer handles vast sums of the people's money, and as a rule a very heavy bond, ranging from $100,000 up into the millions, is required of him; and generally the Governor is empowered to demand additional bonds if he deems the bond insufficient to fully protect the State.

The duties of the State Treasurer are implied by the title of the office, and they are very much the same throughout all of the States of the Union. The State Treasurer is custodian of all the State funds. He deposits these funds in banks, which give bonds to secure the Treasurer or State against loss, and which pay interest on daily balances. The Treasurer pays out State funds only on warrants issued or signed by the State Auditor, or other proper official, and a full record of all warrants is kept in both the auditing office and Treasurer's office. The way by which the Treasurer receives the revenues of the State is different in different States. In some States the Auditor issues an order for him to receive the same and charges the amount against the Treasurer. In others he is charged with all moneys which he is entitled to receive, and then given credit for delinquencies. In still other States the Treasurer issues duplicate receipts for all moneys paid in, which must be countersigned by the Auditor to be valid, and one of these must be deposited with the Auditor, so he may charge the amount against the Treasurer. In this way a double system is carried out—both Auditor and Treasurer keeping a full account of all moneys received and paid out, and their books and accounts must balance, as at stated intervals the Treasurer must make settlements with the Auditor and submit books, vouchers, etc., to the Legislature. In most of the States the State Treasurer is required to publish at stated times, in the newspapers at the capital, an itemized statement of the public accounts, expenditures, funds, receipts and disbursements. He is also required to make a complete report and itemized statement to each session of the Legislature. In nearly all of the States the law is very explicit in outlining the duties of the State Treasurer, the following being very common provisions in relation to the office, viz.: That a complete record of all moneys must be kept, showing what is received or paid out of the various "funds," which "funds" must be exhibited in separate accounts. In several of the

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States the Governor and one or two other State officials constitute a board, which must at certain times examine and check up the accounts, books and vouchers of the State Treasurer and ascertain the amount of funds in the Treasury.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General, as the name implies, is the general legal counsel or lawyer for the various branches of the State government. In all of the States the powers and duties of the Attorney-General are very similar. It is his duty to represent the State in all actions and proceedings in the Supreme Court in which the State has an interest; to institute and prosecute in all courts all actions, either for or against a State officer, in which the State has an interest; to consult with and advise the various county or state's attorneys in matters relating to their official duties, and when public interest requires he assists them in criminal prosecutions. It is his duty to consult with and advise the Governor and other State officers, and give, when requested, written opinions on legal or constitutional questions relating to their official duties, and to give written opinions when requested by the Legislature or any committee thereof. It is also his duty to prepare, when necessary, drafts for contracts or other writings relating to subjects in which the State is interested. He is required to enforce the proper application of funds appropriated to the various State institutions, and prosecute breaches of trust in the administration of the same; and when necessary to prosecute corporations for failure or refusal to comply with the laws; to prosecute official bonds of delinquent officers or corporations in which the State has an interest. The Attorney-General is required to keep a record of all actions, complaints, opinions, etc.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This is an office which exists in nearly every State in the Union. In three or four of the States the management of the educational interests of the State is vested in a State Board of Education, but in these cases the secretary of the board assumes most of the detail work that in most of the States devolve upon the State Superintendent. The full title given to this office is not the same in all of the States, but it is generally called "State Superintendent of Public Instruction or Public Schools." In Ohio, Maine and Rhode Island, and a few others, this officer is termed "Commissioner of Schools."

The duties of the State Superintendent are very much alike in all of the States, as he is charged with a general supervision over the educational interests of the State and of the public schools. In many States his authority is not limited to the public schools, and he is authorized by law to demand full reports from all colleges, academies or private schools. It is his duty to secure at regular intervals reports from all such educational institutions and file all papers, reports and documents transmitted to him by local or county school officers. He is the general adviser and assistant of the various county superintendents or school officers, to whom he must give, when requested his written opinion upon questions arising under the school law. It is also his duty to hear and determine controversies arising under the school laws coming to him by appeal from a county superintendent or school official. He prepares and distributes school registers, school blanks, etc., and is generally given the power to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry into efficient and uniform effect the provisions of the laws relating to schools. The State Superintendent is required to make a detailed report to each regular session of the State Legislature, showing an abstract of the common school reports; a statement of the condition of public schools and State educational institutions; the amount of money collected and expended, and all other matters relating to the schools or school funds that have been reported to him. He is forbidden from becoming interested in the sale of any school furniture, book or apparatus.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

In nearly all of the States the laws provide for a State officers under the title of "State Librarian." As a rule the office is filled by appointment of the Governor, although in a few States it is an elective office and is filled by direct vote of the people. The State Librarian is the custodian of all the books and property belonging to the State Library, and is required to give a bond for the proper discharge of his duties and safekeeping of the property intrusted to his care, as in many of the States the State Library is an immensely important and valuable collection. In some of the States the Supreme Court judges prescribe all library rules and regulations. In others they have a Library Board of Trustees, which is sometimes made up of the Governor and certain other State officials, who constitute a board of commissioners for the management of the State Library.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

In nearly all of the States provision is made for an Adjutant-General, who is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The name of the office implies the branch of work which is handled by its incumbent. It is the duty of the Adjutant-General to issue and transmit all orders of the Commander-in-Chief with reference to the militia or military organizations of the State. He keeps a record of all military officers commissioned by the Governor, and of all general and special orders and regulations issued, and of other matters relating to the men, property, ordinance, stores, camp and garrison equipage pertaining to the State militia or military forces.

PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER.

This is a State office that is found in only about one-half of the States. In some States it is known as Bank Comptroller and in others the duties which devolve upon this officer are handled by a "department" in the State Auditor's office. The general duties and plan of conducting this work, in many respects, is very similar, but there is a great difference between the various States in the officers who attend to it. Where this made a separate State office, generally speaking the requirements are that he must be a skilled accountant and expert bookkeeper, and cannot be an officer of any of the public institutions, nor interested in any of the financial corporations which it may be his duty to examine. He is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting the financial accounts and standing of certain corporations and institutions organized under the State laws. In several of the States it is made his duty to visit certain county officials at stated intervals, and inspect their books and accounts, and enforce a uniform system of bookkeeping by State and county officers.

COMMISSIONER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

In all of the States of the Union the department relative to insurance has grown to be an important branch of State government. The method of controlling the insurance business differs materially in many of the States, although they are all gradually moving in the same direction, viz., creating a department of State alone in which all matters relating to insurance and insurance companies are attended to. In former years, in nearly all of the States, the insurance business formed a department in the State Auditor's office, and was handled by him or his appointees. Now, however, in nearly all the Northern States and many of the Southern States, they have a separate and distinct insurance department, the head of which is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The duties and powers of the insurance department of the various States are very similar. A general provision is that the head of this department must be experienced in insurance matters, and he is prohibited from holding an interest in any insurance company. The Commissioner or Superintendent of Insurance has extensive powers concerning insurance matters, and it is his duty to see that all laws respecting and regulating insurance and insurance companies, are faithfully observed by insurers licensed to transact [illegible] and companies, and it is his duty to [illegible] not a [illegible] of law. Reports are made to him at stated times by the companies [illegible] and he [illegible] companies, [illegible] etc. [illegible] lating to insurance companies, together with their statements, etc., and at regular intervals makes full reports to the Governor or Legislature.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

In several of the States a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" is appointed by the Governor, who is the head of what may be termed the Labor Bureau. In a great majority of the States, however, this branch of work is taken care of by a board of labor commissioners, a bureau of statistics or by the State Auditor and his appointees. The general design of this bureau or commissioner is to collect, assort and systematize and present in regular reports to the Legislature, statistical details relating to the different departments of labor in the State, and make such recommendations as may be deemed proper and necessary concerning the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

In all of the States there exist one or more other State officers in addition to those already mentioned, which are made necessary by local conditions or local business interests. It is, therefore, unnecessary to mention any of these at length in this article. It may be stated, however, that in all of the States may be found two or more of the following State officers, and further, that each one of the following named officers is found in some State in the Union, viz.: Superintendent or commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of mines, secretary of agricultural board, secretary of internal affairs, clerk and reporter of the Supreme Court, commissioner of railways, commissioner of immigration, State printer, State binder, land agent or commissioner, commissioner, register or superintendent of State land office, register of lands, commissioner of schools and lands, surveyor-general, inspector-general, State oil inspector-general, State oil inspector, dairy commissioner.

STATE BOARDS.

Besides the officers and departments which have already been mentioned, there are a number of State boards or bureaus that are necessary in carrying on the complex business connected with the government of a State. The following list of such State boards and bureaus includes all that can be found in the majority of the States; some of them, however, are only found in a few of the States, because they are of a local nature and are only made necessary by the existence of certain local conditions or business interests. It will also be observed that some of the boards named cover the same line of work that has already been mentioned as belonging to some State officer. This grows from the fact that a few of the States place the management of certain lines of work in the hands of a State board, while in others, instead of having a State board they delegate the powers and duties to a single State official. All of the States, however, have a number of the State boards mentioned in this list, the names of which imply the line of work each attends to, viz.: Railroad and warehouse commissioners, board of equalization, board or commission of agriculture, university trustees, board of commissioners of public charities, canal commissioners, penitentiary commissioners, board of health, normal examiners, trustees of historical library, board of pharmacy, commission of claims, live stock commissioners, fish commissioners, inspectors of coal mines, labor commissioners, board of education, board of public works, board of pardons, assessment commissioners.

LEGISLATURE OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The law-making power of every State is termed the "Legislative Department." The legislative power, according to the constitutions of the various States, is vested in a body termed the Legislature or General Assembly which consists of an Upper and Lower House, designated usually as the Senate and House of Representatives. In a few of the States the Lower House is called "The Assembly." In most of the States the Legislature meets in regular session every two years, but this is not the universal rule, as in a few of the States the law provides for annual sessions. In all of the States, however, a provision is made whereby the Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, call special session by issuing a proclamation.

The Legislative Department has the power to pass all such laws as may be necessary for the welfare of the State, and carry into effect the provisions of the constitution. The Legislature receives the reports of the Governor, together with the reports of the various other State officers; they provide by appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government at regular times provided by law; they apportion the State into political districts, and make all other provisions for carrying on the State government. There is a general prohibition against the passage of any *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities. Any measure to become a law must be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and then be presented to the Governor for his approval. If he withholds his approval (or vetoes it), the measure may be repassed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, when it will become a law notwithstanding the Governor's veto.

SENATE.

The Senate is the Upper House of the Legislature or General Assembly. The various States are divided into senatorial districts, in each of which a Senator is elected—the term of office varying from two to four years. Except in three or four of the States the presiding officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant-Governor, although a President *pro tem.* is usually elected, who acts as presiding officer during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The presiding officer has no vote, however, in the Senate, except when that body is equally divided. Every Senator has one vote upon all questions, and the right to be heard in advocating or opposing the passage of any measure brought before the Legislature. In filling all of the most important State offices that are to be appointed by the Governor, the appointments must be approved or confirmed by the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Lower House of the State Legislature, in nearly if not quite all the States of the Union, is termed the House of Representatives. Like the Senators, every member of the House has the right to be heard in advocating or opposing any measure brought before the body of which he is a member. The House is given the sole power of impeachment, but all impeachments must be tried by the Senate. As a general rule, there is a provision that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House.

JUDICIARY.

The "Judicial Department" is justly regarded as one of the most important and powerful branches of government of either the State or Nation, as it becomes the duty of this department to pass upon and interpret, and thereby either annul or give validity to all the most important measures and acts of both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

It is impossible in a general article to give a detailed review or description of the construction and make-up of the judicial departments of the various States. The courts are so differently arranged both as to their make-up and jurisdiction that it would be useless to try to give the reader a general description that would accurately cover the ground.

In all of the States, except possibly one or two, the highest judicial authority of the State is known as the Supreme Court, and unless questions are involved which give the United States Courts jurisdiction, it is the court of last resort. The Supreme Court is made up of a chief justice and the several associate justices or judges as may be provided for by the laws of the various States, usually from four to six. In some States these officers are elected by the people either from the State at large or [illegible] of the States or [illegible] certain districts, but this is not the case always, as in several States they are chosen by the Governor or Legislature. In all of the States the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction both in law and in equity, and has original jurisdiction in remedial cases, mandamus, habeas corpus and cases relating to the revenue, but these are not all [illegible] in this court.

Various other courts are provided for by the laws of the different States, such as appellate courts, circuit or district courts, probate courts, county courts, superior courts, municipal courts, courts of justices of the peace, etc. The jurisdiction of all these courts is, of course, inferior to that of the Supreme Court, and varies greatly in the different States. Besides these, where there are large cities, various other courts are also established to aid in caring for the enormous amount of judicial work that arises from such vast and complex business interests. The various courts are also provided with the necessary officials for carrying on the judicial business—such as clerks of court, court reporters, bailiffs, etc.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

So far as the principal county offices are concerned, the general arrangement and method of handling the public business is very much the same in all of the States, but the offices are called by different names, and in minor details—such as transferring from one office to another certain minor lines of work—there are a number of points in which the method of county government in the various States differs. The writer has adopted the names of the principal county offices which are most common to the Northern States, as in the Southern and New England States there are scarcely any two States in which the names or titles of all the county offices are identical.

AUDITING OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Generally the principal auditing office of the county is known as the "county auditor" or "county clerk." In Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wisconsin and many other States the office is called "county clerk." In Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio and others it is termed "county auditor." In a few of the States under certain conditions this office is merged with some other county office. A notable example of this is in the State of Michigan, where they have one official, under the simple title of "clerk," who looks after about all of the work which in most of the States devolves upon both the county clerk and also clerk of court. In all of the States a bond in a moderate sum is required of the county clerk or auditor, and he is paid a salary of from $1,500 to $3,000 per year, besides in some States being allowed certain fees, unless it is in a very large and heavily populated county, where the salary paid is of necessity much higher than this amount. No county treasurer or member of the county board is eligible to this office. In general terms it may be stated as a rule the auditor acts as the clerk or secretary of the official county board, although in a few of the States the court clerk is required to look after this matter. The clerk of the county board keeps an accurate record of the board's proceedings and carefully preserves all documents, records, books, maps and papers which may be brought before the board, or which the law provides shall be deposited in his office. In the auditing office an accurate account is kept with the county treasurer. Generally they file the duplicates of the receipts given by the county treasurer, charging him with all money paid into the treasury and giving credit for all warrants paid. The general plan of paying claims against a county is as follows: If the claim is one in which the amount due is fixed by law, or is authorized to be fixed by some other person or tribunal, the auditor issues a warrant or order which will be paid by the treasurer, the certificate upon which it is allowed being duly filed. In all other cases the claim must be allowed by the county board, and the chairman or presiding officer issues a warrant or order which is attested by the clerk. A complete record of all these county warrants or orders is kept, and the accounts of the county treasurer must balance therewith. The above in general terms outlines the most important branch of work which the county clerk or county auditor looks after in most of the States, but in all of the States the law requires him to look after a number of other matters, although in these there is no uniformity between the various States, and no general description of these minor or additional duties could be given that would apply to all the States.

COUNTY TREASURER.

This is an office which exists in all of the States, and it is one of the most important of the various offices necessary in carrying on the business of a county. It is an elective office in all of the States, and the term of office is usually either two or four years, but a very common provision in the various States is that after serving for one term as county treasurer a party shall be ineligible to the office until the intervention of at least one term after the expiration of the term for which he was elected. This provision, however, does not exist in all of the States, as in some of them the county treasurer is eligible for re-election for any number of terms.

The general duties of the county treasurers throughout the various States is very similar. The county treasurer is the principal custodian of the funds belonging to the county. It is his duty to receive and safely keep the revenues and other public moneys of the county, and all funds authorized to be paid to him, and disburse the same pursuant to law. He is required to keep proper books of accounts, in which he must keep a regular, just and true account of all moneys, revenues and funds received by him, stating particularly the time, when, of whom and on what fund or account each particular sum was received; and also of all moneys, revenues and funds paid out by him according to law, stating particularly the time when, to whom and on what fund payment is made from. The books of the county treasurer must always be subject to the inspection of the county board, which, at stated intervals, examines his books and makes settlements with him. In some of the States the provisions of the law relating to county treasurer are very strict; some of them provide for a county board of auditors, who are expected, several times a year, to examine the funds, accounts and vouchers of the treasury without previous notice to the treasurer; and in some it is provided that this board, or the county board, shall designate a bank (or banks) in which the treasurer is required to keep the county funds deposited—the banks being required to pay interest on daily or monthly balances and give bond to indemnify the county against loss. As a general rule the county treasurer is only authorized to pay out county funds on warrants or orders issued by the chairman of the county board and attested by the clerk, or in certain cases on warrants or orders of the county auditing office. A complete record of these warrants or orders is kept, and the treasurer's accounts must balance therewith. In most of the States the law is very explicit in directing how the books and accounts of the county treasurer shall be kept.

COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In a few of the States the office of county recorder or register of deeds is merged with some other county office, in counties where the population falls below a certain amount. A notable example of this is found in both the States of Illinois and Missouri (and there are others), where it is merged with the office of circuit clerk in many counties. The title of the joint office is "circuit clerk and recorder," and the duties of both offices are looked after by one official.

The duties of the county recorder or register of deeds are very similar in the various States, although in some of the Eastern and Southern States the office is called by other names. The usual name, however, is county recorder or register of deeds. In Illinois, Indiana,

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DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and many other States it is called "county recorder." In Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and many more it is called "register of deeds." In all of the States this office is the depository where all instruments relating to deeds, [illegible] within the county. It is the duty of the recorder or register [illegible] of any instrument in writing, [illegible] to record the same at length in [illegible] books provided by the county for that purpose, and it is his duty to [illegible] all instruments [illegible]. All of the States have [illegible] the duties of [illegible] the States, etc. The recorder or register is not allowed to record an instrument of any kind unless it is duly executed according to law; he is not obliged to record any instrument unless the fees are paid in advance; as a rule it is unlawful for him to record any map, plat or subdivision of land situated within any incorporated city, town or village until it is approved by the proper officers of the same. In many States he is forbidden to enter a deed on the records until it has been endorsed "taxes paid" by the proper official. He is required to exhibit, free of charge, all records, and allow copies to be made; he is authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgements.

CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT.

In nearly all of the States, each county elects a "clerk of court or courts," sometimes also known as circuit clerk or district clerk, indicating the court with which the office is connected. In some of the States, as has already been stated, the office of clerk of court is merged with some other county office. This is the case in Illinois and Missouri, where in many counties it is connected with the office of county recorder. In Michigan, one official under the name of "clerk" handles the business which usually is given to the clerk of court and county clerk or auditor. In Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and other States the name used is "circuit clerk;" in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and many others the office is called "clerk of district court," while in many of the States, including Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, South Dakota and others, it is called simply "clerk" or "clerk of the court or courts."

The chief duty of this official is to act as clerk of the district or circuit court, and sometimes other courts of inferior jurisdiction. It is the clerk's duty to keep the seals and attend the sessions of their respective courts, preserve all the files and papers thereof, make, keep and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations thereof, and carry out such other duties as may be required by the rules and orders of their respective courts. They must enter of record all judgments, decrees and orders of the court as soon as possible after they are rendered; keep all indictments on file as a public record, have authority to administer oaths, take acknowledgments; take and certify depositions, and are required to exhibit all records free of charge. In nearly all the States the law defines the character of the record books which the clerk of court must keep. Although there is no settled rule in this matter, the general provisions are that he shall keep: First, a general docket or register of actions, in which is entered the title of each action in the order in which they are commenced, and a description of each paper filed in the cause and all proceedings therein; second, a plaintiff's index and defendant's index; third, a judgment book and execution docket, in which he enters the judgment in each action, time of issuing execution, satisfaction, etc., and such other books as the courts or the laws may prescribe.

SHERIFF.

In all of the States the office of sheriff is one of the most important of the county offices. The term of office varies in different States, being usually either two or four years, and in several of the States one party cannot hold the office a second term consecutively. The general provisions outlining the duties pertaining to this office are very much alike in the various States, and the following *resume* of his duties may be said to apply to all of the various States except in a few minor and unimportant details. The sheriff is charged with the duty of keeping and preserving the peace in his county; or, as has been written, "he is the conservator of peace," and it is his duty to keep the same, suppress riots, affrays, fighting, breaches of the peace and prevent crime, and may arrest offenders "on view" and cause them to be brought before the proper magistrate; and to do this, or to execute any writ, warrant, process, order or decree, he may call to his aid when necessary any person or the "power of the county." It is the duty of the sheriff to serve and execute within his county, and return, all writs, warrants, process, orders and decrees of every description that may be legally directed and delivered to him. He is a court officer, and it is his duty to attend, either in person or by deputy, all courts of record held in his county; by virtue of his office he has custody of the jail. It is his duty to pursue and apprehend felons and persons charged with crime and has custody of prisoners. He is not allowed to purchase any property exposed for sale by him as sheriff.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OR COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

This is an office which exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of the office in a great majority of the States is "county superintendent," but in Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, New York, and possibly one or two other States, the office is termed "school commissioner," and in several of the States the laws provide for a board of county examiners or school commissioners, who are given considerable of the work that in most of the other States is handled by the county superintendent.

The name of this office implies the duties which devolve upon it, and they are very much alike in all of the States. The incumbent of this office is charged with a general supervision over the schools of the county, and must be a fitting person as to education and moral character. As a rule it is their duty to examine and license teachers, but in a few of the States provision is made for a board of examiners. County superintendents are required to visit and inspect the schools at regular intervals, and give such advice and instruction to teachers as may be deemed necessary and proper. They are required to organize and conduct institutes for the instruction of teachers if deemed necessary, and encourage teachers' associations. They introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the most approved plans of building and ventilating school-houses, etc., stimulate school officers to the prompt and proper discharge of their duties. They receive reports from the various school officers, and transmit an abstract of these reports to the State Superintendent, adding a report of the condition of the schools under their charge. In nearly all the States they are forbidden having any interest in the sale of any school furniture, apparatus or books used in the schools. In many States they have authority to annul a teacher's certificate for proper cause, and in general to take such steps and enforce such methods as will elevate and make more efficient the schools under their control.

COUNTY, PROSECUTING OR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

There is a great difference between the various States in the method of handling or attending to the legal business relating to county matters or growing from county affairs. In many of the States the official who attends to this line of work is known as the "county attorney;" in other States he is called the State's attorney or prosecuting or district attorney. In a few of the States they divide the State into districts embracing a number of counties, and a district attorney is elected in each district, who in some cases attends to all the legal work of the various counties, and in others he assists the county attorneys in their most important duties and prosecutions. But whatever plan may be followed in the various States, and whatever title may be given to this officer, the general duties of the office are very much the same throughout all of the States. It is the duty of the county attorney to commence and prosecute all actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county in which the people of the State or county may be a party; to prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions for the recovery of [illegible]; to defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county or any county officer in his official capacity; to give legal opinions and advice to the county board or other county officers in relation to their official duties; [illegible] all preliminary examinations of criminals. When requested, he is required to attend meetings of the grand jury, examine witnesses in their presence, give legal advice and see that proper subpoenas and processes are issued, draw up indictments and prosecute the same. The county attorney is required, when requested by the Attorney-General, to appear for the State in cases in his county in which the State is interested. The county attorney makes an annual report to his superior State officer of all the criminal cases prosecuted by him.

PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.

The method of handling probate matters is not uniform throughout the various States. In many States the higher courts are given jurisdiction over probate matters, and in others they have created districts in which are held probate courts whose jurisdiction extends over several counties and takes in other matters besides purely probate affairs. In a majority of the States, however, particularly the Western and Northern States, they elect a county or a probate judge who holds court and handles the probate matters which arise within his county. The jurisdiction of these county or probate courts is not always confined exclusively to probate affairs, being frequently extended to many other matters, and they generally include such matters as apprenticeship affairs, adoptions, minors, etc. In some of the States they have both a county judge and a probate judge, and in these cases the jurisdiction of the latter is confined to such matters as are in line with probate affairs. In Missouri they have a probate judge and also a county court, composed of county judges, in whom the corporate powers of the county are vested—as the official county board. In Michigan they have a probate judge and a probate register. The probate judge is generally given original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts. They take proof of wills, direct the administration of estates, grant and revoke letters testamentary and of administration, appoint and remove guardians, etc.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

This is an office which is common to nearly all of the States. It is the duty of the county surveyor to execute any survey which may be ordered by any court, or upon application of any individual or corporation, and preserve a record of the surveys made by him. Nearly all of the States provide that certain records shall be kept by the county surveyor, and provide penalties for his failure to place on record the surveys made by him. While he is the official county surveyor, yet the surveys made by him are not conclusive, but may be reviewed by any competent tribunal, and the correctness thereof may be disputed.

COUNTY CORONER.

This is another county office which exists in nearly all of the States. In the average county there is not much work for the coroner, but in the counties in which large cities are located the office is a very important one. In general terms it may be stated that the coroner is required to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have met with violent or unnatural deaths. In most States he has power to impanel a jury to inquire into the cause of death; but in some of them this is not the case, and he is given power to act alone. He can subpoena witnesses; administer oaths; in certain cases provide for a decent burial, and can bind over to the proper court any person implicated in the killing of the deceased.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICES.

The county offices that have already been mentioned are the principal ones found in all of the States. There are, however, a few other county officials besides those mentioned which exist in many of the States, and which should be briefly mentioned in this connection. These are such offices as county physician, county assessor, county collector, county poor commissioner or superintendent of the county poor-house, master in chancery or court commissioner, county examiners, board of equalization, board of review, etc. The names of these offices imply the duties. These offices do not exist in all of the States, but in nearly every State the law provides for one or more of these county officials.

COUNTY BOARD.

The powers of every county as a body politic and corporate are vested in a county board. This official county board is generally termed the county "board of supervisors," or "board of commissioners," but there are some exceptions to this, like Missouri, where the county board is known as the "county court." There is considerable difference in the make-up of the county board in the various States. In some it is made up of one member from each township in the county. In others the counties are divided into districts, and one member of the county board is chosen from each district. No general description of this could be given that would be accurate, as some of the States follow both of these plans. For instance, in Illinois some of the counties are governed by a board of supervisors, which is made up of one member from each township, while other counties in the same State are governed by a board of county commissioners, consisting of three or more members, each representing districts into which the counties in question are divided.

The general powers of the county board throughout all of the States is about the same, except in minor details. It represents the legislative and corporate powers of the county. One of these members is always chosen as chairman or president, and acts as the presiding officer. The county board has general charge over the affairs of the county. It is their duty to provide county offices, provide desks, stationery, books, fuel, etc.; examine, investigate and adjust claims against the county, and have general care and custody of all the real and personal estate owned by the county. At regular intervals they settle with the county treasurer; examine accounts and vouchers. They locate county roads; determine the amount of county tax, and regularly publish a statement of their proceedings; make statements of receipts, expenditures, etc.; and make all contracts, and do all other acts in relation to the property and concerns of the county necessary to exercise its corporate powers that are not specifically delegated to other county officials.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

THE method of township government throughout the different States varies so much that it is impossible in this article to treat of it more than in a general way. In many of the States the townships are not organized as bodies corporate, and in other States in some counties they may have township organization, while in other counties in the same State it does not exist. In cases where there is no township organization the law provides that certain county officials shall attend to the local work, or that work which in other localities is governed by the township officials. But even where they have township organization the plan of township government in the different States where it exists differs so widely that scarcely any two States may be said to be alike. About the only statements concerning the organized townships that could be made which would apply to all the States are the following: Every organized township in its corporate capacity has power to sue and be sued; to acquire by purchase, gift or devise, and hold property, both real and personal, for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same; and to make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of its powers as a township.

In a great many of the States the township government is carried on after a plan very similar to the county and State governments, having various executive officers and a township board in which the corporate and legislative powers of the township are vested. In other States they follow a plan which reserves to the people all corporate and legislative powers, and therefore have no need for a township board, but have various other township officers to carry out the wishes and orders of the voters. Where this plan prevails they hold what is generally termed "town meetings," at which every legal voter of the township has a voice. At these meetings reports are had from the various township officials, and the necessary measures are adopted and directions given for carrying on the township business.

Still other States combine good features from both of the plans above mentioned, and besides the other usual township officials they maintain a township board, which is given certain restricted powers, such as those of a canvassing or auditing board, but they are not vested with the complete corporate and legislative powers of the township, this being reserved in a large measure to the voters, and all questions calling for the exercise of such authority are acted upon at the town meetings. In many of the States the township board just described is made up of three or more of the other township officers, who are ex-officio members of the township board, and they meet at certain times, perform the work required of them, and report to the town meetings.

The principal officials in township organizations in nearly all the States are the following: "Supervisors, or trustees," "clerk," "treasurer," "assessor," "collector," "justices of the peace," "constables," "overseers, supervisors or commissioners of the highways," and "poundmasters," although as has been stated, many of the States do not have all of these officials.

SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

THE "common school system" or, to speak with greater accuracy, the method of governing school districts, in the various States, differs widely, yet all follow in a general way one of two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in minor respects to meet local conditions and ideas. All of these methods have their excellent points, and yet it has been claimed by eminent educators that no one of them is free from fault and objection, nor has reached perfection. It will be the aim of this article to briefly explain the principal features of the several methods, but it is not possible to go into detail in the matter of giving the system of school government that is followed in each of the many States of the Union. The constitution and statutes of all the States agree, however, upon several points. They aim to provide for a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of the States may receive a thorough common school education; they provide that all lands, moneys and other property donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects stated; with two or three exceptions they provide that no appropriation shall be made of public funds applied in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college or university controlled or run in the interest of any church or for a sectarian purpose; and they prohibit the various school officials from holding any interest in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used in the schools in which they, as officers, are interested.

In many of the States they follow what may be termed the "independent school district" method, inasmuch as each district, so far as its corporate powers are concerned, is entirely separate and independent of other districts. Where this plan is followed the boundaries of each district are clearly defined, and each district is complete within itself. They elect a full set of district officials, and exercise their corporate powers and manage their district affairs within themselves. In this plan the corporate powers of the district are usually vested in a district board, which has general charge of the interests of the district, hires teachers, and makes such contracts, and carries into effect such methods as is deemed necessary to raise the grade or aid in the efficiency of the schools. The measure of the authority given to these district boards is not the same in all the States, and in many States it is restricted, and a part of the corporate power is reserved to the people themselves, the officials being required, in all important matters, to carry out the wishes and orders of the people of the district as expressed and decided upon at the "district school meetings."

Another method which is followed in many of the States may be termed the "township system." In such States the law provides for the organization of each township for school purposes, as one large "district," and each township, so far as its educational interests are concerned, is considered, has the necessary officials and becomes a body politic and corporate. As a general rule, where this method prevails, the townships are divided into three or more sub-districts. All of these subdistricts are a part of the whole, and the finances and general business is generally managed by a township board made up of representatives from each sub-district. This board is generally clothed with the corporate powers, hires teachers, provides fuel and supplies and makes all the contracts necessary to carry on the various schools in the township. As with independent districts, the powers of this board are not alike in all States where the township system prevails, but in some States their power is very much restricted, and is limited to certain official matters, the corporate powers and right to make important contracts being reserved to the people, who decide on these questions at what are termed the school meetings. In a few of the States where they follow the township system they have no official board. This is the case in Indiana, where they elect a township trustee, whose duty it is to look after all the educational interests of the township, subject to the approval of the people at the regular meetings. In most of the States where the township system prevails the law provides for the organization, under certain conditions, of sub-districts into independent districts, which gives them the power to elect their own officers and act independently of the other schools in the township.

In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given above is followed, with certain changes to make the plan more efficient and satisfactory, and to better meet the desires and needs of the people of the different States. Many of the States combine good features from both these systems, as some of the States have the township system, wherein each sub-district has its own board, and so far as controlling its own affairs is concerned, is independent of all other districts. But local conditions have in many instances made special and local provisions necessary that are different in each State, and while there may be a vast difference in the methods followed, the aim is the same, and, as a whole, the various systems have accomplished the result of giving throughout the length and breadth of the Union the grandest and most efficient system of free schools that the world has ever known.

CITIES AND VILLAGES

IN all of the States the laws provide for the local government of school matters and civil authority. In school affairs provision is [illegible] the townships in which they are located, both as to [illegible] they may be separated from, and these [illegible] their affairs. In cities and villages, so that when they attain a certain population [illegible] made for handling the more complex educational [illegible] of villages and cities—the school boards being made larger, and in many cases the scope of their authority is very much extended. In civil matters provision is made in all of the States for the organization of villages and cities as corporate bodies, separate and distinct from the townships, and providing for the necessary officers to carry on the affairs of the municipality.

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GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

GENERAL INFORMATION
on
Banking and Business Methods.

RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

IN business life there is no more [illegible] of importance [illegible] than that which exists between the business man [illegible] and the banker [illegible] business development in the United States has progressed with such gigantic strides that it has long since passed the stage when it is even possible to carry on business without the agency of banks. They are [illegible] a necessity in the transaction of business and making exchanges. It has been said and with a great deal of truth, that in the present day the entire and sole object and result of business is the transfer of credits on the books of the banking houses, and that about the only use to which money is put is in making small change or paying [illegible]. Business in the most general and comprehensive sense is almost wholly carried on by the aid of banks with checks, drafts and exchange. And it will be seen what a very important part the element of confidence plays in business life, when it is remembered that every check or draft that changes hands implies the confidence on the part of the party receiving and accepting it, that it will be honored at the bank when presented.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT

THE first step in the matter of becoming a depositor and customer of a bank is the interview with the banker, either the President, or Cashier, as the case may be. If unknown to the banker it is necessary for some one who is known to identify and vouch for the applicant as being honorable and straightforward, for banks are compelled to be careful in this matter as they subsequently must handle all the checks, drafts and exchanges that the prospective customer employs in his business, so that while the business of an honest man is valuable to them and is appreciated, that of a dishonest man is shunned by them as an element of risk and danger—the same to them as to every one else with whom he deals.

The identification and reference, however, being satisfactory the prospective customer is given a pass book or account book, writes his signature in a book kept for that purpose, is made known to the receiving and paying tellers, makes his first deposit and is then a full fledged customer and depositor of the bank.

DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS are made in the following manner: A "Deposit Ticket" or "Deposit Blank" is furnished the customer, and he enters upon this a full description of all the items which he desires entered to his credit, stating whether it be gold, silver or currency and making a separate entry for each draft or check that he deposits. In entering such items as drafts and checks some banks require a separate entry for each item which will show upon what bank or at least what city or town each draft or check is drawn. After having endorsed his name on the back of all checks and drafts he hands the "Deposit Ticket," together with all the items named upon it, and his Pass Book, to the receiving teller, who examines it, checks off the various items to see that they are all there, and enters the total amount to the customer's credit in the "Pass Book;" and it is also carried to his credit from the Deposit Ticket onto the books of the bank. The "Deposit Ticket" is an important feature of the transaction, and the customer is required to fill this out with ink. It bears his name and the date and is carefully preserved for future reference by the bank to settle any dispute or difference that may arise. As all men are liable to error the depositor, to prevent mistakes, should always see that the amount of the deposit is correctly entered in his book before leaving the bank. If a deposit is made when a customer has not his "Pass Book" a duplicate ticket should be taken, and the amount entered properly when next at the bank.

It will be seen from the above that all checks and drafts are entered to the credit of the customer at the time he deposits them, the same as cash items. The depositor, however, is held responsible for the non-payment of all checks, drafts and other items deposited as cash until payment has been ascertained by the bank. The bank, however, must use due diligence in attending to them within a reasonable time. If a check or draft is held beyond a reasonable time and, meanwhile, the bank upon which it is drawn fails, the receiving bank would be compelled to lose it. What is a reasonable time, according to decisions of the courts, depends upon the circumstances and varies in different cases. In cities, where they have a Clearing House, checks on other city banks are expected to reach the Clearing House on the next day succeeding the time of the deposit; but as to checks and drafts drawn upon other or distant cities a reasonable time must be allowed for them to be presented for payment. If the banker, however, is negligent concerning it, he must stand the loss. Such cases very rarely, if ever, occur, and it may safely be stated that in the absence of any special or unusual conditions for all items such as checks, drafts, etc., the banker only receives them for collection for the account of the depositor and therefore acts only as his agent and as such is charged with using only due diligence in attending to the business.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

THE word "Discount" is applied to interest when it is deducted from the amount at the time a loan is made—in other words, interest that is paid in advance. It is the general rule of banks in making "short time" loans to customers to give credit for the amount of the loan, less the interest.

Many business men fail to obtain the full benefit that a bank can give them, through hesitancy or diffidence in asking for a loan; and in many instances will borrow of a neighboring business man and thus, frequently embarrass him, rather than go to the banker, whose business it is to help him through such times of need, when possible. This is what banks are established for, largely, and they are always glad to "get their money out and keep it out" providing they can be reasonably sure of its return. If an applicant is unable to furnish reasonable security, or is irresponsible or unworthy he must necessarily be refused, but in securing money which he cannot guarantee the return of, whether it be from a banker or another business man he does an injustice to the interests of business generally. However, every business man in need of financial help, whether his needs be great or little, should go to the banker first and submit the situation, securities, etc., to him, as of all men he is by training the best judge and adviser in such matters. He may be compelled to decline to give the required aid but this refusal should never be taken as a personal matter, as it must be remembered that he has other interests to serve and depositors, stockholders and directors to protect before following his own personal desires.

COLLECTIONS.

IN leaving notes or other items for collection the customer writes on the back of each the words, "For Collection for Account of," and places his signature below it. Upon receipt of this, the proper officer or clerk of the bank will enter the items either in the back of the customer's "pass book" or give a separate receipt as the case may be. When the bank receives payment on the items the customer is notified and the amount is entered to his credit both in his Pass Book and on the books of the bank the same as any other deposit. A bank in receiving paper for collection acts only as the agent of the customer and does not assume any responsibility beyond due diligence on its part. All banks make collections either in or out of the city where they are located for their customers at very moderate rates. These items should always be left at the bank before they become due, so as to give the bank time to give an abundant notice to the payer. If the customer desires to make a "sight" or "time draft" upon a debtor [illegible] the bank will furnish him with blank drafts.

STATEMENTS AND BALANCES.

A[illegible] "balanced" [illegible] during the month. The cancelled checks are returned to the customer. If any error is discovered it should be reported immediately to the bank so that it may be investigated and rectified.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

PROBABLY the greatest factor in the business world of to-day is "Negotiable Paper," without which it is not possible that commercial development could have assumed the vast proportions that it has reached in America, and without which the business of the civilized world could not be carried on. This term includes a variety of instruments, such as promissory notes, checks, drafts and bills of exchange. The bill of exchange is one of the oldest forms of negotiable paper, and has been in use for a number of centuries. The draft and check came into use at a much later date, and the promissory note is a comparatively recent invention and has very largely taken the place of the bill of exchange as it was used in former times. The most important attribute of promissory notes, bills of exchange and other instruments of the same class which distinguish them from all other contracts is their negotiability. This consists of two distinct elements of transfer—first, the power of transferring the paper from one owner to another so that the assignee shall acquire a complete title and be able to sue on it; second, the effect upon the rights of the parties produced by such a transfer when made before maturity in the regular course of business, for a consideration, to a purchaser in good faith and without notice of any defect or defense, whereby all defenses of the maker (with few exceptions) are cut off, and the holder becomes absolutely entitled to recover.

A written order or promise may be perfectly valid as a contract, but it will not be negotiable unless certain requisites are complied with. The following requisites are indispensable: It must be written; must be signed; it must be absolute, not depending upon any contingency; it must be to pay money in a certain amount capable of being certain by computation; the time of payment must be certain or such as will become certain; but when no time is expressed the law implies that payment is due immediately; and lastly the order or promise must be accompanied by words of negotiability—that is, payable to a certain person's order or to bearer.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

ACCORDING to the general "law merchant," unaffected by statute, a promissory note is the written promise of a person, called the "maker," to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time to a designated person termed the "payee" or to his order or bearer. It must have all the requisites that have been mentioned for negotiable paper, otherwise if it fails in any of these matters it becomes a contract, as it then loses the element of negotiability. Contracts may be perfectly valid without all of these requisites, but they do not possess the peculiar qualities which belong to promissory notes.

It is customary in all promissory notes to write the words "value received" but this is not absolutely essential, as a consideration and value is implied in every note, draft, check, bill of exchange or endorsement. It is the common law of both England and this country that no promise can be enforced unless made for a consideration or sealed, but negotiable instruments as a rule are an exception to this. Between the original parties a want of consideration can be pleaded a defense and would operate to defeat a recovery. It would have the same effect as between an endorsee and his endorser, but this only applies to immediate parties or to those who had notice of the defense or became holders of the paper after maturity. It may be stated as an almost invariable rule that no defense will operate to defeat the recovery if the paper has been negotiated and passed into the hands of an innocent purchaser, in the regular course of business, before maturity and for value. The absence of any of these elements, however, will allow a defense to be set up and will defeat recovery even in the hands of third parties if it can be shown that there was either a want of consideration, that it was obtained by duress, or fraud or circumvention, or larceny; or that the consideration was illegal. In order to cut off these defenses and give the holder the absolute right to recover, all of the conditions named must be fulfilled. If he purchases the note even one day after it becomes due it is then subject to any defense or set off which the maker may have against the original payee.

Demand of payment for a note must be made at the place where it is payable at the time of maturity; if not paid notice must immediately be given to the endorsers, otherwise, in a majority of the States all endorsements that are not qualified will be released. If a note is not dated it will not defeat it, but will be considered as dated when it was made; but a written date is prima facie evidence of the time of making. When a note falls due on Sunday, or a legal holiday, it becomes payable the day previous. If a sum is written at length in the body and also in figures at the corner the written words control it. It destroys the negotiability of a note to write in the body of it any conditions or contingencies. A valuable consideration is not always money. It may be either any gain or advantage to the promisor, or injury sustained by the promisee at the promisor's request. A previous debt, or a [illegible] balance, or a debt due from a third person, might be a valuable consideration. So is a moral consideration, if founded upon a previous legal consideration, as where one promises to pay a debt that is barred by limitation or by infancy. But a merely moral consideration or one founded upon natural love and affection is no legal consideration. No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature, or if distinctly opposed to public policy. If a note is payable at a bank it is only necessary to have the note at the bank at the stipulated time to constitute a sufficient demand; and if there are no funds there to meet it, this is sufficient refusal.

Days of Grace.—In a great many States three "Days of Grace," as they are termed, are allowed on negotiable instruments beyond the date set for payment. This is not the universal rule, however, as the tendency of late years has been toward doing away with this custom, and a number of States have already passed laws abolishing the "Days of Grace." Where the rule is in effect, however, and it is not specifically waived on the instrument the payer is entitled to these days as fully as though it were so stipulated, and the holder cannot enforce collection until the expiration of three days after the date set for payment.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

THE "bill of exchange" is an open letter or order whereby one person requests another to pay a third party (or order or bearer) a certain fixed sum of money. They are of two kinds, the Inland and Foreign bills, the names of which imply the difference between them. The three parties to the bill are called the Drawer, Drawee and Payee. The bill must be presented to the drawee and if he agrees to obey the order, he "accepts" the bill by writing the word "accepted" across its face and signs his name below it—and thus becomes the "Acceptor." The instrument is usually made negotiable and the payee can transfer it to others by endorsement, which method of transfer may go on indefinitely.

The following is a common form of an inland bill of exchange:

BILL OF EXCHANGE.

$[illegible] [illegible], Ill., June 1, [illegible]

Sixty days after sight pay to John Smith, or order, [illegible] Hundred Dollars and charge same to my account.

To Thomas Ward & Co., John Doe
Boston, Mass.

CHECKS.

A CHECK on a bank is one form of "Inland Bill of Exchange," but there is some slight difference in the liability of the parties to it. A check requires no acceptance. [illegible] "Accepted" is stamped on its face with the signature of the banker. It is then said to be "certified," and thereafter the bank is liable [illegible]. As soon as the check is "certified" the amount is charged against the account of the "drawer" the same as if paid, and it is considered paid so far as the "drawer" is concerned.

[illegible]

If many persons, as partners, join in a deposit they must join in a check. If a payee's name is misspelled or wrong in a check, the usual plan is to endorse it first exactly as it appears and then sign the name correctly.

There is no settled rule as to how checks should be drawn. In nearly all the cities it is an almost invariable rule to make them payable "to order" so as to require the endorsement of the payee; but in country towns many check drawers make them payable "to bearer," in which case they require no endorsement, and if lost or stolen may [illegible]—as whoever presents such a check at the bank is entitled to payment.

DRAFTS.

A DRAFT is a form of an "inland bill of exchange." The two forms of bills of exchange called "drafts" are the bank draft (or exchange) and the "sight or time draft." The bank draft is, to all intents and purposes, the same as a check, but the term is usually applied to "checks" drawn by one bank upon funds which it may have in some other bank, termed its "correspondent." A draft is but very seldom made payable to bearer, it being almost an invariable rule to make them payable to a certain payee or order. They are negotiable and can be transferred indefinitely by endorsement. If a draft is lost or stolen, by applying to the bank that issued it, the payment can be stopped, and after the expiration of thirty days a duplicate will be issued.

The "Sight Draft" or "Time Draft," in which one is made to pay after a certain number of days, is a very common method of making collections to-day by creditors, and it serves the double purpose of being an order to pay by a bank or third party, and is also a receipt to the debtor. It is simple in its wording, the following being a general form:

$1000 Chicago, June 1, [illegible]

At sight (or so many days after sight as the case may be) pay to the order of ________ Bank One Thousand Dollars and charge to my account. John Doe.

To Geo. Roe, New York, N. Y.

ENDORSEMENTS.

THE signature of any payee or holder on the back of any check, draft, note, bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument is termed his "endorsement." It simply means the placing of the name of the holder, or payee, on the back of the instrument, thus indicating that, for a consideration, he has relinquished his title to it, and in the absence of any condition or qualification expressed in the endorsement, it implies that the endorser will see that the instrument is paid if it is not taken up by the maker or payee. Where the instrument is made payable to "bearer," as in "John Smith or bearer," no endorsement is necessary to pass the title as it passes with delivery and any holder may collect or sue upon it the same as if he were the payee named therein. In a case of this kind if any holder endorses the instrument, the law is construed strictly against him, and as it was not necessary for him to endorse to pass title, the law presumes in the absence of a positive qualification that his endorsement was made for the purpose of indicating that he would pay it if the payer failed to do so. Where several persons are named in the instrument it must have the endorsement of all of them to pass the title and make any transfer of it. In this connection, their liability as endorsers is joint, not several. But where two or more holders endorse one after the other in making a transfer from one to the other their liability is several, not joint.

Every check, draft, bill of exchange, note or other negotiable instrument which is made payable to a certain "payee or order" must bear the endorsement of the party named, to pass the title, and even in cases where they are made payable to "bearer" it is generally customary for the party to whom a transfer is made to require the person from whom he receives it to place his endorsement thereon.

There are several kinds of endorsements which should be mentioned in this connection. The first is the "blank endorsement" or "endorsement in blank," in making which the payee simply places his signature on the back of the instrument, without condition or qualification of any kind. This passes the title to the instrument, and, from that time on, it becomes payable to bearer and the title passes with delivery, until some subsequent holder sees fit to limit it by making it payable to some other payee, or places some other qualification or condition in the endorsement. When a negotiable instrument bearing a "blank endorsement" has once been put into circulation, any subsequent holder of it has the right to limit or restrict it by writing the conditions above his own endorsement, or, by writing over the endorsement of the original payee words making it payable to himself or some other party, "or order." This point has been decided by the supreme courts of several of the States.

The endorsement may be restricted or qualified in a number of ways. One, which is called a "full endorsement," is [illegible] to the business world. It is simply the act of the payee named making it payable to some other certain payee or order. To do this, the endorser writes on the back of the instrument, for instance, "Pay to John Brown or order," and places his signature below it. This does not limit his liability as an endorser but the title to the instrument must thereafter pass through John Brown, and it must bear his endorsement before it will be paid or honored.

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GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

Another common form of [illegible] the endorsement is to enable the payee [illegible] title to the instrument without becoming responsible [illegible] and passing the paper [illegible] the maker. [illegible] effect of relinquishing his title [illegible] holder in case the paper fails [illegible].

Another method of [illegible] endorsement is to make it conditional, a good illustration of which is the following: [illegible] John Jones or order upon his delivering to the First National Bank a warranty deed to [illegible] places his signature [illegible] payable to "A. B. only" or its equivalent words, in which case "A. B." cannot endorse it over.

In fact the endorser has the power to limit his endorsement as he sees fit and either to lessen or increase his liability, such as either "Waiving notice of demand," [illegible] endorsement a "general and special guaranty of payment" to all future holders, etc., but he cannot by his endorsement either increase or lessen the liability of any other endorser on the instrument.

An endorser, as a rule, is entitled to immediate notice in case the paper fails to pay. This is the case in nearly all of the United States as it has been a rule of the "law merchant" for many years. A few modifications, however, of the general "law merchant" have been made by statute in several of the States relating to negotiable paper, in changing the endorser's liability by rendering his contract absolute instead of conditional, making notice unnecessary unless he suffers damage through want of it or requiring a judgment to be first recovered before he can be held. In the absence, however, of statutory provisions of this kind, and they exist only in a few of the States, it must be said that to hold endorsers they must have prompt notice of non-payment and it may be said to be a general rule of the "law merchant" that all parties to negotiable paper as endorsers who are entitled to notice are discharged by want of notice. The demand, notice and protest may be made according to the laws of the place where payable.

The term *Protest* is applied to the official act by an authorized person (usually a Notary Public) whereby he affirms in a formal or prescribed manner in writing that a certain bill, draft, check or other negotiable paper has been presented for acceptance or payment, as the case may be, and been refused. Thus, and the notice of the "Protest," which must be sent to all endorsers and parties to the paper is to notify them officially of its failure.

GUARANTY.

A "GUARANTOR" is one who is bound to another for the fulfillment of a promise, or of an engagement made by a third party. This kind of contract is very common. According to the "statute of frauds" it must be in writing, and unless it is a sealed instrument there must be a consideration to support it. As a rule it is not negotiable so as to be enforced by the transferee as if it had been given to him by the guarantor, but this depends upon the wording, as if it contains all the characteristics of a note, payable to order or bearer, it will be held negotiable. A contract of guaranty is construed strictly, and if the liability of the principal be materially varied by the act of the party guaranteed, without the consent of the guarantor, the guarantor is discharged. The guarantor is also discharged if the liability or obligation is renewed or extended by law or otherwise, unless he in writing renews the contract. In the case of a bank incorporated for twenty years, which was renewed for ten years more without change of officers, the courts held that the original sureties could not be held after the first term.

The guaranty can be enforced even though the original debt cannot, as is the case in becoming surety for the debt of a minor. A guarantor who pays the debt of the principal is entitled to demand from the creditor all the securities he holds, or of the note or bond on which declares the debt, and in some States, the creditor cannot fall back upon the guarantor until he has collected as much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal remedies against the principal. If the debt or obligation be first incurred and completed before the guaranty is given, there must be a new consideration or the guaranty is void.

A guaranty is not binding unless the guarantor has notice of its acceptance, but the law presumes this acceptance when the offer of guaranty and acts of the party to whom it is given, such as delivery of goods or extending credit are simultaneous. But an offer to guarantee a future operation does not bind the offerer unless he has such notice of the acceptance as will afford him reasonable opportunity to make himself safe. A creditor may give his debtor some indulgence or accommodation without discharging the guarantor, unless it should have the effect of prejudicing the interests of the guarantor, in which case he would be released. Generally a guarantor may, at any time, pay a debt and can, at once, have the right to proceed against the debtor. Where there has been failure on the part of the principal and the guarantor is looked to, he must have reasonable notice—and notice is deemed reasonable if it prevents the guarantor from suffering from the delay.

It is, in many cases, difficult to say—and upon it rests the question of legal liability—whether the promise of one to pay for goods delivered to another is an original promise, as to pay for one's own goods, in which case it need not be in writing; or a promise to pay the debt or guaranty the promise of him to whom the goods are delivered, in which case it must be in writing. The question generally resolves itself into this: To whom did the seller give and was authorized to give credit? This is a question of fact and not of law. If the books of the seller show that he charged them to the party to whom he delivered them, it is almost impossible for him to hold the other party for it, but if on the other hand it is shown that he regarded the goods as being sold to the party whom it is desired to hold, but delivered them to another party and it is so shown on his books, it is not regarded as a guaranty, but an original or collateral promise, and would make the party liable. In general, a guarantor of a bill or note is not entitled to such strict and exact notice as an endorser is entitled to, but only such notice as shall save him from actual loss, as he can not make the want of notice his defense unless he can show that it was unreasonably withheld and that he suffered thereby. There is a marked difference in the effect of a guaranty of the "payment," or of the "collection" of a debt. In the first case, the creditor can look to the guarantor at any time; in the latter, the creditor must exhaust his legal remedies for collecting it.

ACCOMMODATION OF PAPER.

AN accommodation bill or note is one for which the acceptor or maker has received no consideration, but has lent his name and credit to accommodate the drawer, payee or holder. He is bound to all other parties just as completely as if there were a good consideration for, if this was not the case, it would be of no value to the party accommodated. He is not allowed to set up want of consideration as a defense as against any holder for value, but he is not bound to the party whom he thus accommodates, no matter how the instrument may be drawn.

IDENTIFICATION.

THE mere act of identifying a party or making him known to a banker carries with it no liability on the part of the party who thus performs it, unless it can be shown there was fraud or collusion. Customers of banks are frequently asked to identify and make known to their own bankers, strangers who desire checks or drafts cashed or other accommodations. In some cases a mere introduction is all that is necessary, but only because the banker relies upon the honor and integrity of his customer, knowing that an improper person would not be introduced, for in a case of this kind the bank assumes all the risk. Generally speaking, however, it is an almost invariable rule with bankers, as it should be, to require their customers to endorse all drafts or checks which are cashed for the stranger. In this case the endorser becomes personally liable to the bank if any or all of the drafts or checks prove worthless.

An endorsement which is frequently made by parties who are asked to identify others is to merely indicate that they know the party to be the payee named in the check or that the signature of the payee is genuine. This is done, by writing the words [illegible] under the payee's name and signing it. This has the effect of guaranteeing that the payee's name is [illegible] and that it is his proper signature. [illegible] that the check or draft be used to [illegible] the money [illegible] dangerous. Many bankers however, [illegible] the place.

RECEIPTS AND RELEASES.

ANY acknowledgment that a sum of money has been paid is a receipt. A receipt which reads "in full" though admitted to be strong evidence is by no means equally conclusive. If the party signing it can show an error or mistake, it will be admitted in his favor. [illegible] A release is in the nature of a written contract and therefore cannot be contradicted or controverted by evidence, unless on the ground of fraud. But if its words are ambiguous or may have either two or more meanings, evidence is receivable to determine the meaning.

INFANTS AND MINORS

THE incapacity of a person to make a valid contract may arise from several causes, and the fact of being an infant or minor is one of them. The general rule of law may be stated as being that the contract of an infant or minor is not always void, but is voidable, and in many cases special exception is made, giving validity to their contracts for necessaries. By being voidable but not void in themselves, means that the infant has the right to disavow and annul the contract either before or within a reasonable time after he reaches his majority. He may do this by word only, but a mere acknowledgment that the debt exists is not enough, and it must be substantially a new promise.

AGENCY.

THERE are a few well-settled and important rules of law governing the matter of agents and agency, which every business man should understand thoroughly. The relation of principal and agent implies that the principal acts by and through the agent. A principal is responsible for the acts of the agent only when he has actually given full authority to the agent, or when he has by his words or his acts, or both, caused or permitted the person with whom the agent deals to believe him clothed with this authority. This is a point which is not always thoroughly understood, but it is a well-settled principle of law. There are two kinds of agents—general and special. A general agent is one authorized to represent his principal in all his business, or in all his business of a particular kind, and his power is limited by the usual scope and character of the business he is empowered to transact. If he is given out as the general agent, the principal is bound, even if the agent transcends his actual authority, but does not go beyond the natural and usual scope of the business.

On the other hand a special agent is one authorized to do only a specific thing, or a few specified things, or a specified line of work. If this special agent exceeds his authority, it may be stated as an almost invariable rule that the principal is not bound, because the party dealing with the agent must inquire for himself and at his own peril, into the extent and limits of the authority given to the agent. Especially is this the case where the party knew that the agent had been or was engaged in attending to a particular and specified line of work connected with the business of the principal. The party, however, is not bound by any special reservations or limitations made secretly by the principal of which he had no reasonable or easy means of having notice. The authority of an agent may be given by the principal, by writing or seal, or may be implied from certain acts. Thus if a person puts his goods into the custody of another whose business it is to sell such goods, he authorizes the whole world to believe that this person has them for sale; and any person buying them honestly, in this belief, would hold them. If one, knowing that another had acted as his agent, does not disavow the authority as soon as he conveniently can, but lies by and permits a person to go and deal with the supposed agent, or lose an opportunity of indemnifying himself, this is an adoption and confirmation of the acts of the agent.

A principal is bound by the acts of an agent even after the revocation of his agency, if such revocation has not been made public or is unknown to the party dealing with the agent. An agent can generally be held personally liable if he transcends his authority; but this is not the case if the party with whom he deals knew that the authority was transcended.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING.

IN general, banks may be said to be credit institutions or dealers in credit. John Jay Knox once said that "the exchanges of the modern world are mainly effected by the indirect agency of the credit system, and banks and bankers are the machinery by which this is done." Metallic money and its representative, the circulating note, are only the small change of "Trade" employed in the settlement of balances and small purchases and payments. This fact is illustrated by the operations of the New York clearing house. The exchanges have been about [illegible] millions of dollars during the past thirty years while the balances paid in money have only been about [illegible] millions or about [illegible] per cent. of the amount of the settlements.

It has always been claimed that the business of banking originated with the Venetian money changers who displayed their coins and moneys on the streets and thus supplied those in need of change. According to the most eminent authorities the earliest banking institution in Europe was the Bank of Venice, which was founded in 1157 and was based upon a forced loan of the government. Funds deposited in it could be transferred to others on the books of the bank at the pleasure of the owners, but they could not be withdrawn. The perpetual annuities of the British debt are handled in a very similar manner at the present day. The Bank of Venice was continued until 1797. In [illegible] the Bank of Barcelona was formed. At a period much earlier than this the Jewish money-dealers had invented what was known as "foreign bills of exchange," but it is said that this bank was the first institution that made a business of negotiating and handling them. The Bank of Genoa commenced operation in [illegible] and for centuries was one of the principal banks of Europe. It was the first to issue circulating notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer.

The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619, was a bank of both deposit and circulation based on fine silver bars. This bank, like nearly all of that early time, had, as a principal object, the protection of the people from their so-called clipped and plugged coins or coins of certain countries that were reduced in standard value. The remedy generally adopted was to take up the debased and depreciated coins and circulate the credit created for them. Various other banks sprang into existence throughout Europe, many of them being government agencies and in many cases exerted a wide influence in shaping the destinies of nations.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established, and there is no banking institution in the world equal to it in the management of national finances. The Bank of France was authorized in 1800. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It does not collect or disburse the revenues of the [illegible], but lends to it largely, while its credit, in the form of circulating notes and other accommodations, have borne the government safely through extraordinary needs.

It is claimed that the first organized bank in the United States had its origin in the formation of a banking company without charter [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] Bank of North America [illegible] Philadelphia. In [illegible] the State of Massachusetts incorporated the [illegible] Bank. The Bank of New York was chartered in [illegible] although it had been doing business [illegible] Alexander Hamilton. Most of these institutions are still existing and have been converted into national banks. The Bank of the United States was organized in [illegible]. [illegible] the bank failed.

[illegible]

In 1863 the National Bank Act was adopted and in 1864 the National Bank Bureau of the Treasury Department was organized, the chief officer of which is the Comptroller of the Currency. [illegible] National banks [illegible] United States bonds [illegible] These circulating notes are [illegible] The National banks are required to have a certain reserve [illegible] Shareholders are held individually liable, equally and ratably, for all debts of the association to the extent of the amount of their stock [illegible] The banks are required before the declaration of a dividend to carry one-tenth part of their net profits of the preceding half year to a surplus fund until the same shall amount to 20 per cent. of the capital [illegible] A Receiver may be appointed by the Comptroller [illegible] While there have been national bank failures, there has never been any loss to the people [illegible] the circulation. [illegible]

The national bank circulation has been gradually growing less during the past few years [illegible] United States bonds [illegible] All of the States have laws regulating State banks and providing certain restrictions, but as the laws of the various States are not alike it is impossible to give a general description of the matter that would apply to all the States. The laws, however, provide for and require State banks to hold a certain reserve, and at regular intervals they make full statements as to their condition and their affairs are examined into by certain State officials at frequent intervals. The laws of all the States have reached a high degree of perfection in the method of regulating and [illegible] State banks, and the almost universal soundness and reliability of these institutions reflect credit upon the laws under which they exist.

CLEARING HOUSE.

THE Clearing-House is the place where the exchanges of the the banks are made in all the principal cities of the world. The clearing-house system was first established in London about the beginning of the present century. It was first introduced into this country by the banks of the city of New York organized an association, under the name of the New York Clearing-House, which commenced operations Oct. 11, 1853. At that time it consisted of fifty-two banks, but five of them were soon ejected because of inability to meet its requirements. Clearing Houses have since been established in nearly all of the principal cities of the continent.

In all cities a bank receives large amounts of bills and checks on other banks, so that at the close of each day's business every bank has in its drawers various sums due it by other banks. It is, in like manner, itself the debtor of other banks, which have during the day received its bills and checks drawn upon it. Prior to the establishment of the clearing house it was necessary for each bank, every morning, to make up its account with every other bank and to send its porter or agent to present the bills and checks so received to the debtor banks for payment. The balances were adjusted by payments in gold [illegible] This was obviated by the clearing-house system, through which the settlements are so simultaneously and quickly effected that in New York the transactions in one single day have amounted to over [illegible], in adjusting which the settlements were [illegible] in the space of an hour. [illegible]

The following is the manner in which the settlements are made in about all the clearing-houses of this country: The clearing-room is provided with a continuous line of desks, one for each bank that is a member of the association, each desk bearing the name and number of the bank. Each bank is represented every morning, at the hour fixed for settlement, by two clerks, one a messenger who brings with him the checks, drafts, etc., that his bank has received during the day previous upon the other banks—called the "exchanges," and these are assorted for each bank and placed in envelopes. [illegible] The messenger takes [illegible] At a signal the [illegible] the desk next to his own and delivers the envelope containing the checks, etc., [illegible] the bank represented at that desk [illegible] until he has made a complete circuit and has again reached the desk of his own bank—the starting point. [illegible] each bank has received all the exchanges that every other bank had against it. This operation, even in the greatest clearing-houses, only consumes from ten to fifteen minutes.

This enables the banks to learn at once the exact balance for or against it, as the clerks immediately make from the slips on their own checks the aggregate amount from each bank and the difference between the total amount brought by them, which at once shows the balance due to or from the clearing house to each bank.

This is reported to their banks, and the balance is paid in or drawn from the clearing house. [illegible] between all the banks. The fees are [illegible] and [illegible] are laid for all [illegible], etc.

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CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT

OF

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

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The chief aim of this Chronological History is to give in a comprehensive and attractive form the principal events of the history of the world free from unnecessary details. For convenience this history is arranged under—I. Ancient History. II. Medieval History. III. Modern History. The latter is given—First. From the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to American Revolution. Second. From the birth of the United States to the present time by countries.

Ancient History

B. C.
4004 Biblical account of the creation.
3800 Sargon I. king of Babylon.
3500 *The first Egyptian dynasty under Menes.
[illegible] Boethos, 2d Egyptian dynasty.
Egyptian [illegible] begin.
Phoenicia said to have been peopled by the "Sons of [illegible]."
2750 Tyre and Sidon founded.
[illegible] The 4th Egyptian dynasty begins.
The Pyramid Tombs erected.
2500 [illegible] 5th Egyptian dynasty.
2450 Chaldea said to have been conquered by Medes of Armenia.
2348 The deluge.
[illegible] The Chaldean Empire.
The Hittites in Cappadocia.
Rise of Assyria.
2280 Thebes, Egypt, founded.
2234 Alleged beginning of Chaldean astronomical observations sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle, the earliest extend to of 720 B. C.
2200 The Hia dynasty in China founded.
Cuneiform writing probably in use.
2150 Nineveh built.
2100 First Persian dynasty founded.
2130 Amenemhat I. founds 12th Egyptian dynasty.
2120 Pyramids built north of Memphis.
2100 The Obelisk of On erected.
2093 Reign of Urukh of Chaldea.
2082 Inachus arrives in Greece.
2089 Sicyon, Greece, founded.
1996 Birth of Abraham.
1921 Call of Abraham.
1920 Abraham arrives in Syria.
1896 Isaac born.
1822 Death of Abraham.
1856 Kingdom of Argos founded.
1850 Reign of Ismi-dagon, who conquers Assyria.
1837 Birth of Jacob and Esau.
1822 Memnon invents the Egyptian alphabet.
1800 Hyksos in Egypt.
1729 Joseph sold into Egypt.
1710 Arcadians emigrate to Italy and found a colony.
1706 Jacob and his family settle in Egypt.
1618 Sesostris conquers Asia and Ethiopia.
1582 Beginning of the chronology of the Arundelian marbles, which were brought to England, in A. D. 1627.
1571 Moses born.
Male infants in Egypt destroyed.
1556 Athens founded.
1516 Kingdom of Sparta formed.
1530 Expulsion of the Hyksos from Egypt.
Aahmes I. founds 18th Egyptian dynasty.
1500 The Kassite conquest of Babylon.
Rameses I. founds 19th Egyptian dynasty.
Arabians subdue Chaldea and establish a new dynasty.
1497 Reign of Agenor, 1st king of Phoenicia.
1493 Cadmus founds Thebes.
Discovery of brass.
Introduction of the alphabet into Greece.
1491 The passover instituted.
Departure of the Israelites from Egypt.
The law given from Mount Sinai.
1490 Tabernacle established in the wilderness.
1451 Death of Moses and Aaron.
Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan.
1445 Joshua divides Canaan.
1413 to 1156 Hebrews subject to six periods of bondage.
1402 Othniel, first judge in Israel.
1400 King of Babylon marries the daughter of the Assyrian king.
1394 Ehud, second judge of Israel.
[illegible] Corinth built.
1350 Burnaburias king of Babylon.
1343 Eglon, king of Moab.
1340 Israel wars with her neighbors.
1330 Eleusinian mysteries instituted.
1322 King Thothmes changes the Egyptian calendar.
1320 Egyptian Obelisks erected.
Ruth the Moabitess marries Boaz.
1312 Kingdom of Mycenae founded.
1306 [illegible] builds temple of Vulcan at Memphis.
1296 Barak and Deborah in Israel.
1290 Pelops settles in south Greece.
1273 Rise of the Assyrian Empire.
1250 Babylon conquered by the Assyrians.
1249 Gideon, the greatest of the judges of Israel.
1210 Rameses [illegible] reigns in Egypt.
1209 Abimelech king of Israel.
1200 Priestas in Egypt.
1193 Helen carried off by Paris.
1193 Trojan war begins.
1184 Troy destroyed by Greeks.
1180 Rameses III., the last Egyptian native hero.
1171 Eli, High Priest of Israel.
1161 Israel wars against Ammonites.
1152 Alba Longa founded.
1150 Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon invades Syria.
1143 Jephthah judges over Israel.
1120 Samson defeats the Philistines.
1130 Tiglath Pileser I. invades Babylonia.
1123 Samuel, judge and first prophet in Israel.
1118 Death of Samson.
1110 Tiglath Pileser takes Babylon but is soon overthrown.
1102 Aeolians settle in Asia Minor.
1100 (about) The Chow dynasty in China founded.
1095 Saul made first King of Israel.
1093 Saul defeats the Philistines.
1085 Birth of David.
1075 Death of Samuel.
1055 Death of Saul and Jonathan, and accession of David.
1050 Tyre becomes the leading city.
Ethiopia seizes the Egyptian throne.
1048 David takes Jerusalem.
1047 King Hiram, of Tyre, aids the Israelites.
1044 Ionians settle in Asia Minor.
1040 David defeats the Philistines and recovers the Ark.
The Ark removed to Jerusalem.
David, of Israel, subdues the Syrians.
1023 The revolt and death of Absalom.
1015 Death of David.
Solomon becomes King.
1012 Solomon's Temple begun.
1004 Completion and dedication of Solomon's Temple.
992 The Queen of Sheba visits King Solomon.

B. C.
975 Death of Solomon.
Revolt of the Ten Tribes.
Division into kingdoms of Israel and Judah.
The kingdom of Israel established under Jeroboam.
Edom becomes independent.
971 Shishak, king of Egypt, captures and plunders Jerusalem.
957 Abijah, king of Judah, defeats the king of Israel.
930 The decline of Thebes, Egypt.
[illegible] III., king of Assyria.
914 [illegible]
910 Israel is afflicted with famine predicted by the Prophet Elijah.
901 Syria makes war upon Israel and is defeated.
900 Erection of the northwest palace of Nimrud.
896 Elijah translated to heaven.
895 Jehoshaphat defeats the Ammonites.
Death of Ahab, king of Israel.
891 Miracles of Elisha the Prophet.
892 Samaria besieged by the Syrians.
884 Lycurgus exiled.
Legislation of Lycurgus at Sparta.
Assurnasirpal king of Assyria.
[illegible] The Assyrians again invade Babylonia.
878 Carthage founded by Dido the Tyrian.
873 Shalmaneser II. of Assyria.
870 The Assyrians conquer Phoenicia.
860 Assyrian conquest under Shalmaneser.
Hazael attacks Israel.
840 Lycurgus flourishes.
Olympic games revived in Elis, Greece.
824 Assyria conquers Tyre.
820 Babylon becomes subject to Assyria.
800 The Egyptians the most powerful nation on the sea.
Aeolian colonies established.
794 Ionian colonies established.
776 Commencement of the Olympiads.
First authentic date in Greek history.
760 The Etruscans in Campania.
753 Rome founded by Romulus.
752 Athens establishes decennial instead of perpetual Archons.
750 Sabine war follows the abduction of the Sabine women.
Ethiopia independent.
747 Babylon independent of Nineveh.
League between Romans and Sabines.
745 Pul assumes the name of Tiglath Pileser and founds the 2nd Assyrian Empire.
Assyria invades Palestine.
743 Messenian wars.
Sparta victorious.
741 Pekah, King of Israel, besieges Jerusalem.
740 Tiglath Pileser destroys Syria.
Israel forms an alliance with Syria against Judah.
Syria becomes subject to Assyria.
730 Shalmaneser subdues Israel.
726 Hezekiah abolishes idolatry in Judah.
722 Shalmaneser IV. invades Phoenicia.
721 Assyrians under Sargon [illegible] the Ten Tribes into captivity.
The Kingdom of Israel destroyed.
717 Assyrians finally defeat the Hittites.
715 Assassination of Romulus.
714 Numa Pompilius, king of Rome.
712 Sennacherib, the Assyrian, invades Egypt.
710 Sennacherib invades Judah.
[illegible] Assyrians destroyed in one night by an angel.
[illegible] Sargon of Assyria conquers Babylon.
[illegible] Manasseh, king of Judah.
[illegible] Gyges founds the 3rd Lydian dynasty.
[illegible] Egypt divided between 12 kings.
685 Second Messenian War, under Aristomenes.
[illegible] Archonship at Athens made annual.
680 Esarhaddon King of Assyria.
[illegible]
674 [illegible]
672 Assyria conquers Egypt.
671 Psammetichus [illegible] in Egypt and encourages intercourse with the Greeks.
670 Alba invaded and battles of the Horatii and Curiatii.
[illegible]
667—625 Reign of Asshurbanipal, King of Assyria.
665 Sea fight between Corinth and Corcyra.
Tullus Hostilius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa.
[illegible]
658 Byzantium founded by Megarians under Byzas.
[illegible]
641 Cyrene founded.
640 Ancus Marcius reigns in Rome.
[illegible]
Religious reformation under Josiah, King of Judah.
[illegible]
625 Babylon independent under Nabopolassar.
[illegible]
621 Legislation of Draco.
[illegible]
610 [illegible]
[illegible]

B. C.
[illegible] Captivity of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar.
Second captivity.
[illegible] Zedekiah made king over the remnant of Judah.
[illegible]
594 Code of Solon at Athens published.
[illegible]
[illegible] War between Media and Lydia.
[illegible]
587 Nebuchadnezzar invades Phoenicia.
[illegible]
586 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar.
End of the kingdom of Judah.
[illegible]
Treaty between Media and Lydia.
[illegible]
[illegible] Civil war in Egypt.
[illegible]
[illegible] Egypt conquered by Nebuchadnezzar.
[illegible]
[illegible] Death of Nebuchadnezzar.
[illegible] king of Babylon.
[illegible]
[illegible] Persian Empire founded by Cyrus.
[illegible] Birth of [illegible]
[illegible] Conquest of Lydia and capture of Croesus by Cyrus.
[illegible]
[illegible] Cyrus conquers Asia Minor to Persia.
[illegible]
[illegible] Daniel interprets handwriting on the wall.
Cyrus conquers Babylon.
[illegible]
[illegible]

B. C.
[illegible]

B. C.
[illegible]

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*Egyptian History is in a state of great [illegible] character, the estimates of the great Egyptologists differing more than 2,000 years. The dates here given are generally accepted by the greater part of chronologists.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

B. C.

[illegible] First Roman [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
336 Murder of Philip.
Accession of Alexander [illegible]
[illegible]
335 Alexander destroys Thebes [illegible]
334 Battle of the Granicus.
[illegible]
Alexander invades [illegible]
333 Battle of Issus.
Damascus, Sidon and Tyre besieged by Alexander.
332 Capture of Tyre and conquest of Egypt by Alexander.
Alexandria, Egypt, founded on the [illegible]
Treaty between Alexander and Rome.
Alexander enters Jerusalem and worships at the Temple.
331 [illegible] by Alexander.
Battle of Arbela.
Subjugation of Persia.
Settlement of the Jews at Alexandria.
330 Darius III. assassinated.
[illegible] for the crown.
Persia becomes a part of the Macedonian Empire.
327—325 Campaign of Alexander in India.
Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.
326 Roman servitude for debt abolished.
324 Exile of Demosthenes.
323 Death of Alexander at Babylon.
Alexander succeeded by Perdiccas as Regent.
Antipater in Macedonia.
Lysimachus in Thrace.
Cassander in [illegible].
Antigonus in [illegible].
Eumenes in Cappadocia.
Seleucus at Babylon.
Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-one years.
Antipater, a Macedonian general, subdues Athens and allies.
322 Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter, receives the Egyptian kingdom.
Phoenicia annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy Soter I.
321 First war among the "Successors of Alexander."
Battle of the Caudine Forks.
Romans terribly defeated by Pontius and pass under the Samnite yoke.
320 Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.
Revolt of Phoenicia.
Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene.
317 Agathocles at Syracuse.
315 Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.
Conquest of Antigonus of Phrygia.
314 Palestine under Antigonus.
Roman victory at [illegible].
313 Samnite victory at Lautulae.
312 Battle of Gaza.
Victory of Ptolemy and Seleucus over Demetrius Poliorcetes.
Pyrrhus king of Epirus.
Appius Claudius censor.
Appian Way and aqueduct.
The great Roman military road completed.
312—100 Seleucidae, Syrian empire.
311—309 The Etruscan War.
310 L. Papirius Cursor, Roman Dictator.
Agathocles defeated at Himera.
309 Fabius crosses Ciminian Hills, defeats the Etruscans at [illegible].
307—306 Naval war of Cyprus and Rhodes.
304 Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius.
301 Battle of Ipsus between Ptolemy Soter and Antigonus.
Final division of Alexander's dominions.
300 Athenian democracy restored.
Chandragupta (Sandracottus) reigns in India; makes a treaty with Seleucus.
Foundation of Antioch by Seleucus.
Light-house on island of Pharos erected.
299 Athens besieged and taken by Demetrius.
298 Third Samnite War, (Samnites, Etruscans, Umbrians and Gauls).
Gellius Egnatius, leader of the Samnites.
296 The Capitoline wolf.
295 Quintus Fabius defeats the Samnites, Etruscans and Gauls at Sentinum.
292 Execution of C. Pontius.
290 The Third Samnite War ends in subjugation to Rome.
287 Birth of Archimedes (died 212).
286 The Hortensian Law passed at Rome; plebiscita declared binding on all the people.
285 Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son, Philadelphus, who becomes Ptolemy II.
Under his reign Egypt rose to a high rank among the nations in power and wealth.
284 Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy Soter.
284 The Aetolian League formed.
283 Kingdom of Pergamum founded.
Renewed Gallic and Etruscan War.
Second battle of Lake Vadimon.
281 Rome wars with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.
Rome at war with Tarentum.
Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corupedion.
280 Achaean League between twelve cities of Achaia established.
Battle of Heraclea.
Romans defeated by Pyrrhus.
Birth of Chrysippus (died 207).
279 Irruption of the Gauls into Greece.
First Plebeian censor at Rome.
Romans again defeated by Pyrrhus at Asculum.
Rome and Carthage allied.
277 League between Athens, Sparta and Egypt.
The Septuagint written.
The Greeks settle in Galatia.
276 Birth of Eratosthenes (died 196).
The great wall of China built [illegible].
275 Battle of Beneventum. Rome victorious and Pyrrhus leaves Italy.
273 Egyptian embassy to Rome.
272 Antigonus Gonatas recovers Macedon.
269 Silver money first coined at Rome.
Hiero II. of Syracuse.
264 [illegible]
Antigonus of Macedon takes Athens.
Rome supreme over all Italy.
First Punic War begins.
Carthage disputes Rome's Empire.
Chronology of Arundelian (Parian) Marble made.
260 First Roman fleet launched.
Victory of Duilius off Mylae.
Rise of Parthia.
256—250 Reign of Asoka in India.
256 Naval victory of Regulus over the Carthaginians at Ecnomus.
Invasion of Africa.
The [illegible]
255 Defeat and capture of Regulus by the Carthaginians.
Evacuation of Africa.
254 The Kingdom of Bactria.
250 Parthia becomes an independent kingdom under Arsaces.
Dynasty of Tsin in China founded.
247 Ptolemy III. makes war on Syria.
Restores the Egyptian gods carried off by Cambyses, 525 B. C.
Birth of Hannibal—died 183.
245 Aratus of Sicyon, general of the Achaean League.
241 Defeat of Carthaginians by Catulus at the Aegates islands.
End of the First Punic War.
Sicily made a Roman Province.
Attalus, King of Pergamum.
Agis IV. slain at Sparta.

B. C.

240 The plays of Livius Andronicus, which [illegible] at Rome.
[illegible] [illegible]
237 Conquest of Spain attempted by the Carthaginians.
Seizure of Sardinia and Corsica by the Romans.
235 The gates of the Temple of Janus at Rome closed for the first time since Numa. [illegible]
[illegible] Birth of M. Porcius Cato (died 149).
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Athens joins the Achaean League.
[illegible] [illegible] the Achaean League [illegible]
[illegible] Reforms of Cleomenes of Sparta.
[illegible] [illegible] and battle of Telamon; Gauls defeated.
222 Ptolemy IV. reigns in Egypt.
[illegible]
Gallia Cisalpina becomes a Roman Province.
221 Battle of Sellasia.
Aratus and Antigonus take Sparta.
Philip V. of Macedon.
Alliance between Philip and Achaeans against Aetolians.
220 Hasdrubal assassinated in Spain.
219 Antiochus conquers Palestine.
Siege of Saguntum by Hannibal.
Second Illyrian War.
218 Second Punic War begins.
Hannibal marches from Spain across the Pyrenees and the Alps into Gaul.
Battles of the Ticinus and the Trebia, and defeat of Romans.
217 Hannibal passes the Apennines.
Battle of Lake Thrasimene. Flaminius defeated.
217 The two Scipios sent to Spain.
216 Battle of Cannae. Romans defeated with immense loss.
Revolt of Capua.
Alliance of Hannibal with Philip V. of Macedon.
214—212 Siege and capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.
214 First Macedonian War.
[illegible]
212 Death of Archimedes.
Greek works of art brought to Rome.
211 Greeks conclude treaty with the Romans against Philip V. of Macedon.
Defeat and death of the two Scipios in Spain by Hasdrubal.
Capua recovered by Rome.
Conquest of Judea by Antiochus.
Hannibal before Rome.
208 Battle of [illegible].
Battle of Ilipa.
207 Battle of the Metaurus; Hasdrubal defeated and slain by the Romans.
Gold money first coined in Rome.
205 Ptolemy V. The decline of Egypt.
204 P. Cornelius Scipio conducts the war in Africa.
Siege of Utica.
203 Hannibal leaves Italy.
Attalus and Rhodians war with Philip.
202 Defeat of Hannibal at Zama, in Africa, by Scipio Africanus.
201 Treaty of peace between Rome and Carthage; end of the Second Punic War.
200—197 First Macedonian War.
Allies attack Macedon and defeat Philip.
196 T. Quintus Flamininus proclaims liberty to the Greeks.
Syria becomes independent of Egypt.
197 Battle of Cynoscephalae.
Philip defeated by Flamininus.
Palestine and Coele-Syria conquered by Antiochus the Great, and confirmed to him by the peace with Rome.
The Rosetta Stone written.
196 Dynasty of Han, China, founded.
Hannibal joins Antiochus.
195 Birth of Hipparchus, first systematic astronomer.
192—188 War between the Romans and Antiochus the Great.
Philopoemen, praetor of the Achaean League.
Greece declared free from Macedon by Flamininus.
Philopoemen defeats Nabis, of Sparta.
Sparta joins the Achaean League.
190 Battle of Magnesia.
188 The laws and discipline of Lycurgus abrogated by Philopoemen.
184 Death of Plautus.
183 Death of Hannibal and Scipio.
Lycortas, general of the Achaean League.
182—174 Encroachments of Massinissa.
181 Ptolemy VI. reigns in Egypt.
The Villian Law, Rome.
179 Perseus king of Macedonia.
Embassy of Callicrates to Rome.
Pharnaces, of Pontus, [illegible] Paphlagonia to Rome.
174 Antiochus makes war on Egypt.
171—168 Second Macedonian War.
170 Antiochus takes Jerusalem.
Many Jews slain and Temple pillaged.
Birth of Attius, Roman dramatist (died [illegible]).
168 Battle of Pydna; victory of Aemilius Paulus over Perseus; Macedonia made a Roman province.
Demetrius II. visits Rome.
Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem.
Beginning of the Maccabean war of independence.
Athenians attack Oropus.
167 Judas Maccabaeus defeats the Syrians and occupies Jerusalem, except the citadel.
Romans ravage Epirus and Achaia.
166 Rededication of the Temple.
One thousand Achaeans imprisoned at Rome.
First comedy of Terence performed at Rome.
166—[illegible] Hipparchus flourishes.
165 Rise of the Pharisees and Sadducees.
164 Death of Antiochus.
He is succeeded by Antiochus V. Eupator, who takes Bethsura, and besieges Jerusalem, but makes peace with the Jews.
Cyprus and Libya separate from Egypt.
163 Birth of [illegible] Gracchus, Roman orator (died [illegible]).
161 Victory of Judas Maccabaeus at Adasa.
Embassy of Carneades, Diogenes and Critolaus to Rome.
Death of Judas.
Alliance between Rome and Judea.
Jonathan Maccabaeus succeeds Judas.
160 [illegible] in Judea.
159 Death of Terence.
156 [illegible]
153 War in Spain.
150—[illegible] Lusitanian War.
Viriathus commands the Lusitanians.
149 Third Punic War begins.
Scipio invades Africa.
Andriscus in Macedonia.
148 [illegible]
147 The Achaean war with Rome begins.
146 Ptolemy VI. killed in battle.
Carthage taken by Scipio and destroyed by order of the Roman Senate.
Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius.
Province of Africa constituted.
Greece becomes a Roman province.
145 Ptolemy VII. reigns, marries Cleopatra, widow of Ptolemy VI.
Polybius legislates for the Achaean states.
Demetrius Nicator in Syria.
142 The Tower of Zion taken by the Jews.
Judea becomes independent.
Rise of the [illegible] dynasty.

B. C.

140 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
133 Laws of Tiberius Gracchus passed at Rome.
Tiberius murdered.
Kingdom of Pergamum bequeathed to Rome.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
111—106 The Jugurthine War [illegible]
War renewed two years later.
Metellus and Marius defeat Jugurtha and subject Numidia.
109—101 War of Rome with the Cimbri and Teutones.
[illegible]
Atticus born (died B. C. 32).
106 Birth of Pompey and of Cicero.
102 Victory of Marius over the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae.
Second Servile war breaks out in Sicily.
101 Victory of Marius over the Cimbri at Vercellae and end of the war.
[illegible]
100 Birth of Julius Caesar.
C. Marius born 157 (died 86). [illegible]
L. App. Saturninus Tribune (Rome).
96 Ptolemy Apion leaves Cyrene.
95 Birth of Lucretius (died 55).
92 Sulla on the Euphrates.
90—88 The Social or Marsic War in Italy.
The Marsians, at first successful, are finally defeated.
88—84 First Mithridatic War.
Mithridates seizes Athens.
Civil War of Marius and Sulla and expulsion of Marius.
Sulla occupies Rome.
87 Marius retakes Rome.
Proscription.
86 Revolt and siege of Egyptian Thebes.
Death of Marius and return of Sulla.
Athens stormed by Sulla.
Birth of Sallust (died 34).
83 Tigranes at war with Rome.
84 Sulla makes peace with Pontus, king of the Mithridates.
83 War with Marian party in Italy.
Tigranes I. of Armenia annexes Phoenicia.
83 Birth of Marcus Antonius (died 30).
82 Thebes destroyed.
Second Civil War.
Victory of the Colline gate.
Occupation of Rome.
Sulla becomes Dictator.
79 Abdication of Sulla. Dies in 78.
The Cornelian Laws of Rome.
78—72 Civil war of Sertorius in Spain and of Lepidus and Catulus in Italy.
78 Alexandra Queen of Judea.
75 Nicomedes III. leaves Bithynia to Rome.
74—63 Third Mithridatic War.
74—66 Campaign of Lucullus in Asia.
73—71 Servile War in Italy, led by Spartacus, who is defeated and slain by Crassus.
70 Consulship of Pompey and Crassus.
Birth of Vergil (died 19).
[illegible]
69 Victory of Lucullus over Tigranes.
67 Caesar begins to take part in public affairs.
Pompey subdues the pirates.
66 Lucullus recalled.
Pompey goes into Asia and war ended.
Birth of Strabo, geographer (died A. D. 23).
65 Birth of Horace (died B. C. 8).
Antiochus Asiaticus dethroned by Pompey.
64 Birth of Messalla (died 8).
Pompey renders Syria a Roman province.
63 Jerusalem taken by the Romans under Pompey.
Birth of Augustus.
Second conspiracy of Catiline suppressed by Cicero.
Orations of Cicero.
Lucullus brings Library to Rome.
Phoenicia absorbed in the province of Syria.
60 Pompey, Caesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.
Birth of Seneca (died [illegible]).
59 Birth of Livy (died A. D. 17).
58 The Gallic War begins.
Cicero banished.
Caesar invades Gaul.
Helvetii and Ariovistus defeated.
57 Cyprus becomes a Roman province.
Fall of the [illegible].
Caesar defeats the [illegible] and [illegible].
55—54 Caesar invades Britain.
Crassus plunders the Temple at Jerusalem; is defeated and killed by the Parthians at Carrhae, 53.
53 Caesar defeats Treviri and crosses the Rhine.
Birth of Tibullus (died 19).
52—51 Caesar conquers Vercingetorix and Alesia.
Murder of Clodius by Milo.
51 Subjugation of Gaul completed, and becomes a Roman province.
50 [illegible]
49 Civil war between Caesar and Pompey.
Pompey driven from Italy.
The Pompeians defeated in Spain.
Caesar dictator.
48 Battle of Pharsalia.
Caesar defeats Pompey.
Murder of Pompey in Egypt.
Ptolemy Dionysus and Cleopatra inherit Egyptian throne.
47 Caesar again dictator.
War in Egypt.
Partial destruction of the library of Alexandria during the siege of Alexandria.
Caesar defeats Pharnaces at Zela.
46 The African War.
Battle of Thapsus.
Suicide of Cato.
Reformation of the calendar by Caesar.
His triumphs.
45 War in Spain.
Battle of Munda; defeat of the Pompeians.
Caesar Pater Patriae imperator, for life, dictator.
First year of Julian calendar.
44 Assassination of Caesar by Brutus, Cassius and others. Flight of the assassins.
Antony becomes master of Rome.

B. C.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
37 Siege of Jerusalem.
[illegible] Defeat and death of [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible]
31 Battle of Actium and [illegible].
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Establishment of the Roman Empire.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Cappadocia created a province of Rome.
[illegible]
[illegible]
10 Invasion of Germany by Drusus.
12—9 Campaigns of Tiberius in Pannonia and Dalmatia.
9 Death of Drusus.
8 Tiberius defeats the Germans.
[illegible]
4 Birth of Jesus Christ, according to Usher's system.
Death of Herod, king of Judea.

A. D.

1 Tiberius commands on the Rhine.
3 Birth of Seneca (died A. D. 65).
6 Judea a Roman province under Syria.
9 Destruction of the Romans under Varus and three legions [illegible] Hermann.
Romans defeated by [illegible] under [illegible].
Banishment of Ovid.
14 Death of Augustus Caesar.
Accession of Tiberius Caesar.
Accession of Artabanus in Parthia.
16—18 Campaigns of Germanicus in Germany.
17 [illegible]
19 Death of Germanicus.
War between [illegible] and [illegible].
26 [illegible]
[illegible] domineers at Rome.
29 [illegible]
26 Pontius Pilate, governor of Judea.
26—37 Tiberius retires to Capreae.
30 The Crucifixion, according to Dionysius, Tertullian, Augustine, Origen and other authorities give A. D. 29 as the proper year.
Agrippina I. banished.
31 Macro, Prefect of Praetorians, upon fall of Sejanus.
37 Accession of Caligula, Rome.
Birth of Josephus (died 97?).
40 Philo Judaeus ambassador to Rome.
Birth of Plutarch—died 120.
41 Claudius Emperor of Rome.
43 Claudius conquers Mauretania.
Birth of Quintilian—died 118.
43 Expedition of Claudius to Britain.
[illegible] of Aulus Plautius.
Birth of Martial—died 104.
Lycia becomes a Roman province.
44 Judea and Samaria directly Roman.
47 London founded by the Romans.
Birth of Juvenal—died 128 (?).
Thrace directly Roman.
The [illegible] subdued by Rome.
50 Defeat and capture of Caractacus; taken prisoner to Rome.
Claudius marries Agrippina II. and adopts Nero.
51 South Britain a Roman province.
54 Agrippina poisons Claudius and Nero becomes emperor.
55 Birth of Tacitus; died 117 (?).
[illegible]
55 Britannicus poisoned by Agrippina.
Agrippina murdered by Nero.
Parthia and Armenia at war.
60 St. Paul at Rome.
61 Insurrection of the Britons under Boadicea.
Victory of Suetonius Paulinus.
Birth of [illegible]
Birth of Pliny the Younger, died 113.
64 Rome on fire six days.
Persecution of the Christians.
65 Deaths of St. Peter and St. Paul (?).
Deaths of Seneca and Lucan.
Conspiracy of Piso.
Revolt of the Jews.
66 Josephus governor of Galilee.
[illegible]
68 Death of Nero.
Galba becomes emperor.
69 Civil war at Rome.
Otho, Vitellius [illegible].
Vitellius killed.
70 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus.
Civilis heads a Batavian revolt.
Vespasian emperor at Rome.
70—80 Colosseum of Rome built.
71 The Gates of Janus closed.
Triumph of Vespasian and Titus.
Philosophers expelled from Rome.
[illegible]
72—75 The Greek philosophers expelled from Rome by Vespasian.
78 Agricola commands in Britain.
Titus becomes Roman emperor.
79 Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius.
79 Death of Pliny, the Elder.
[illegible]
80 Advance of Agricola to the Tyne.
[illegible]
81 Domitian emperor of Rome.
83 Rome wars with Chatti.
[illegible]
86 Agricola defeats the Caledonians, and [illegible] Romans.
85 Agricola recalled to Rome.
86 [illegible]
[illegible]
93 [illegible]
95 [illegible]
St. John banished to Patmos.
96 Domitian killed.
Nerva becomes emperor.
Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, born (died 155).
98—[illegible] Relief of [illegible] and distribution of lands.
98 Trajan emperor of Rome.
Plutarch flourishes.
100 Birth of Justin Martyr (died 165).
101 Subjugation of Dacia.

A. D.

[illegible]
[illegible]
117 Hadrian emperor.
He [illegible] the conquests of Trajan.
The Euphrates made the eastern boundary of the empire.
120 Hadrian visits Gaul and Britain.
[illegible]
Birth of Lucian, [illegible]
[illegible]
121 Hadrian's wall built [illegible]
Birth of Marcus Aurelius, died 180.
130 First apology for the Christian [illegible]
130 Birth of Apuleius.
Birth of Galen, died 200.
Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem.
132 Revolt of the Jews.
[illegible]
[illegible]
135 Dispersion of the Jews.
138 Antoninus Pius, emperor.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Wall of Antoninus (Graham's Dyke) built.
[illegible] Campaign of Lollius Urbicus in Britain.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Development of Roman civil laws.
[illegible] Establishment of schools in Roman provinces.
161 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus joint emperors.
161—180 Provinces and [illegible] of Rome.
162 Rome wars with Parthia.
166 Persecution of Christians.
166 Polycarp suffers martyrdom.
167—180 War with the Marcomanni, Quadi, etc.
Greek philosophers patronized by Rome.
169 Death of L. Verus.
Marcus Aurelius sole emperor.
176 [illegible]
177 Christians in Gaul persecuted.
Advance of the Goths.
178 Goths attack Dacia.
180 Commodus emperor of Rome.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.
Battle of [illegible].
Death of [illegible].
[illegible] Caracalla [illegible] Augustus.
Defeat of [illegible] by Romans.
[illegible] Persecution of the Christians.
[illegible] Birth of Plotinus, philosopher (died 270).
[illegible] Invasion of Britain by Severus. His wall completed, 210.
211 Death of Severus at York.
Caracalla and Geta emperors.
Roman citizenship extended to the whole empire.
212 Geta murdered.
Caracalla sole emperor.
215 [illegible] of Alexandria.
21[illegible] First contest of the Romans with the Alemanni (German tribes on the upper Rhine).
217 Macrinus emperor.
218 Heliogabalus emperor.
222 Alexander Severus emperor.
22[illegible] Sextus Empiricus, philosopher, flourishes.
226 Dissolution of the Parthian Empire and end of Arsacidae.
Foundation of the new Persian kingdom of the Sassanidae by Ardashir (Artaxerxes).
228 Ulpian (lawyer) died.
231 Persian War begins.
233 Triumph of Severus.
235 Maximin murders Severus and ascends to the throne.
23[illegible] Persecution of the Christians.
238 The Gordiani, Pupienus and Balbinus (jointly) and Gordianus III., emperors.
241 Gordianus defeats Sapor, king of Persia.
244 Gordianus murdered and succeeded by Philip the Arabian.
249 Decius emperor of Rome.
250 Decius orders a persecution of the Christians.
First invasion of the empire by the Goths.
251 Death of Decius and his son.
Gallus emperor.
252 A pestilence breaks out in the empire and lasts fifteen years.
253 Irruption of the Goths and Burgundians into Moesia and Pannonia.
First appearance of the Franks in Gaul about this time.
254 Valerian emperor. His son Gallienus associated with him.
Persecution of the Christians.
[illegible] Valerian taken by the [illegible].
260 Sapor ravages Syria.
Valerian taken prisoner.
260 Gallienus sole emperor.
The Thirty Tyrants between 260 and 268.
262 The Goths in Macedonia and Asia Minor. They destroy the Temple of Ephesus.
Antioch taken by Sapor.
[illegible] The Franks invade Gaul.
267 The Heruli invade Greece, and are repulsed by Dexippus.
268 Claudius emperor.
269 Claudius defeats the Goths in Moesia.
270 Aurelian emperor of Rome.
Victories over the Goths and the Alemanni.
Zenobia queen of Palmyra.
272 Expedition of Aurelian to Palmyra.
273 Capture of Palmyra and of Queen Zenobia.
274 Birth of Constantine (died 337).
275 Tacitus emperor.
276 Probus emperor.
277 Probus drives the Alemanni from Gaul.
282 Carus emperor.
Expedition to the East.
284 Diocletian emperor of Rome.
286 Maximian joint emperor with Diocletian.
Revolt of Carausius in Britain.
[illegible] Victories of [illegible] and [illegible].
292 Constantius and Galerius named Caesars.
Division of the empire.
296 Britain recovered by Constantius.
297 Siege of Alexandria by Diocletian.
Persian War.
298 Constantius defeats the Alemanni [illegible].
Defeat of Narses.
303 Persecution of the Christians by Diocletian.
305 Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian.
Constantius and Galerius emperors.
Beginning of monasticism in Egypt by St. Anthony.
306 Death of Constantius at York.
Constantine (the Great) proclaimed emperor by the troops.
307 Death of [illegible].
Six emperors.
Division of [illegible].

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

A. D.
311 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Defeat and death of [illegible].
[illegible] Defeat and death of [illegible].
[illegible]
[illegible] War between the two emperors.
316 Birth of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours.
[illegible] Constantine sole emperor.
[illegible] [illegible] on the [illegible] of the empire [illegible].
[illegible] First General Council of the Church [illegible].
326 Athanasius Patriarch of Alexandria.
[illegible] with Arius.
[illegible] Death of [illegible].
337 [illegible]
[illegible] gospels.
[illegible] Death of [illegible].
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Bishop of the Goths [illegible].
[illegible]—'52 [illegible]
354 Birth of St. Augustine (died 430).
357 Victory of Julian over the Alemanni at Argentoratum (Strasburg).
361 Julian emperor.
361 Julian recalls the banished bishops, and proclaims general religious toleration.
363 Persian War.
Julian killed.
Jovian emperor.
364 Valentinian and Valens joint emperors.
Final division of the empire.
367—'69 Theodosius in Britain; aids Britons against Picts and Scots.
370 The Saxons land on the coasts of Gaul.
373 Death of Athanasius.
375 War with the Quadi.
Gratian emperor of the West with Valentinian II.
Invasion of the Huns.
376 Valens allows the Huns to settle in Thrace.
377 Birth of St. Patrick (died 493?).
378 Constantinople threatened by the Goths.
379 Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the East.
381 Second General Council held at Constantinople.
Pagan rites prohibited.
382 Alaric king of the Goths.
383 Revolt of Maximus in Britain.
390 Final suppression of Paganism.
Massacre at Thessalonica.
Death of Gregory of Nazianzus.
393 Honorius Emperor of the West.
394 Theodosius master of the whole Roman world.
395 Death of Theodosius.
Arcadius emperor of the East.
The Huns invade the eastern provinces.
395 Augustine made Bishop of Hippo (died 430).
Alaric in Greece.
Stilicho attains chief power under Honorius.
396 The Britons get aid of Honorius against the Picts and Scots.
397 Deaths of Martin of Tours and Ambrose of Milan.
398 Chrysostom Bishop of Constantinople (died 407).
400 Alaric ravages Italy.
403 Battle of Pollentia.
Defeat of Alaric by Stilicho.
409 The Vandals, Alani and Suevi invade Spain.
409 The Roman legions recalled from Britain; final withdrawal about 418.
410 Sack of Rome by Alaric.
Death of Alaric.
Pelagius begins to preach about this time.
412 Proclus, the philosopher, born (died 485).
414 Marriage of Ataulphus, King of the Goths, to Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great.
Persecution of the Christians in Persia begins; lasts thirty years.
420 Death of St. Jerome.
Orosius, the Spanish presbyter and historian, flourished.
423 Death of Honorius at Ravenna.
425 Administration of Aëtius begins, lasting about thirty years.
The Traveler's Song published.
428 Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople, banished (435).
429 The Vandals under Genseric invade Africa.
Death of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsuestia.
431 Third General Council held at Ephesus.
432 St. Patrick arrives in Ireland.
434 Attila King of the Huns.
438 Theodosian code published.
439 The Vandals surprise Carthage.
440 Leo I. (the Great) Bishop of Rome.
442 Treaty of peace between Valentinian and Genseric.
447 Attila in Thrace and Macedonia.
446 Message of the Britons to Aëtius for aid against the Saxons.
441 Attila ravages the Eastern Empire.
Theodosius concludes a treaty with Attila.
449 The Robber Council of Ephesus.
Landing of the English in Britain.
Hengist and Horsa in Kent.
450 Death of Theodosius II.
451 Invasion of Gaul by Attila.
Victory of Aëtius at Châlons.
Fourth General Council held at Chalcedon.
Monophysite controversy begins.
452 Invasion of Italy by Attila.
Venice founded.
453 Death of Attila. Dissolution of his empire.
454 St. Patrick fixes his see at Armagh.
455 Sack of Rome by Genseric.
Intercession of Leo.
457 Hengist founds the Kingdom of Kent.
[illegible] The [illegible] of [illegible].
[illegible]—'67 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]—'72 Conquests of the Visigoths in Spain and Gaul.
465 Great fire at Constantinople.
[illegible] Birth of [illegible] (died [illegible]).
475 Romulus Augustulus Emperor of the West (deposed 476).
476 Odoacer captures and sacks Rome and becomes King of Italy.
[illegible] of Western Empire [illegible].
Close of the period of Ancient History.

Medieval History

476 Establishment of the Kingdom of the Franks.
477 Second Saxon invasion of Britain.
480 Birth of St. Benedict (died 543).
481 Clovis I. (Merovingian) reigns [illegible].
[illegible] Proclus, philosopher, died.
486 Battle of Soissons.
Clovis I. defeats the [illegible].
489 Theodoric invades Italy.
493 [illegible] founds the kingdom of [illegible].

A. D.
[illegible]

The Hegira or Arab emigration—flight as commonly translated.
628 Dagobert, the "Solomon of the Franks," becomes king.
Revises and publishes the Salic and Ripuarian Laws.
630 Mohammed re-enters Mecca; installed as prince and prophet.
632 Death of Mohammed.
His religion spreads through Persia.
634 The Koran published.
636 Syria conquered by Saracens.
Clovis II., son of Dagobert, King of France.
639 Omar institutes the new Moslem Calendar.
640 Alexandrian Library burned.
642 In Britain the Mercians defeat the Northumbrians.
653 Rhodes taken by the Saracens.
656 Clotaire III. becomes King of France.
663 In Italy, Constans II., Emperor of the East, is defeated by the Lombards.
668 Constantinople besieged by Saracens.
672 Saracens driven from Spain.
672—'77 Wamba's "good reign" in Spain.
678 Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, reigns.
Bulgarians occupy Bulgaria, in Northern Europe.
681 [illegible], last of the Merovingians, assassinated.
682 Saxons drive Britons into Wales and Cornwall.
687 Sussex annexed to Wessex.
In France, Pepin defeats Thierry.
694 Kent devastated by West Saxons.
697 Anafesto becomes the first doge of Venice.
709 The Saracens invited into Spain to overthrow King Roderick.
711 The Saracens cross from Africa to Spain.
The Bulgarians ravage the Eastern Empire.
713 The Gothic kingdom of Spain overthrown by the Arabs.
Establishment of the Saracen kingdom of Cordova.
714 Charles Martel, mayor of the palace and real ruler of France.
716 Independent [illegible] monarchy founded in the Asturias.
718 Leon and Asturias formed into a kingdom by Pelayo, who checks the conquests of the Saracens in Spain.
[illegible]

A.D.

[illegible] Richard II., King of England. [illegible]

[illegible] Battle of the [illegible], of [illegible], defeats the Tartars.

Wycliffe's translation of the Bible published.

Thomas à Kempis born.

[illegible] war with the [illegible].

Charles VI., King of France.

1381 Wat Tyler's [illegible] in London [illegible].

Chaucer, [illegible] born; died [illegible].

[illegible] "[illegible]," England.

[illegible] The Tartars [illegible] Moscow.

[illegible] Death of John Wycliffe.

[illegible] John of [illegible] to [illegible].

Battle of [illegible]; defeat of the [illegible] and death of Duke Leopold.

[illegible] Lollards [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] painter [illegible]; died [illegible].

[illegible] Battle of [illegible] Chase, or Otterburn, between Scots and English.

[illegible] Margaret of Norway.

[illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] in Asia.

Robert III., King of Scotland.

The Canterbury Tales published.

J. Van Eyck, painter, born.

[illegible] The [illegible] discover the [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible] Tamerlane, the Tartar, invades [illegible].

The [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible] Battle of Nicopolis, the Turks under Bajazet I., defeat the Hungarian Christians.

[illegible] Persecution of the Wycliffites or Lollards.

Union of Calmar.

1399 Henry IV., crowned King of England.

[illegible] Order of the Bath founded.

1400 Birth of [illegible], architect and sculptor.

Death of Chaucer and Froissart.

[illegible] Rebellion in Wales; Glendower and the Percies defeated.

[illegible] Battle of Angora; Timour the Tartar defeats the Turks and captures Bajazet I.

Masaccio, painter, born.

[illegible] Prince James of Scotland captured.

[illegible] Albany, regent, in Scotland.

[illegible] France [illegible] for the Pope.

[illegible] Council of Pisa. Alexander V. made Pope by council of Pisa.

[illegible] Sigismund of Hungary becomes Emperor of Germany.

[illegible] University of St. Andrews founded.

Battle of Harlaw; the Lowland defeat the Highland Scots.

[illegible] Birth of Fra Filippo Lippi, painter.

[illegible] Henry V. crowned, March 21, King of England.

[illegible] Council of Constance; Pope John XXIII. deposed.

Sigismund, King of Bohemia, Emperor of Germany.

1415 Battle of Agincourt; 10,000 English, under Henry V., defeat 50,000 French.

John Huss and Jerome of Prague burned at the stake, betrayed by Sigismund.

[illegible] The partisans of Huss take up arms; [illegible] war ensues.

[illegible] Caxton born.

[illegible] The Hussites take Prague.

[illegible] Paris captured by the English; Treaty of Troyes; Henry wins the French crown; birth of John Wessel.

1422 Henry VI. proclaimed King of France and England.

Ottoman Empire reunited by Amurath II.

[illegible] James I. reigns in Scotland.

[illegible] War between Milan and Venice.

The Paston Letters.

1429 Joan of Arc raises siege of Orleans, defeats the English at Patay, and drives them from all their conquests in France except Calais.

Charles VII., King of France.

[illegible] Henry VI. crowned at Paris, in December.

Amurath II. conquers Macedonia.

Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.

The Medici at Florence.

1431 Joan of Arc burned at Rouen.

[illegible] Lisbon the capital of Portugal.

Council of Basle.

Birth of Thomas Malory.

1435 Treaty of Arras, between France and Burgundy.

Sicily and Naples united.

End of Hussite wars.

War of Turks with Venice.

[illegible] Invention of Printing by Guttenberg.

1437 James I., of Scotland, murdered.

James II. becomes King.

Albert V., Duke of Austria, obtains Bohemia and Hungary, and is made Emperor of Germany.

[illegible] University of [illegible] founded.

The Pragmatic Sanction; Albert V., of Austria, becomes Emperor of Germany.

[illegible] Council of Florence.

Title of Emperor limited to the Austrian Hapsburgs.

[illegible] Battle of Varna; Turks routed by Hungarians.

[illegible] Battle of [illegible]; Turks again defeated.

[illegible] Birth of Leonardo da Vinci.

The Arabian Knights issued (?).

1447 Nicholas V., Pope.

Duke of Gloucester murdered.

[illegible] The Sforzas at Milan.

Alphonso V. at Aragon.

[illegible] "[illegible]."

1450 Jack Cade's insurrection.

Early English Ballads.

Birth of [illegible]; died 1520.

1451 University of Glasgow founded.

1452 Earl Douglas murdered by James II.

The Archduchy of Austria created, with sovereign powers, by Frederick III.

1453 Constantinople captured by Mahomet II.; end of the Eastern Empire.

End of the French and English wars.

The Mazarin Bible issued.

1455—71 War of the Roses, between Henry VI. and the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV.

Battle of St. Albans.

1456 Battle of Belgrade; Turks repulsed by Hungarians.

1457 Frederick III. divides Austria with his relatives.

1458 Pius II. Pope at Rome.

1460 Birth of [illegible]; died 1520.

The Turks conquer Greece.

1461 Edward IV. deposes Henry VI. of England.

Louis XI., King of France.

[illegible] Ivan the Great, of Russia, founds the modern Russian Empire.

[illegible] Turkish war with Venice.

Close of Austria's war with Frederick III.

[illegible] "League of the Public Good," formed by the nobles against Louis.

[illegible]

Modern History.

[illegible]

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

[illegible]

17[illegible] [illegible] English [illegible]
The [illegible] England [illegible]
[illegible]
17[illegible] [illegible] by order of the [illegible]
[illegible] the peace.
[illegible]
British parliament [illegible] heavy duties on [illegible].
The Pantheon, St. Genevieve, Paris, founded.

Modern History.

From A. D. 1700 to the present time, by Countries.

CHINA.

1793 Rejection of the English Embassy at Pekin.
1811 Edict against Christianity because of Jesuits.
1816 Failure of Lord Amherst's Embassy.
1832 Kingdom of [illegible] established.
1834 Opium trade prohibited.
1839 Opium seized, causing trouble with British.
Chinese outrages in Canton.
Hong Kong captured.
Naval battles.
1840 Trade with England forbidden by the Emperor.
Canton and coast blockaded.
War ends in a truce.
1841 War renewed owing to China's bad faith.
Victory of the British.
Treaty giving England Hong Kong and $6,000,000, repudiated by Emperor.
1842 Treaty of peace, at Nankin, with England, August 29.
Hong Kong ceded to England.
The Chinese cities of Canton, Amoy, Foochow-foo, Ningpo and Shanghae opened to British.
China pays $21,000,000.
1843 Treaty ratified by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Taou Kwang.
Hong Kong charter issued, April 5.
1850 Rebellion in Quang-Si successful.
1853 Nankin and Shanghae taken by rebels.
1856 Renewal of war owing to Chinese outrages on Europeans.
[illegible] Commodore Elliott, U. S. N., destroys Chinese fort.
1857 Blockade of Canton.
1858 Capture of Canton by English and French.
Treaty of Lord Elgin.
Chinese pirates destroyed.
1859 Commercial treaty with United States.
English Envoy attacked by Chinese.
1860 England and France at war with China.
European allies victorious.
Treaty of peace signed October 24.
Surrender of Pekin, Oct. 12.
Ratification of treaty with Russia.
China forced to pay indemnity, and to apologize.
Former treaty ratified.
1861 Allies restore Canton to the Chinese.
Rebels defeated by French and English aid.
1864 Suicide of Tien-wang, the rebel emperor.
1865 Prince Kung becomes regent during minority of emperor.
1868 Burlingame Embassy visit United States and sign treaty.
1869 Burlingame, Chinese Embassy, received at Paris.
1870 French consul and many priests massacred at Tien-tsin.
1871 Chinese apologize and give indemnities.
Marriage of Emperor.
1873 Ki-Tsiang of age; becomes Emperor as Tung-Chi, Jan. 20.
1875 Death of the Emperor Tung-Chi, Jan. 12; accession of Tsai-Tien, born 1871, son of Prince Chun.
First Chinese railway from Shanghae to Woosung opened.
1877 Terrible famine throughout the Empire.
Edict forbidding opium smoking.
1880 Serious trouble with Russia.
1881 Treaty of peace concluded with Russia.
1883 Sacking of European quarter in Canton.
1884 Treaty of peace with France, May 11.
The Imperial Government sanctions the introduction of railways, June 2[illegible].
The Chinese Government declares war against France, Aug. 1[illegible].
French destroy [illegible] Forts at Foochow, Aug. 23.
Repulse of the French at Tamsui.
French admiral declares all the Formosan ports to be blockaded.
Insurrection in Korea.
Assassination of the King's son, Dec. 4.
[illegible], Korea, captured by the Chinese, Dec. 8.
1885 Langson, in Cochin China, captured by the French, Feb. 13; evacuated March 29.
Peace concluded with France, April 6; signed at Tien-tsin, June 9.
1886 Admiralty Board created, Dec. 1[illegible].
1889 Marriage of the Emperor, Feb. 26.
1890 British Consulate at Ching-Kiang-Foo wrecked, Feb. 6.
1891 Floods and famine in Northern Districts, April.
1894-5 War with Japan and continued defeats of the Chinese armies and navies.
1895 Peace concluded with Japan, China paying a large indemnity and relinquishing her claims on Corea.
Massacre of missionaries in the interior.
1900 "Boxer" uprising in China.
1901 Chinese government agrees to terms demanded by the powers.
1908 Death of Kwang-Hsu, emperor, and Tsu-Hsi, dowager empress, Nov. 14-15. Edict issued appointing Prince Chun to regency and his son, Pu-Yi, heir presumptive.
1909 International opium conference held at Shanghai, February.
1911 Revolution, and general uprising.
Republic of China proclaimed.
1912 Manchu dynasty abdicates.

INDIA.

1765 Nabob of Oude becomes tributary to British.
East India Company made masters of Bengal, Behar and Orissa.
1766 Treaty with Nizam of the Deccan.
1767 Alliance of Nizam and Hyder Ali, who fight the British and are defeated at Trichinopoly.
1769 Hyder Ali, a Mahometan adventurer, marches on Madras and compels English to form alliance.
1770 Terrible famine in Bengal.
1771 The Mahrattas enter Delhi.
1772 Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal.
17[illegible] [illegible]
17[illegible] [illegible] Hastings [illegible]
1778 Pondicherry captured by the British.
1780 Hyder Ali invades the Carnatic.
[illegible]
1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas and Hyder Ali.
[illegible]
Treaty of [illegible] between Hastings and the [illegible].
1782 Tippoo Saib, son of Hyder Ali, secures the assistance of the French against the English.
Trincomalee lost to the French.
Hyder Ali succeeded by Tippoo Saib.
1783 French troops under Bussy arrive.
[illegible]
1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.
Pitt's India bill passes Parliament.
1785 Return of Warren Hastings to England.
Succeeded by Sir John Macpherson.
1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General of India.
Reform of the Company's Civil Service.
1788 Declaratory Act passes Parliament.
Trial of Warren Hastings begins in Westminster Hall; Burke opens, Feb. 13-15; Sheridan presents charges in relation to the Begums, June 3-13.
1789 Tippoo Saib attacks Travancore, Dec. 29, and is defeated.
1790 Travancore captured and plundered by Tippoo Saib.
Treaty with Mahrattas concluded.
1791 Lord Cornwallis takes Bangalore.
Tippoo routed at the battle of Arikera.
[illegible]; Hastings begins his admirable defense.
1792 Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.
1793 Renewal of charter of East India Company for twenty years.
Pondicherry taken by the British.
1795 Warren Hastings acquitted.
1798 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General.
1799 British take Seringapatam.
Tippoo Saib killed, May 4.
Restoration of the Mysore to the rightful Hindoo sovereign.
Rajah of Tanjore surrenders his power to the English.
1800 Surrender of Surat to the British.
Nizam cedes Mysore to the British.
1802 Pondicherry given to France at the treaty of Amiens.
The British secure further concessions.
Treaty of Bassein, between the East India Company and the Peishwa, breaks up the Mahratta confederacy.
1803 The third Mahratta war; the British, under General Lake, defeat Scindia and Mahrattas at the battle of Delhi, Sept. 11.
Battle of Assaye; Marquis of Wellesley, with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives, Sept. 23.
General Lake takes Agra, Oct. 17.
Treaty of Peace with Scindia, Dec. 30.
1804 Holkar lays siege to Delhi.
Gen. Fraser defeats Holkar at battle of Deeg, Nov. 13.
1805 Treaty of peace with Holkar, who cedes Bundelkund and other territory.
1806 Mutiny among Sepoys.
1807 Lord Minto, Governor General.
1808 War with Travancore.
1809 Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringapatam.
1813 Ecclesiastical establishment formed.
India trade thrown open to any British subject.
1814 Marquis of Hastings, Governor General.
1817 Mahratta confederacy dissolved.
Ahmednuggur ceded to English.
Defeat of Holkar at Mahidpore.
Pindaree war.
1818 End of Pindaree war; peace with Holkar.
The Peishwa surrenders and cedes the Deccan.
1819 Oude becomes independent.
1823 Lord Amherst, Governor General.
1824 Burmese war begins; British take Rangoon, May 8.
1825 British capture Arracan, Feb. 1.
Burmese defeated at the battle of Prome.
1826 Battle of Pagahm Mew ends Burmese war.
Peace declared Feb. 24; Burmah pays £1,000,000 and cedes large territory.
English take Bhurtpore.
1828 Lord Bentinck, Governor General.
1833 The northwest provinces made a separate administration.
1835 Steam communication introduced into India.
1838 Slavery abolished in the East.
1839 Afghan war declared; Cabul captured by the British, Aug. 7.
1842 Lord Ellenborough Governor General.
1843 Ameers of Scinde defeated by Sir Charles Napier, Feb. 17.
1844 Lord Hardinge Governor General.
1845 Danish possessions in India purchased by England.
Beginning of war with Sikhs; battle of Moodkee, Dec. 18.
1846 British victory over Sikhs at Sobraon, February.
Treaty of Lahore.
1848 Lord Dalhousie Governor General.
Second Sikh war begun; Ramnuggur taken by General Gough; siege of [illegible] of Mooltan.
1849 The Sikh war ended with battle of Goojerat, Feb. 21.
Sir Charles Napier becomes Commander-in-chief.
Annexation of the Punjab to British dominions.
1850 Mutiny of native infantry in Bengal.
1852 Beginning of the Second Burmese war.
1852 Pegu annexed to British Empire.
1853 Close of the Second Burmese war.
Burmah deprived of its maritime provinces.
First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Bombay to Tannah.
Renewal, for the last time, of East India Company's charter.
Bengal put under a Lieutenant-Governor.
Indian Civil Service thrown open to competition.
1854 Ganges Canal opened.
1855 [illegible] Railway opened.
Annexation of Oude.
1856 Lord Canning appointed Governor General.
1857 Native cavalry and infantry regiments at Barrackpore, Berhampore and Lucknow, May 6. The great Sepoy rebellion commenced at Meerut, May 10; Delhi seized by 30,000 rebels and the King proclaimed Emperor; massacres at Cawnpore and elsewhere.
Cawnpore surrendered by the British to Nana Sahib, June 26.
Siege of Lucknow began July 1; General Havelock retakes Cawnpore, July 17; [illegible], July 29.
Capture of Delhi from the rebels, Sept. 20; Lucknow relieved by Havelock, Sept. 25.
Rebels routed at Battle of Cawnpore, Dec. 6.
1858 Battle of Futtehghur, Jan. 2; Sir Colin Campbell captures Lucknow, March 21; rebels defeated at Gwalior, June 19; [illegible] the rebel[illegible]
18[illegible] [illegible] the better government of India [illegible], Aug. 2; [illegible] India from the East India Company, [illegible]
18[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
18[illegible] [illegible] Lord [illegible]
18[illegible] [illegible]
18[illegible] [illegible] Calcutta and Bombay [illegible]
1872 Assassination of Lord Mayo, Feb. 8.
1873 Lord Northbrook Governor General.
1874 Terrible famine throughout Bengal.
1875 Tour of the Prince of Wales through India; arrives at Bombay, Nov. 8.
1876 [illegible]; Lord Lytton appointed Governor General.
A terrible cyclone causes loss of [illegible] lives.
Queen Victoria proclaimed, in London, Empress of India, May 1.
Great famine in India, continuing nearly a year.
1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi, and other great cities, Jan. 1.
1879 Massacre at Cabul.
1880 Marquis of Ripon made Governor General of India.
1883 Riot between Hindoos and Mohammedans in the provinces of Madras.
1883 Industrial and Exhibition at Calcutta opened, Dec. 4.
Death of [illegible].
1884 Death of Keshub Chunder Sen, head of the reformed theistic sect of Hindoos, Jan. 8.
Formal installation of Mir Mahbub Ali, Nizam of Hyderabad, by Lord Ripon.
The Calcutta exhibition closed, March 10.
Terrible epidemic of small-pox at Madras, March 20.
The Ilbert bill passes the legislative council, Calcutta, Jan. 25.
Earl of Dufferin nominated to the Viceroyalty of India, Sept. 13.
Lord Reay appointed governor of Bombay, Dec. 14.
1885 Indian Postal [illegible], July 1.
Burmese expedition, from Calcutta, to Rangoon, Nov. 1.
Hostilities against Burmah begun by Lieut.-Gen. Prendergast, Nov. 14.
King of Burmah unconditionally surrenders, Nov. 28.
India gives prompt aid to England during Afghan war.
India tenders assistance to England during Russian controversy.
1888 Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor General, Dec. 13.
1891 Massacre of native troops and English officers at Manipur, March 31.
Defeat of the Manipuris by the English, May 3.
1893 Mints closed as to free silver by order of the Indian Council.
1899 Lord Curzon inaugurated Governor General, Jan. 6.
1905 Great earthquake, April 4.
1912 King George visited India, and received royal ovation.

RUSSIA.

1768 War declared against Russia by Turkey.
1769-74 Conquest of the Crimea.
1772 Catherine II. consummates the dismemberment of Poland.
1774 Rebellion of the Cossacks.
1775 Cossacks' rebellion suppressed.
1778 Prince Potemkin becomes prime minister.
1780 Armed neutrality.
Russia, Sweden and Denmark declare that "free ships make free goods."
1784 Acquisition of the Crimea.
1787 War with Turkey renewed.
1788 War with Sweden.
Treaty of Werela.
1793 Second partition of Poland.
Alliance with England.
1795 Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia and Austria.
The partition of Poland completed.
1796 Death of Catherine the Great.
War with Persia.
1798 Russia joins the alliance of England and Austria against France.
1799 Suwarrow assists Austrians and checks the French in Italy.
Russia forms an alliance with France.
1800 Insanity of the Emperor Paul.
1801 He is assassinated.
Alexander I. becomes emperor; he makes peace with England.
1805 Russia joins the coalition against France, April.
Battle of Austerlitz; Napoleon defeats the allies, Dec. 2.
1807 Treaty of Tilsit; peace with France.
1809 The Turks defeat the Russians near Silistria.
1812 War with France.
Napoleon invades Russia.
Battle of Smolensk, Aug. 17; Russians defeated.
Battle of the Borodino, Sept. 7; Russians defeated.
Burning of Moscow by the Russians, Sept. 14.
Retreat of the French.
1813 Battle of Leipsic, and defeat of Napoleon.
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
The Emperor Alexander enters Paris, with the allies, in triumph.
1815 The Emperor Alexander organizes the "Holy Alliance," between Russia, Austria and Prussia.
Alexander proclaimed King of Poland.
1822 The Grand Duke Constantine renounces his right to the throne.
1825 Death of the Emperor Alexander.
Insurrection of troops at [illegible].
1826 The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow.
War with Persia.
1827 The Emperor Nicholas visits England.
1828 Peace with Persia.
War with Turkey, Russians generally victorious, begun April 26.
1829 Peace of Adrianople with Turkey.
1830 Polish war of independence begins.
1831 Warsaw taken by the Russians, and the insurrection crushed, Sept. 8.
1832 The emperor declares that Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian Empire.
1839 Failure of the Khivan Expedition.
Treaty of [illegible] signed by Russia.
1841 War with Circassians.
1848 Russia aids Austria in suppressing the Hungarian Revolution.
1849 Russia demands that Polish and Hungarian exiles be expelled from Turkey.
1850 Conspiracy against the life of the emperor, detected.
[illegible] completed.
[illegible]
1852 Visit of the emperor to Vienna.
1853 Commencement of the quarrel with Turkey about the "Holy Places."
1853 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1854 Allies enter the Black Sea.
Battle of [illegible]
[illegible] of Austria and England [illegible] Russia.
[illegible] England, France and Turkey [illegible], March [illegible]
Bombardment of Odessa, April 22.
Siege of Silistria [illegible]
Siege of Silistria raised, June 2[illegible].
[illegible]
[illegible]
Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20, victory of the allies.
Siege of Sebastopol begins, Oct. 17.
1854 Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.
Battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5.
Death of the Emperor Nicholas, March 2.
Accession of Alexander II.
1855 [illegible], March 22.
[illegible], June 18.
[illegible]
Capture of Malakoff tower by the French, Sept. 8.
Death of Lord Raglan.
The Russians evacuate Sebastopol and retire to their forts on the north side of the harbor; destruction of the fleet, Sept. 8-9.
Russians assault on Kars fails.
Battle of the Ingour; defeat of Russians by Omar Pasha, Nov. 6.
Kars surrendered to Russians, Nov. 28.
1856 Conference of war at Paris, Jan. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30.
[illegible] of the war.
Crimea evacuated, July 9.
Alexander II. crowned at Moscow, Sept. 7.
1858 Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains.
1857 Meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgardt and Weimar.
1859 Russia supports the warlike movements of the Germanic Confederation during the Franco-Italian war.
Treaty with Great Britain.
1860 Commercial treaty with China.
1861 Insurrection in Poland begins.
The Emperor issues a decree providing for the final emancipation of the serfs throughout the empire in two years; 23,000,000 serfs freed.
Students' riots throughout the empire.
1863 The insurrection in Poland becomes general; it is quelled with great severity.
Trial by jury granted.
Increased privileges granted to the Jews.
Serfdom in the empire ended.
War with Asiatic nations.
1864 The war in the Caucasus ended.
1865 Death of the Czarewitch Nicholas, at Nice, April 24.
New province of Turkestan in Central Asia completed.
1866 Attempt by Karakozoff to assassinate the Czar, Sept. 16.
Diplomatic quarrel with Rome.
Marriage of Prince Alexander.
1867 Russian America, Alaska, sold to the United States for $7,200,000.
Attempted assassination of the Czar, in Paris, by a Pole.
1868 Amnesty granted to political offenders.
Poland disappears from map of empire.
1869 Revolutionary conspiracies among Russian students.
1870 Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war declared.
Gortschakoff repudiates treaty of 1856, as regards the Black Sea.
1871 Conference of the powers, at London, abrogates the Black Sea clauses.
Many socialists imprisoned throughout the empire.
1873 Expedition against Khiva, which surrenders June 10.
Visit of the Emperor of Germany to Russia.
Visit of the Shah of Persia.
New treaty with the Khan of Bokhara.
1874 Marriage of the Emperor's daughter to the Duke of Edinburgh.
Visit of the Emperor to Germany and England.
1875 The island of Saghalien ceded to Russia by Japan.
Japan cedes the Kurile Isles to Russia.
War with Khokand.
Baltic provinces incorporated into the empire.
1876 Russia encourages the insurgents in the Turkish provinces of Servia and Bulgaria.
Capture of Khokand.
Conquest of Khiva completed.
1877 Russia declares war against Turkey, April 24.
Melikoff enters Armenia and takes Bayazid, April 30.
Russians defeated at Batoum, May 4.
Melikoff storms Ardahan, May 17.
Bombardment of Kars, June 6.
Passage of the Danube by the Grand Duke Nicholas, June 22-27.
Capture of Tirnova, July 6.
Plevna occupied, July 8; retaken by Turks, July 20; first defeat of Russians by Osman Pasha.
1877 The capture of Nicopolis by the Russians, July 16.
The Russians occupy the Shipka Pass, July 19.
Severe fighting in the Shipka Pass, July 30, Aug. 21.
Russian attack on Plevna partly successful, Sept. 11-12.
Grand Russian victory at Aladja Dagh.
Capture of Kars by the Russians, with great slaughter, Nov. 18.
Capture of [illegible] by the Russians.
Capture of Plevna and Osman Pasha's army, by the Russians, Dec. 10.
Emperor returns to St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.
[illegible] invaded, Dec. 24.
[illegible] Gourko crosses the Balkans, Dec. 31.
1878 Russians occupy Sofia, Jan. 4.
[illegible], Jan. 7.
Capture of the Shipka Pass, by the Russians, Jan. 9.
[illegible] to the Russians.
Russians occupy Philippopolis, Jan. 16.
Russian occupation of Adrianople, Jan. 20.
British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Feb. 13.
Erzeroum evacuated by the Turks, Feb. 21.
Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano.
Bulgaria and Roumelia replace Turkish [illegible].
Conditions of peace at Berlin, June 13.
Treaty of Berlin signed, July 13.
1879 Final treaty with Turkey, signed Feb. 8.
Soloviev attempts to assassinate the Czar, April 14.
[illegible]
Attempt on the Czar's life by mining railway, Dec. 1.
Discovery of plot to blow up the Winter Palace, Dec. 12.
1880 Explosion under dining-room of Winter Palace.
1880 Russian soldiers killed and wounded, Feb. 17.
Arrest of Nihilists [illegible], Feb. [illegible]; Melikoff made [illegible], Feb. [illegible]
[illegible] St. Petersburg and Kieff.
1881 Assassination of Alexander II., by bomb thrown at his carriage, March 13; one assassin killed by explosion, another [illegible].
Accession of Alexander III., who was not crowned until 1883, on account of fear of assassination.
Trial of Nihilists, April 6.
[illegible], detained and others condemned to death.
Treaty of peace with China.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1882 [illegible]
[illegible]
Death of Gen. Skobeleff, July 7.
1882 [illegible]
[illegible]
Coronation of Alexander III., Czar of all the Russias, [illegible].
1883 Anti-Jewish riot, resulting in the death of many persons, June [illegible].
[illegible]
Marriage of [illegible] to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, June 15.
1885 Defeat of the Afghans, under Gen. Komaroff, at Afghan positions near [illegible].
1891 Jews expelled from the interior provinces.
[illegible]
1894 Alexander III., Czar of all Russia, died and was succeeded by Nicholas II.
1895 Russia assists China in procuring money to pay the indemnity to Japan and secures considerable advantages on the Pacific coast.
1905 Labor riots at St. Petersburg, 1,000 killed, Jan. 22.
Gen. Stoessel surrendered Port Arthur to Gen. Nogi, Jan. 1.
1904 Russo-Japan war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
1907—1909 Peace Conference held at The Hague.
1910 Epidemic of cholera rages over many provinces; 60,000 deaths reported.
1911 Premier Stolypin was assassinated.
1910 [illegible]
1914 Army mobilized, July 30.
1915 Capture of Przemysl.
1917 Czar Nicholas abdicated in favor of his brother, Grand Duke Michael; Grand Duke Michael renounces throne in favor of universal suffrage, March 16.

TURKEY.

1770 Rebellion of Ali Bey suppressed, in Egypt.
1774 Abdul Hamid becomes Sultan.
1784 Crimea ceded to Russia.
1788 War with Russia and Austria; defeat of the Turks.
1789 Selim III., Sultan of Turkey.
1798 The French, under Napoleon, invade Egypt.
1799 Battle of Aboukir; French victorious.
1801 The English and the Turks; [illegible] forced to [illegible].
1803 Insurrection of [illegible] at Cairo.
1805 Mehemet Ali becomes Pasha in Egypt.
1807 War with England and Russia.
British fleet passes the Dardanelles.
Mustapha IV., Sultan.
1808 Mahmoud II., Sultan.
1811 Massacre of [illegible]; [illegible].
1812 Treaty of Bucharest; Pruth made frontier of Turkey and Russia.
1818 [illegible] of [illegible], in Egypt.
1821 Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia; independence of Greece secured.
1826 Turks defeated at [illegible].
1827 Battle of Navarino; Turkish fleet destroyed.
1828 War with Russia; surrender of Anapa, June [illegible].
[illegible] captured by Russians, Oct. 11.
1829 Battle of [illegible].
Russians take Erzeroum and march [illegible]; treaty of Adrianople, Sept. 14.
1831 Revolt of Mehemet Ali.
Battle of [illegible]; Egyptians defeat Turks.
Egypt invades Syria.
1832 Battle of Koniah; Egyptians defeat the Turks.
1833 Russians enter Constantinople; alliance and defensive treaty with Russia.
Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi.
Rebellion in Egypt suppressed.
1839 Abdul Medjid becomes Sultan.
A second revolt of Mehemet Ali.
Battle of Nezib; Ibrahim, Mehemet Ali's son, defeats the Turks.
1840 England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia aid Turkey.
Battle of [illegible]; Egyptians defeated.
1841 Treaty with Egypt.
Mehemet Ali made Viceroy, but deprived of Syria.
1847 New system of education introduced.
1849 Turkey refuses to surrender Polish refugees; refusal sustained by England.
1851 Rebellion of Bosnia.
1853 Treaty with France regarding the "Holy Places."
1853 A large Russian army invades the Principalities; Turkey declares war, supported by the great powers, England, France, Austria and Prussia.
1854 [illegible] allies land near the Black Sea, Jan. [illegible]
Russia [illegible], March 15.
Treaty with England and France.
The allied powers guarantee Turkish integrity.
Allied fleets bombard Odessa, and blockade the Danube.
[illegible]
[illegible]
1855 Battle at Kars, Russians defeated; Turks, under Omar Pasha, win a great victory at the Ingour, Nov. 6; allies take Kars, Nov. [illegible].
1856 Suspension of hostilities, awaiting negotiations for peace, Feb. [illegible].
Treaty of peace signed, at Paris, April [illegible].
The Crimea evacuated, July 9.
Independence of Turkey guaranteed.
1860 Conflict with Montenegro.
Christians massacred at Jidda.
Montenegro [illegible].
[illegible]
18[illegible] [illegible]
18[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
18[illegible] Abdul Aziz Sultan.
[illegible] in Herzegovina and [illegible].
18[illegible] [illegible]
18[illegible] [illegible]
18[illegible] [illegible]

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

1869 Suez Canal opened [illegible]
1866 [illegible]
[illegible] revolt against the Porte.
1867 The Khedive of Egypt, visiting, [illegible] France and England.
1869 Suez Canal inaugurated.
1870 [illegible]
1871 [illegible]
1872 [illegible]
1874 Circular letter to the Powers, [illegible] treaties with Turkey [illegible].
1875 Insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia. [illegible]
[illegible] Abyssinian expedition.
British government purchases Suez Canal shares.
1876 War with Abyssinia; the Egyptian army [illegible].
Battle of [illegible].
Germany, Austria and Russia demand reforms in Turkish provinces.
Bulgaria [illegible] against Turkish rule.
[illegible]
Montenegro and Servia declare war against Turkey.
Murad V., Sultan, May 30th; accession of Abdul Hamid II.
Defeat of the Servians at Alexinatz.
Conference of Great Powers about Turkish affairs.
1877 Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by [illegible] Gordon.
Turkey rejects proposals of the Great Powers.
Midhat Pasha banished.
War with Russia declared.
Hostilities with Montenegro.
Russians cross the Danube, June 22; Nicopolis surrendered to Russia; slight Turkish success in Armenia; Plevna abandoned, July 8; recaptured, July 20; terrible battles in the Shipka Pass, August 21-28; Russians repulsed at Plevna, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 22, by Chefket Pasha; retreat of Turks, Sept. 24; removal of Mehemet Ali as Commander-in-chief; Suleiman Pasha appointed; Mukhtar Pasha gains Turkish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Aladja-Dagh, Oct. 15; Russians take Kars by storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Plevna, Dec. 10.
1878 Erzeroum evacuated, Sept. 17; complete defeat of Turkey; preliminary treaty of peace signed, March 3.
Conference by the Powers at Berlin, to settle Turkish question.
Treaty of Berlin ratified, Aug. 3.
Great Britain, July 3, secures Cyprus.
1879 Final treaty with Russia signed, Feb. 8.
Russians evacuate Turkey.
England demands reforms in Turkey.
Nubar Pasha resigns.
The Khedive deposed by the Sultan, June 26.
His son Tewfik succeeds him.
1880 The Powers protest regarding delay in executing provisions of Berlin treaty.
Great naval demonstration.
Cession of Dulcigno, Nov. 26.
1881 Conference of the Powers at Constantinople.
Midhat Pasha, and others, tried for murder of Abdul-Aziz; and condemned to death; their sentence commuted to exile.
Decree of abolition of slavery in Egypt.
1882 The Porte declines to enter conference of Powers regarding Egypt, but subsequently yields.
Remonstrates with England for intended bombardment of Alexandria.
Dervish Pasha sent as envoy to Egypt.
Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt, but, after the bombardment, consents.
Arabi Pasha sentenced to banishment to Ceylon for life, Dec. 3.
Prayers offered in Mosques of Cairo for the Queen of England as the "Mirror of Justice," Dec. 13.
Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War, heads opposition to the Khedive.
Alleged conspiracy against Arabi Pasha, Minister of War, leads to international complications.
English and French fleets appear at Alexandria, May.
On June 11, a riot breaks out in Alexandria, the natives killing 340 Europeans.
The powers called upon to aid the Khedive.
Arabi erects fortifications, and threatens to blow up the Suez Canal.
Admiral Seymour takes command of English forces, and orders Arabi to cease fortifying; he refuses.
Bombardment of Alexandrian forts, July 11; they are destroyed by the English fleet.
Arabi Pasha retreats into the country under cover of a flag of truce.
The Khedive declares him a rebel.
Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley arrives at Alexandria, Aug. 15, with English troops.
Ramleh [illegible].
Skirmish between Egyptians and the English.
The [illegible] fleet sails to [illegible] under sealed orders; then proceeds to Port Said; [illegible].
The English occupy the Suez Canal.
Arabs attack the British at Kassassin, and are repulsed with heavy loss.
Battle of Tel-el-Kebir in which the whole Egyptian army is routed, Sept. 13.
Zagazig occupied.
Kafr-el-Dwar surrenders.
Cairo opens its gates.
Arabi Pasha and 10,000 troops surrender unconditionally.
End of the war, Sept. 15.
1883 Total destruction of Hicks Pasha and his army in the Soudan, Nov. 5.
1884 Resignation of Egyptian ministry of Sherif Pasha, Jan. [illegible].
Gen. C. G. Gordon leaves England for Egypt en route for Khartoum, Jan. 18.
Defeat of Baker Pasha near Tokar, Feb. 4.
Gen. Gordon arrives at Khartoum, Feb. 18.
Surrender of Tokar to the rebels under Osman Digna, Feb. 22.
Defeat of the rebels at Teb, by Gen. Graham, Feb. 29.
Tokar relieved by Gen. Graham, March 1.
Osman [illegible] defeated by Gen. Graham at Tamasi, March 13.
Egyptian troops meet with reverse at Khartoum, March 16.
Third conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finance, Aug. 2.
1885 General Stewart's [illegible] Gakdul, Egypt, Jan. 12.
Battle of Abu Klea, victory of British forces, Jan. 17.
British victory near Metemneh.
Gen. Stewart wounded, Jan. 19.
Fall of Khartoum, Jan. 26.
Death of Gen. Gordon, Jan. 26, [illegible] in London.
The Italian flag hoisted with that of Egypt at Massowah, Feb. 5.
British victory near Suakin [illegible]; death of Gen. Earle, Feb. 10.
The [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] by Lord Wolseley.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1908 [illegible]
1908 [illegible]
1909 [illegible]
1909 [illegible]
1912 [illegible]
Change in the Sultanate, [illegible].
1912 [illegible] Turkish war began [illegible]; ended May [illegible], 1913; peace treaty signed Sept. [illegible], 1913.
1913 The Porte refused to [illegible] of Adrianople, Jan. [illegible].
1908 Sultan proclaimed constitution, July 24.
1909 Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed and Mohammed V. proclaimed Sultan, April 27.
1911 War with Italy.
1914 War declared against Russia, Oct. 29.
1914 Holy war declared, Nov. 15.
1917 [illegible] relations with United States severed, April 20.

GREECE.

1770 Greek insurgents assisted by Russia.
They are delivered to the Porte.
Rebellion of Greeks suppressed.
1800 Turks put down [illegible], which was limited by the French.
1821 Revolt of [illegible]; [illegible] by the Greeks.
1822 Independence of Greece.
[illegible] massacre at Scio.
1823 National Congress at Argos.
Death of Marco Bozzaris.
1824 Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi.
Ipsara destroyed by the Turks.
1826 Siege of Missolonghi; capitulation to the Turks.
1827 Turkish army takes Athens.
Interference of foreign powers rejected by Turkey.
Battle of Navarino; the allied British, French and Russian fleets defeat the Turks and Egyptians.
Independence of Greece established.
1828 The Turks evacuate the Morea.
1829 Turkey surrenders Missolonghi.
Treaty of Adrianople.
1831 President D'Istria assassinated.
1833 Accession of Otho I.
1843 Insurrection at Athens; National Assembly; new constitution adopted.
1850 Piraeus blockaded by a British fleet.
England demands indemnity for injury to British subjects.
French intervention sought.
Greece forced to yield.
1854 Revolt of Albanians.
English and French occupy Greece.
Neutrality in Russo-Turkish war declared.
1857 Greece evacuated by the French and English.
1862 Serious insurrections in Greece.
Otho I. forced to leave Greece.
Prince Alfred, of England, declared King.
Austria declares for Otho I.
1863 National Assembly declares Alfred elect of King.
England refuses to allow his accession.
Prince William, of Denmark, elected King, March 18, and becomes King George I., Nov. 2, 1864; new Constitution adopted.
1867 King George I. married to Princess Olga, of Russia.
1870 Trouble with the brigands, who kill some English prisoners.
1875 Neutrality observed in Herzegovinian insurrection.
1876 Declares her neutrality in Servian war.
1878 Thessalians aided by Greece against the Turks.
1880 Berlin conference considers question of Greek and Turkish frontiers.
1881 Convention with Turkey, July 2.
Thessaly ceded to Greece.
1884 Serious fire at royal palace, Athens, Aug. 5.
1889 Princess Sophie of Prussia and the Crown Prince married, October 27.
1890 Greek Ministry resigns, October [illegible].
1891 Prof. Waldstein discovers rare jewels in the ruins of Eretria, March.
1893 Ministry resigned May 10, and succeeded by a new cabinet, with M. Tricoupis as premier, Nov. 11.
1897 Greco-Turkish war began April 17; ended May 17, 1897; peace treaty signed Sept. 18, 1897.
1910 King George called National Assembly for purpose of introducing reforms.
1912 Revival of interest in old Olympian games.
1915 Army mobilized, Sept. 23.
1917 King Constantine abdicated in favor of his second son, Alexander, June 12.

ITALY.

1775 Death of Pope Clement XIV, and election of Pio VI.
1796—97 Bonaparte's first victories in Italy.
1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.
France and Austria divide the Venetian States.
The Cisalpine republic founded.
1798 Second invasion of the French.
Pope Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte.
1799 Defeat of the French at Trebia, by the Russians, under Suwarrow.
1800 Death of Pio VI.; Pio VII. Pope.
Bonaparte crosses the Alps.
Battle of Marengo, June 14; total defeat of Austrians.
1802 The Cisalpine republic remodeled as the Italian republic; Bonaparte President.
1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26; Eugene Beauharnais made Viceroy of Italy.
1809 The Treaty of Presburg [illegible] of the Italian [illegible].
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
[illegible] of the Kingdom of Italy.
1815 Establishment of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom for Austria.
Genoa added to the Sardinian crown.
1823 Death of Pope Pio VII.; Leo XII. becomes Pope.
1829 Death of Leo XII.; Pio VIII. becomes Pope.
1831 Death of Pope Pio VIII., and election of Gregory XVI.
Death of Carlo Felice, and extinguishment of the direct male line of the House of Savoy.
The crown falls to Prince Carlo Alberto.
The "Young Italy Party" formed by Mazzini.
Insurrection in Central Italy.
1837 King Charles Albert of Sardinia [illegible].
1846 Death of Pope Gregorio XVI.; Pius IX. becomes Pope.
1848 The King of Sardinia grants a Constitution and openly espouses the cause of Italian independence against Austria.
1848 Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice against Austria [illegible] King of Sardinia.
The Pope opposes the movement for Italian independence.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1849 The Sardinians, after repeated successes, are totally defeated by the Austrians at Novara, March 23.
[illegible]
Flight of the Pope [illegible].
The Roman republic formed.
Rome captured by the French army, [illegible].
The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored.
1850 Ecclesiastical jurisdiction abolished in Sardinia.
Arrest of the Archbishop of Turin.
1852 Count Cavour becomes Premier of Sardinia.
1853 Revolt in Milan subdued.
1855 Sardinia joins the alliance of France, England and Turkey against Russia, and takes part in the Crimean war.
1856 Commercial treaty with Russia.
1857 Diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Austria.
1859 Quarrel between Austria and Sardinia, caused by former power [illegible].
France espouses the cause of Sardinia, and sends an army to her assistance.
The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 29.
The French army [illegible], May 2.
Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Melegnano, June 8; Solferino, June 24.
Total defeat of Austrians.
Revolutions in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, etc.
Peace of Villafranca, July 11.
Modena, Lombardy annexed to Sardinia.
[illegible] of Tuscany, and declaration for a United Kingdom.
[illegible]
The Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia, July 12.
The Italian Duchies declare in favor of annexation to Sardinia.
New constitution for Sardinia.
Alliance between Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Romagna formed, Oct. 16.
Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10; part of the Papal States and the Duchies of Parma and Modena ceded to Sardinia.
The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States, Dec. 31.
1860 The Pope refuses the Emperor's proposal and denounces him, Jan. 8.
A new ministry formed by Cavour, Jan. 16.
Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Romagna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 8.
Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sardinia.
The French troops leave Italy in May.
Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11.
Declares himself dictator, and drives the Neapolitans from Sicily in the battles of Calatafimi and Melazzo, July 20.
He invades Naples with his little army, Sept. 7.
Insurrection in the Papal States in September. Sardinian army enters them, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18, and takes Ancona, Sept. 29.
The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory; defeats the Neapolitans at Isernia, Oct. 17.
Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturno, Oct. 1.
Meets Victor Emmanuel, Oct. 26, and salutes him as "King of Italy."
Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 21.
Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as King, Nov. 7.
Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Caprera.
1861 The first Italian Parliament assembles Feb. 18.
Parliament decrees Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy," Feb. 26.
The new kingdom recognized by England, March 31.
The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15.
Death of Cavour, June 6.
[illegible]
1862 Ratazzi forms a new ministry.
Naples declared in a state of siege.
Ratazzi's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Farini.
Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope.
He is taken prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army.
1863 Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain.
1864 Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1867.
Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence.
1865 Bank of Italy established.
New Parliament meets at Florence.
[illegible]
[illegible]
1866 The Austro-Italian war begins.
Alliance with Prussia.
Italy declares war against Austria, June 20.
Italians cross the Mincio, June 23.
Battle of Custozza, June 24, and defeat of the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht.
Battle of Lissa.
Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 20.
Peace of Prague, Aug. 23; Venetian Lombardy and Venetia added to the kingdom.
Treaty of [illegible], Aug. [illegible]; close of the war.
Cession of Venetia to the Italian kingdom.
King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice, Nov. 7.
1867 Insurrection in the Papal States.
Garibaldi placed under arrest.
The French enter Rome.
Garibaldi defeated at Mentana.
1868 Railway over Mont Cenis opened.
[illegible] Prince Humbert marries Princess Margherita.
1869 Ecumenical Council held at Rome.
[illegible]
1870 Dogma of infallibility proclaimed by the Council.
[illegible]
The Papal States entered by the Italian army, and Rome occupied, Sept. 20.
Papal States a part of the Kingdom of Italy, Oct. [illegible].
Pope Pius IX. issues bull of excommunication against the government, Nov. 1.
Rome proclaimed by the [illegible], Aug. [illegible].
[illegible]
The Pope takes refuge in the castle of St. Angelo.
Rome annexed to Italy, and made the capital of the kingdom by [illegible], Oct. [illegible].
The [illegible] Duke of Aosta elected King of Spain.
1871 The government transferred from Florence to Rome, July.

1878 Opening of the [illegible].
1878 Death of Victor [illegible].
[illegible]
1878 [illegible]
[illegible]
1878 [illegible]
[illegible]
1879 [illegible]
[illegible]
1880 [illegible]
[illegible]
1880 [illegible]
[illegible]
1882 [illegible]
1882 [illegible]
1885 [illegible]
[illegible]
1887 [illegible]
1888 [illegible]
[illegible]
1889 [illegible]
1890 [illegible]
1891 [illegible]
1892 [illegible]
1893 [illegible]
1895 [illegible]
1896 [illegible]
1897 Pope Leo XIII. celebrates his 87th birthday.
King Humbert and Queen Margaret celebrate their silver wedding.
1900 King Humbert assassinated, July 29.
Accession of King Victor Emmanuel III., Aug. 11.
1900 Emmanuel III., King of Italy, crowned Aug. 11.
1903 Death of Pope Leo XIII.
Pius X. elected Pope.
1908 Earthquake near Mt. Vesuvius, Oct. [illegible], nearly 500 lives lost.
1911 War with Turkey.
1912 Italian parliament votes annexation of Tripoli.
Attempt to assassinate Victor Emmanuel III.
1915 War declared against Austria-Hungary, May [illegible].
1916 War declared against Germany, Aug. [illegible].
1917 War Commission arrives United States, May [illegible].

SPAIN.

1707 [illegible]
1713 [illegible]
1779 War with Portugal renewed.
1779 War with England renewed.
France and Spain besiege Gibraltar.
1783 England cedes [illegible] to Spain at peace of Versailles.
1793 French invade Spain.
1796 War again with England.
1797 Battle of Cape St. Vincent; defeat of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14.
1801 Spain cedes Parma to France.
1801 Treaty with Portugal at Badajoz.
Treaty of Madrid with France.
1803 Treaty with England at Amiens.
1804 Renewed war with England.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by England, under Nelson.
1807 Invasion of Spain by the French.
Treaty of Fontainebleau.
1808 Territory invaded by France.
Spanish fortress seized.
The French take Madrid.
Charles IV. abdicates in favor of his [illegible], May 1.
Massacre of the French in Madrid, May 2.
Napoleon proclaims the dethronement of the [illegible], May [illegible].
Ferdinand VII. abdicates.
Napoleon I. gives crown to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, who enters Madrid, July 19, but is driven out, July [illegible].
The French defeated at Vimiera, Aug. 21, by the English.
Battle of Logrono; defeat of the patriots.
Battle of [illegible]; the French victorious.
The French retake Madrid, and restore King Joseph Bonaparte, Dec. [illegible].
Napoleon enters Madrid, Dec. 4.
1809 Battle of Corunna and death of Moore, Jan. 16.
Surrender of Saragossa.
Spain assisted by Sir Arthur Wellesley, who crosses the Douro.
Defeat of the French at Talavera, July 28.
Spanish defeated at Ocaña, Nov. 19.
Great battle of Ocaña del Rey, Nov. [illegible].
1810 Granada, Seville and Malaga seized by the French.
Capture of Ciudad Rodrigo by Marshal Ney, July 10.
1811 Wellington defeats the French at Fuentes d'Onoro, May 5, and at Albuera, May 16.
Tarragona taken by Suchet.
King Joseph returns to Madrid.
Spanish defeated by Suchet at Lorca.
1812 Wellington victorious at Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 19.
Badajoz stormed and carried, April 6.
Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July 22.
1813 English, under Wellington, occupy Madrid.
English successful at Castalla, April [illegible]; Vittoria, June 21, and Pyrenees, July [illegible].
The French driven out of Spain, the English crossing the Bidassoa and following them into France.
1814 Ferdinand VII. restored.
1817 The slave trade abolished for a pecuniary consideration.
1820 Revolution under Riego del Riego begins in January.
Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the Cortes.
1823 The Cortes remove the King to Seville, and thence to Cadiz, March.
Intervention of France in behalf of the King.
French army enters Spain, April 7.
Cadiz bombarded, June [illegible].
Battle of the Trocadero, Aug. 31.
Riego defeated and the revolution crushed.
The King again restored.
Execution of Riego and the patriot leaders.
1828 The French evacuate Cadiz.
1829 Cadiz proclaimed a free port.
1830 The Salique law abolished.

1833 Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen to govern the government as Regent during the minority of her daughter, Isabella II.
Don Carlos claims the throne.
1834 The Quadruple Treaty of England, France, Spain and Portugal guarantees the rights of Queen Isabella to the throne.
Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown.
Beginning of the Carlist war.
1836 Defeat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao.
1837 Proclamation of [illegible].
1839 Success of the [illegible] forces.
Don Carlos takes refuge in England.
1840 Espartero, commander of the royal forces, becomes the real ruler of Spain.
The Queen Regent Christina abdicates and leaves Spain.
Espartero heads the Regency.
1841 Espartero declared, by the Cortes, Regent during the young Queen's minority.
Insurrection in favor of Christina [illegible].
1842 Insurrection at Barcelona against the regency.
[illegible]
1843 Uprising against Espartero at Barcelona, [illegible], Seville and other points.
Bombardment of Seville, July [illegible].
Flight of Espartero.
1843 Don Carlos resigns his claims to his son.
Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared, by the Cortes, to be of age.
Narvaez, a friend of Queen Christina, is made commander of the army.
1846 Marriage of Queen Isabella to her cousin, Don Francisco de Assis, Duke of Cadiz.
Marriage of the Infanta to the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of France.
Protest of England against these marriages.
1847 Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the Queen.
Espartero restored to power.
1848 The British envoy ordered to quit Madrid within 48 hours.
1850 Birth of the Queen's first child; it dies immediately.
Attempt of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain.
1851 Opening of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway.
1852 Merino, a Franciscan monk, attempts to kill the Queen, and slightly wounds her with a dagger.
1853 [illegible]
1854 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1855 [illegible]
1856 [illegible]
[illegible]
1857 [illegible]
1858 [illegible]
1859 [illegible]
1860 [illegible]
1861 [illegible]
1862 [illegible]
1864 [illegible]
1865 [illegible]
1866 [illegible]
1867 [illegible]
1868 [illegible]
1869 [illegible]
1870 [illegible]
1871 [illegible]
1872 [illegible]
1873 [illegible]
1874 [illegible]

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1872 [illegible]
1874 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1877 [illegible] United States.
General amnesty to Carlists.
Queen Isabella visits Spain.
1878 Marriage of King Alfonso to Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, Jan. 23.
Death of Queen Mercedes, June 26.
Attempted assassination of Alfonso, Oct. 25.
1879 Inundations in Murcia, Almeria and elsewhere.
Alfonso marries the Archduchess Maria Christina, of Austria, Nov. 29.
Attempted assassination of king and queen, Dec. 30.
1880 Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, Feb. 18.
[illegible], April 1[illegible].
1881 [illegible], July 11.
1882 Franco-Spanish commercial treaty approved by the Cortes, April 21.
Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cuba, June 10.
Heavy snow storm at Madrid, Dec. 10.
1883 Marriage of Infanta Eulalia to Prince Louis, of Navarre, [illegible]
King Alfonso [illegible] German military manœuvres, [illegible]
King Alfonso appointed commander of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment by German Emperor, Sept. 22.
Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2.
Resignation of Spanish ministry, Oct. 11.
Herrera becomes Prime Minister.
1884 Severe earthquakes in Spain; over 1,000 lives lost, Dec. 25-29.
1885 Resignation of the ministry, in consequence of the determination of the king to visit cholera-stricken districts, June 20.
Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia and other points.
Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany.
Announcement that of [illegible] persons attacked by cholera [illegible] had died, Aug. 31.
1886 Alfonso XIII, King, with Maria Christina as Regent, May 17.
1891 Reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, May.
1893 Riotous demonstrations of Republicans suppressed by the police.
Cargo of dynamite explodes at Santander, killing and wounding several hundreds of people.
1895 Cuban patriots rise again in arms to free their native land. Marshal Campos sent with a large army to suppress the insurrection.
1898 War with United States; Spanish fleet destroyed in Manila Bay, May 1, by Commodore Dewey's fleet.
Cervera's Spanish fleet destroyed off Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
1899 Peace treaty with U. S. ratified, Feb. 6.
1906 King Alphonso married.
1907 Heir to throne born.
1910 June 11 the government issued an imperial decree of ecclesiastical reform placing all religions on practically equal footing.

FRANCE.

1769 Beginning of the power of Madame du Barry.
1770 The Dauphin marries Marie Antoinette, of Austria.
1774 Death of Louis XV.; accession of Louis XVI.
1776 Dismissal of Turgot from office.
1777 Necker becomes Minister of Finance.
1781 Necker resigns as Minister of Finance.
The torture abolished in legal proceedings.
1783 Treaty of Versailles; peace with England and Spain.
1785 "Diamond necklace affair" arouses intense excitement.
1787 Meeting of the Assembly of Notables; controversy [illegible].
1788 The Second Assembly of Notables.
Reappointment of Necker.
1789 Meeting of the States General, May 5.
The deputies of the Tiers Etat organize themselves as the National Assembly, June 17.
Destruction of the Bastile, July 14.
The beginning of the French revolution.
The king and queen compelled by a mob at Versailles, to go to Paris, Oct. 6.
The National Assembly meets at Paris, Oct. [illegible].
The National Assembly change the royal title to "King of the French," Oct. 10.
Clerical property confiscated.
The division of France into 83 departments, Dec. 22.
1790 King Louis accepts the work of the revolution, Feb. 4.
Titles of honor and hereditary nobility abolished.
Confederation of the Champs de Mars; the king takes the oath to the constitution, July 14.
1791 Flight of the king and queen from Paris, June 20.
Imprisonment of the king and queen in the Tuileries; they are arrested at Varennes, June 21.
Louis sanctions the National constitution, Sept. [illegible].
Dissolution of the National Assembly, Sept. [illegible].
1792 First coalition against France.
Commencement of the great wars.
War with Austria declared April 20.
Battle of Valmy; the Prussians defeated, and France saved from invasion, Sept. 20.
Attack and capture of the Tuileries by a mob; the royal family imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 10.
Massacre in the prisons of Paris, Sept. [illegible].
Opening of the National Convention, Sept. [illegible].
The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept. 21.
Meeting of the Legislative Assembly, Oct. 1.
France declared a republic, Sept. [illegible].
Trial and condemnation of King Louis, [illegible].
1793 Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21.
War against England, Spain and Holland declared, Feb. 1.
Insurrection in La Vendée begins, March.
Proscription of the Girondists.
[illegible], March [illegible].
Beginning of the Reign of Terror, [illegible]
Charlotte Corday assassinates Marat, July 13.
Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16.
Siege of Toulon; first victory of Bonaparte.
The Duke of Orleans, Philippe Egalite, beheaded, Nov. 6.
Madame Roland executed, Nov. 8.
[illegible] worship suppressed, [illegible]

1794 [illegible]
[illegible]
Close of the Reign of Terror.
1795 [illegible]
[illegible]
1796 [illegible]
The conquest of Holland completed.
1797 [illegible]
1798 [illegible]
Battle of the Pyramids, July 21.
Destruction of the French fleet at Aboukir, by Nelson, Aug. 1.
1799 England, [illegible] against France.
Bonaparte returns from Egypt, [illegible] the Council of Five Hundred, [illegible] and Napoleon is declared First Consul, [illegible].
1800 Battle of Marengo, June 14.
Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austrians.
Attempt to kill the Consul by means of an infernal machine, Dec. 24.
1801 Treaty with Germany.
The Rhine made the French boundary.
Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Turkey, Oct. 9.
1802 Defeat of the French at [illegible], March [illegible].
Peace with England, Spain and Holland signed at Amiens, March 27.
Legion of Honor established.
Bonaparte made "Consul for Life," Aug. 2.
1803 Bank of France established.
War with England declared, May 22.
1804 Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails.
Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21.
The empire formed and Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, May 18.
Crowned by the Pope, Dec. 2.
1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.
Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21, by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar.
Battle of Austerlitz.
Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2.
Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26.
1806 Confederation of the Rhine ratified at Paris, July 12.
Fourth coalition of the Great Powers against France; Prussia declares war, Oct. [illegible].
Defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14.
Capture of Erfurt by the French, Oct. 16.
1807 Russians defeated at battle of Eylau, Feb. 8.
Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit, June 25.
Treaty of peace signed, July 7.
The Milan decree published, Dec. 17.
1808 New nobility of France created.
The beginning of the Peninsular war.
Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain.
1809 Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling.
Victorious at Wagram.
Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May.
Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14.
Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec. 16.
1810 Napoleon marries Maria Louisa of Austria, April 1.
Union of Holland with France.
1811 Birth of the King of Rome, afterward Napoleon II.
1812 War declared with Russia.
Napoleon invades Russia.
Great victory of the French at Borodino, Sept. 7.
Disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow, October.
1813 The Concordat treaty with the Pope.
Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia against Napoleon, March [illegible].
Battle of Leipsig.
Napoleon defeated, Oct. 16-18.
The Allies invade France from the Rhine; the English from Spain, under Wellington, [illegible].
1814 Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March [illegible].
Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his son, Napoleon II., April 4.
Napoleon goes to the island of Elba, May 4.
Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3.
The Bourbon dynasty restored.
The Constitutional Charter established, June [illegible].
1815 Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at Cannes, March 1, and proceeds to Paris, where he is joined by all the army.
Louis XVIII. leaves Paris; restoration of the empire.
The Allies form a league for his destruction, March 25.
1815 Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, March 29.
Leaves Paris for the army, June 12.
He invades Belgium, June 15.
Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of Waterloo, June 18.
Napoleon reaches Paris, June [illegible].
Abdicates in favor of his son, June 22.
He reaches Rochefort, where he intends to embark for America, July 3.
Entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris, July 8.
Napoleon goes on board the "Bellerophon" and claims the "hospitality" of England, July 15.
Upon reaching England he is transferred to the "Northumberland" and sent a prisoner to St. Helena, Aug. 8, where he arrives Oct. [illegible].
Execution of Marshal Ney, Dec. 7.
1816 The family of Napoleon forever excluded from the throne of France.
1820 Assassination of the Duc de Berri, Feb. 13.
1821 Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, May 5.
1824 Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 16.
Charles X. becomes King.
1827 National Guard disbanded.
War with Algiers.
[illegible] riots in Paris.
[illegible]
1829 The Polignac administration organized.
1830 Chamber of Deputies dissolved, May 16.
Capture of Algiers by the French, July 5.
Revolution and barricade of streets in Paris, July 27.
Flight and abdication of Charles X., [illegible].
Unpopular ordinances passed regarding the election of deputies and the press, July 26.
Duke of Orleans becomes King Louis Philippe I.
Polignac and the ministers of Charles X. sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.
1831 Great riots in Paris, Feb. 14 and 15.
The hereditary peerage abolished.
1832 Insurrection in Paris suppressed.
Death of Napoleon II., Duke of Reichstadt, July 22.
Attempted assassination of the King, Nov. 19.
1834 Death of Lafayette, May 20.
1835 Fieschi's infernal machine, to kill the King, July 28, and he executed, Feb. [illegible].

1836 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1840 [illegible]
[illegible]
Prince Louis Napoleon [illegible]
[illegible]
Removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris, Dec. 15.
1842 The Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne, dies from the effects of a fall, July 13.
1843 Queen Victoria of England visits the royal family at the Chateau d'Eu.
Commercial treaty with England.
1846 Lecomte attempts to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau, April 16.
Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 25.
Joseph Henri attempts to kill the king, July 29.
1847 Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of thirty-two years.
Death of the ex-Empress Marie Louise.
Surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French.
1848 "Reform banquet" prohibited.
Revolution of February 22, and barricade of the streets of Paris.
Flight and abdication of the King, Feb. 24.
The second Republic proclaimed, Feb. 26.
The provisional government succeeded by an Executive committee named by the Assembly, May [illegible].
Louis Napoleon elected to the National Assembly from the Seine and three other departments, June 13.
Outbreak of the Red Republicans in Paris, June 23.
1848 Street fighting in Paris, June 23 to 26; 16,000 persons killed, including the Archbishop of Paris.
Surrender of the insurgents, June 26.
Gen. Cavaignac at the head of the government, June 28.
Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the Assembly, Sept. 26.
The Constitution of the republic solemnly proclaimed, Nov. 12.
Louis Napoleon elected president of the French Republic, Dec. 10.
He takes the oath of office, Dec. 20.
1850 Death of Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in England, Aug. 26.
Freedom of the press curtailed.
1851 Electric telegraph between England and France opened.
The Coup d'Etat.
Napoleon dissolves the Assembly and proclaims universal suffrage.
Calls for an election of President for ten years.
Declares Paris in a state of siege.
Arrest of the prime minister, Thiers and 180 members of the Assembly.
The President crushes the opposition, with great loss of life, Dec. 3, 4.
The Coup d'Etat sanctioned by the people at the polls, and Louis Napoleon elected President for ten years, Dec. 21; [illegible] affirmative votes, [illegible]; negative, [illegible].
1852 President Louis Napoleon occupies the Tuileries, Jan. 1.
The new constitution published, Jan. 14.
Banishment of 83 members of the Assembly, and transportation of nearly 800 persons for resisting coup d'etat.
The property of the Orleans family confiscated.
The birthday of Napoleon I., Aug. 15, declared the only national holiday.
Organization of the Legislative Chambers, the Senate and Corps Legislatif, March 29.
The President visits Strasbourg.
M. Thiers and the exiles permitted to return to France, Aug. [illegible].
The Senate petitions the President for "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family," Sept. [illegible].
The President visits the Southern and Western Departments, September and October; at Bordeaux utters his famous expression, "The Empire is Peace."
The President releases Abd-el-Kader, Oct. 16.
Measures for the re-establishment of the empire inaugurated, October and November.
The empire re-established by the popular vote, Nov. 21; yeas, [illegible]; nays, [illegible]; the President declared Emperor, and assumes the title of Napoleon III., Dec. 2.
1853 Napoleon marries Eugenie de Montijo, Countess of Teba, Jan. 29.
The Emperor releases [illegible] political offenders, Feb. [illegible].
Bread riots in Paris, and other cities.
1853 Death of F. Arago, the astronomer, Oct. 2.
Attempt to assassinate the Emperor.
1854 Beginning of the Crimean war.
Treaty of Constantinople, March 12.
War declared with Russia, March 27.
1855 Emperor and Empress visit England, April.
Industrial exhibition opened at Paris, May 15.
Pianori attempts to assassinate the Emperor, April 28.
Bellemare attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 8.
Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit France, August.
1856 Birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16.
Close of the Crimean War, and the treaty of Paris, March 30.
Terrible inundations in the Southern departments.
1857 The Archbishop of Paris [illegible] murdered by a priest named Verger, Jan. 3.
Conference on Neuchatel [illegible], March [illegible].
Conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor detected, [illegible].
Visit of the Emperor and Empress to England.
Death of Gen. Cavaignac, Oct. 28.
The Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25.
1858 Orsini and others attempt to kill the Emperor by the explosion of three shells; ten persons killed and several wounded, Jan. 14.
Passage of the Public safety bill.
Trial of [illegible]
The Empire divided into five military departments.
Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed.
Orsini and Pieri executed for attempting to assassinate the Emperor.
Visit of the Queen of England to Cherbourg.
Conference of Paris regarding the condition of the Danubian principalities.
1859 France declares war against Austria, and sends an army to the aid of Italy, May.

1859 The Empress declared Regent.
The Emperor takes command of the army in Italy. [illegible]
[illegible]
Armistice signed, July [illegible].
Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria at Villa Franca, July 11.
The Emperor Napoleon returns to France, July [illegible].
Peace concluded; [illegible] France, Sardinia and Austria, [illegible].
1860 France adopts a free trade policy.
Commercial treaty with England signed, Jan. 23.
Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.
Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June [illegible].
Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica and Algiers.
[illegible]
Napoleon makes concessions to the Chambers in favor of freedom of speech.
The Pope advised by the Emperor to give up his temporal possessions.
1861 The principality of Monaco [illegible] to France.
[illegible]
[illegible] boundary treaty, March 1.
The government issues a circular forbidding priests to meddle in politics, April [illegible].
Commercial treaty with Belgium ratified.
Neutrality declared in the American war.
France recognizes the kingdom of Italy, June [illegible].
Meeting of the Emperor and King of Prussia, at Compiegne, Oct. 6.
Convention between France, Great Britain and Spain concerning intervention in Mexico.
Embarrassments in the government finances.
Achille Fould made minister of finance.
1862 The Mexican expedition begins.
The French conquer the province of Bienhoa, in Annam.
Six provinces in Cochin China conquered and ceded to France.
The British and Spanish forces withdraw from the Mexican expedition.
War declared against Mexico.
Peace effected with Annam.
New commercial treaty with Prussia, Aug. 2.
Great distress in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in the United States.
1863 Commercial treaty with Italy.
Convention with Spain for the settlement of the frontier.
Growing power of the opposition in the Chambers and throughout the country.
The elections result in the choice of many opposition deputies, including Thiers, Favre, Ollivier and others.
Napoleon proposes a European Conference for the settlement of the questions of the day, Nov. [illegible].
England declines to join the proposed Conference, Nov. [illegible]. The French army occupies Mexico and [illegible]
1864 Treaty between France and Japan.
Commercial treaty with Switzerland.
Convention with Italy respecting the evacuation of Rome, Sept. 15.
Establishment of the Mexican empire, with Maximilian, of Austria, as Emperor.
Death of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff.
1865 The clergy prohibited from reading the Pope's Encyclical in the churches.
Treaty with [illegible] signed.
The plan of Minister Duruy, for compulsory education, opposed by the Assembly.
Death of the Duke de Morny.
Visit of the Emperor to Algeria.
The English fleet visits Cherbourg and Brest.
The French fleet visits Portsmouth.
The Queen of Spain visits the Emperor at Biarritz.
Cholera rife in Paris.
Napoleon declares his detestation of the treaties of 1815, May 6.
Proposed peace conference in conjunction with England and Russia for the settlement of the troubles between Prussia, Italy and Austria. Austria refuses to join in it.
France declares a "Watchful Neutrality" as to the German-Italian war.
Napoleon demands of Prussia a cession of a part of the Rhine provinces.
His demand is refused.
Austria cedes Venetia to France, who transfers it to Italy.
The French evacuation of Rome [illegible], Dec. [illegible].
1867 Congress of Paris on Luxemburg affairs.
Settlement of the Luxemburg question by the London Conference.
The great International exposition at Paris opened April 1. Visit of many crowned heads.
Attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia, June 6.
1868 Riots in Bordeaux and Paris, in March and June.
1869 Treaties with Italy, Prussia and Switzerland signed.
1869 Serious election riots in Paris.
Great radical success in the elections.
The Emperor makes new concessions in favor of the constitutional government.
Celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Napoleon the great.
Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28.
Resignation of ministry, Dec. 27.
1870 Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Jan. 10.
Great riots in Paris, Feb. 8, 9.
Discovery of plots against the Emperor's life.
Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.
The Plebiscite on change of Constitution; affirmative vote secured for the Emperor, May 8.
Nomination of Prince Leopold for Spanish throne arouses hostile feeling.
Prince Leopold withdraws.
Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to France.
War with Prussia declared, July 15.
[illegible], July [illegible].
[illegible]
The Emperor takes command of the army.
[illegible] engagements at [illegible], Aug. [illegible].
Defeat of the French at Worth and Forbach, Aug. 6.
Strasburg invested, Aug. 10.
[illegible], Aug. 16.
[illegible], Aug. [illegible].
[illegible] at battle of Sedan, Sept. 1.
The Emperor Napoleon and the French army made prisoners of war, Sept. 2.
Revolution in Paris, and fall of the Empire. Flight of the Empress Eugenie, Sept. 4.

1870 The Republic proclaimed in Paris and the Provisional Government appointed, Sept. [illegible].
Paris invested by the Prussians, Sept. 19.
Strasburg surrendered, Sept. 28.
Metz and French army, under Bazaine, surrender, Oct. 27.
Defeat of the French army of the north, [illegible].
1871 [illegible], Jan. [illegible].
[illegible], Jan. [illegible].
Paris bombarded by the Prussians.
King William of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, Jan. 18.
The armistice and peace signed, Feb. [illegible].
[illegible]
Meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux.
Formation of a provisional government.
Prussians enter Paris, March 1.
Peace with Germany.
Revolt of the Commune, March 18.
The second siege and capture of Paris, [illegible].
Thiers elected President of the Third Republic.
1872 Reorganization of the government of France.
A large part of the war indemnity paid.
[illegible], Jan. [illegible].
Commercial treaty with Belgium and England abrogated, Feb. [illegible].
1873 Death of Napoleon III., at Chislehurst, England, Jan. 9.
New treaty of evacuation signed with Germany, March 15.
M. Thiers resigns the presidency, May 24.
Marshal MacMahon elected President of the Republic, May 24.
War indemnity paid in full, Sept. 5.
Germans evacuate Verdun, Sept. 16.
Presidential term fixed at seven years.
Bazaine sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for surrender of Metz, Dec. 10.
1874 [illegible]
Escape of Marshal Bazaine, Aug. 10.
1875 [illegible], September.
[illegible]
Passage of a bill for the construction of a tunnel under the English channel.
1876 Meeting of the new Chambers, March 8.
Amnesty for communists.
New ministry formed by Jules Simon.
1877 Death of M. Thiers, Sept. 3.
MacMahon dissolves Chamber of Deputies, June [illegible].
1878 [illegible]
International Exposition at Paris opened May 1.
1879 Resignation of President MacMahon, Jan. [illegible].
M. Jules Grevy elected President by the [illegible], Jan. 30.
Gambetta becomes President of the Chamber.
Waddington forms a new ministry.
Communist amnesty bill passed, Feb. 21.
Bill to abolish Jesuit colleges introduced by M. Ferry.
Prince Louis Napoleon killed in Zululand, Africa, June 1.
M. De Freycinet forms new ministry, to succeed Waddington's, Dec. [illegible].
1880 Rejection of educational bills of M. Ferry, March 9.
Jesuits, and other orders, dissolved by government decree.
General amnesty bill passed, July [illegible].
New ministry formed by Jules Ferry, Sept. [illegible].
1881 [illegible] the government [illegible]
[illegible]
France invades Tunis, and treaty with the Bey signed, May 12, by which the republic gains virtual sovereignty.
Ratification by Senate, May [illegible].
Great excitement produced in Italy.
Gambetta enthusiastically received at Cahors, May [illegible].
[illegible]
Ministerial crisis on resignation of Ferry's cabinet.
1882 Resignation of Gambetta's ministry, Jan. [illegible].
President [illegible] resigns, July [illegible].
Rejection of vote of credit to protect Suez Canal.
Disastrous floods in France, Aug. [illegible].
Duclerc succeeds in forming a new ministry, Aug. 7.
Death of Louis Blanc, [illegible]; death of [illegible], Dec. 31.
1883 Arrest of Prince Napoleon charged with sedition, Jan. 16; released, Feb. 9.
Resignation of the Duclerc ministry.
M. Fallieres Prime Minister, Jan. [illegible].
Death of Gustave Dore, [illegible].
Passage of the expulsion bill, Feb. [illegible].
Jules Ferry forms a new ministry, Feb. 21.
Commencement of hostilities with Madagascar; bombardment of Majunga, May 16; bombardment of Tamatave, Madagascar, June 13.
Blockade of Tonquin by French fleet, September.
Apology offered by President Grevy to King Alfonso, Oct. 1.
Gen. Thibaudin resigns office of Minister of War, Oct. 6.
1884 Treaty between France and China signed, May 11.
France commences hostilities by bombardment and capture of Kelung, Aug. [illegible].
Serious outbreak of cholera at Toulon.
1885 Langson, China, captured by the French, Feb. [illegible].
Peace concluded with China, April 4, and treaty signed at Tientsin, June 9.
1885 Death of Victor Hugo, [illegible].
1887 Burning of the Opera Comique; 100 lives lost, May 25.
Fall of President Grevy, Dec. 2.
M. Sadi Carnot elected President, Dec. 3.
1886 [illegible]
1889 [illegible]
Paris Exposition opened, May 6.
1893 [illegible], March [illegible].
1894 [illegible]
1896 Panama Canal scandal exposed, many prominent men implicated.
Court of Cassation annulled the sentence of the Panama Canal directors, and all released from jail, except [illegible].
France gives Siam an ultimatum, which was accepted, June [illegible].
Marshal MacMahon, ex-president, died, Oct. 17.
1899 President [illegible]
[illegible]
1902 [illegible]
1906 [illegible]
1906 [illegible]
1909 [illegible]
1913 [illegible] elected President of France.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

1910 [illegible]

1911 [illegible]

1914 War declared against [illegible]

1917 [illegible] United States, April [illegible]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

1779 [illegible]

1785 Vassalage abolished in Hungary.

1792 War with France begun.

1794 The Austrians victorious at the battles of [illegible] and [illegible]

1794 The Austrians defeated at the battle of Fleurus.

1796 Napoleon defeats Austrians against [illegible] at Montenotte, Lodi, [illegible] and [illegible]

1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.
The Emperor [illegible] to Napoleon and [illegible]

1799 [illegible]

1800 Defeat of Austrians by the French at the battles of Engen, May 3; Montebello, June 9; Marengo, June 14; Hochstadt, June 19; Hohenlinden, Dec. 3, and Minzio.

1801 Treaty of Luneville, loss of more Austrian territory.

1804 Francis II. of Germany becomes Francis I. of Austria.

1805 War with France declared by Austria.
General Ney defeats Austrians at Elchingen and Ulm.
Capture of Vienna by Napoleon.
Battle of Austerlitz.
Complete defeat of Austrians and Russians.

1805 Treaty of Pressburg.
Austria surrenders the Tyrol and Venice.
The French evacuate Vienna.
The Germanic Confederation dissolved.
The Austrian [illegible] abdicates.

1809 Battle of Abensberg; defeat of Austrians.
Second capture of Vienna, by the French; the city restored Oct. 24.

1810 Marriage of the Archduchess Marie Louise, daughter of Francis I., to Napoleon I., April 1.

1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
Congress of sovereigns at Vienna.

1815 Treaty of Vienna.
Austria regains her Italian provinces, with additions.
The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established.

1825 Hungarian Diet assembles.

1835 Death of Francis I.; Ferdinand I. succeeds him.

1838 Treaty of commerce with England.
Ferdinand I. crowned Emperor at Milan.

1848 Insurrection at Vienna.
Flight of Prince Metternich, March 13.
Insurrections in Italy, which are crushed.
Another insurrection at Vienna.
The Emperor flees to Innsbruck, May 15-17.
The Archduke John appointed Vicar-General of the Empire, May 29.
A Constitutional Assembly meets at Vienna, July 22.
Third insurrection in Vienna.
Count Latour murdered, Oct. 6.
War with Sardinia.
Revolution in Hungary.
Imperial troops capture Raab and defeat Hungarians, at [illegible] and [illegible]
The Emperor Ferdinand abdicates in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph.

1849 Sardinia forced to make peace.
Constitution granted.
Hungary declares independence, April 14.
Kossuth proclaimed Governor.
Total defeat of Hungarians at Szegedin.
The revolution in Hungary suppressed, after a severe struggle.
Count Batthyany executed.

1850 Convention of Olmutz.

1851 The Emperor revokes the Constitution of 1849.

1852 Trial by jury abolished in the Empire.

1853 Libenyi attempts to assassinate the Emperor.
Commercial treaty with Prussia.

1854 The Austrians enter the Danubian principalities.

1856 Amnesty granted to the Hungarian political offenders of 1848, '49, by the Emperor.

1857 Quarrel with Sardinia, and diplomatic relations suspended.
The Danubian provinces evacuated.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Hungary.

1859 War with France and Sardinia.
Austrians cross the Ticino and enter Piedmont.
Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31.
Napoleon III. declares war with Austria, May 3.
Battles of Magenta, June 4; Melegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24, in all of which Austria suffers defeat.
Death of Prince Metternich.
Armistice between the Austrians and the allies agreed upon, July 8.
Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, July 11.
Peace of Villa Franca, July 12.
Austria surrenders Lombardy to Sardinia.
Further troubles in Hungary; [illegible]
The Emperor grants increased privileges to the Protestants.
Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10; permanent peace with France and Sardinia.

1860 The emperor restores the constitution of the [illegible]
The meeting of the Reichsrath, the great Imperial council at [illegible], May 31.
Austria protests against the annexation of the Italian duchies by the King of Sardinia.
[illegible] and troubles in Hungary.
The Reichsrath granted legislative powers, the control of the finances, etc.

1861 Austria [illegible]
[illegible] throughout the Empire caused by the reactionary policy of the court.
The new constitution for the Austrian monarchy published.
Civil and political rights granted to Protestants throughout the Empire, except in Hungary and Venice.

1865 [illegible]

1865 [illegible]

1866 [illegible]

1864 [illegible]

1866 [illegible]
[illegible] defeated at [illegible]
Austria supports the Germanic Confederation [illegible]
Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and Frankfort seized by Prussia.
Austria retires from the German Confederation.
Baron Von Beust made prime minister.
The Emperor makes great concessions to Galicia.

1867 A new and very liberal Constitution for the empire adopted.
Hungary constituted an independent kingdom.
Andrassy elected President of Hungarian Diet.
The Emperor and Empress of Austria crowned King and Queen of Hungary, at Pesth, June 8.

1868 The clergy of the Roman Catholic church made amenable to the civil law.
Civil marriage authorized.
The State assumes the control of popular education.

1869 Serious outbreaks in Dalmatia against conscription.

1870 The Concordat repealed.
Neutrality declared in the Franco-Prussian war.
Bitter contest between national and federal parties.

1871 Further reforms in the government instituted.
Measures adopted looking to the representation of all the nationalities embraced in the empire.
Austria recognizes new German Confederation.
Old Catholic movement at Vienna.
Rivalry between Slavonian conservatives and German constitutionalists; overthrow of Beust.
Andrassy appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

1872 Change in the Electoral Law.
Meeting of the Emperors at Berlin.

1873 Visit of the Emperor of Germany and King of Italy to Vienna.
International Exhibition at Vienna, opened May 1.
The federalists defeated in the elections.

1874 Reforms in the empire.
Visit of the Emperor to Russia.
Ecclesiastical laws of Austria condemned by the Pope.
Death of Ferdinand I., ex-Emperor.

1875 Visit of the Emperor to Italy.
Great financial crisis.
Change in the bed of the Danube.

1876 New marriage law promulgated.
Austria takes a leading part in the eastern question.
Neutrality declared in Servian war.

1877 Austria remains neutral in the Turkish war.

1878 Andrassy represents Austria in the Berlin Congress.
Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and war with the former.

1879 Resignation of Count Andrassy.

1881 [illegible]

1883 [illegible]

1884 [illegible]

1885 [illegible]

1888 [illegible]

1889 [illegible]

1891 [illegible]

1898 [illegible]

1899 [illegible]

1908 Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, [illegible]

1909 [illegible]

1914 War declared against Servia, July 28; against Russia, Aug. 6; [illegible]

1916 Death of Emperor Francis Joseph, Nov. 21.

1917 [illegible]

SCANDINAVIA.

[illegible]

1397 [illegible]

1523 [illegible]

1660 [illegible]

1697 [illegible]

1520 [illegible]

1700 [illegible]

1718 Charles XII. killed [illegible]

1810 Bernadotte [illegible]

1814 Norway taken from Denmark and given to Sweden [illegible]

1818 Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden [illegible]

1848 [illegible]

1863 Christian IX. ascended the throne of Denmark.

1872 Oscar II. ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway.

1907 [illegible]

1906 Frederick VIII. succeeded to the throne of Denmark, Jan. 29.

1911 Discovery of South Pole by Capt. Roald Amundsen.

1912 Frederick VIII. died, and Christian X. proclaimed King of Denmark, May 15, at Copenhagen.

GERMANY.

1765 Joseph II. becomes Emperor.

1766 Lorraine ceded to France.

1769 Convention between Prussia and Austria.

1772 Germany shares in the partition of Poland.

1788 War with Turkey.

1790 Leopold II. becomes Emperor.

1791 Conference between the Emperor and Frederick of Prussia.

1792 Accession of Francis II. of Austria.

1793 Revolt in the Rhenish provinces.
Frenchmen enter [illegible] and [illegible]

1795 [illegible] ceded to Prussia in the division of Poland.
War with France.

1797 Accession of Frederick William III. of Prussia.

1801 Frenchmen enter Hanover.
Treaty of Luneville; Germany loses the Netherlands, the Italian states and left bank of the Rhine.

1804 Francis II. renounces the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of Emperor of Austria.

1805 Treaty of Vienna.
Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Wurtemberg and Bavaria.

1806 Dissolution of the German Empire.
Formation of the Confederation of the Rhine.
Frenchmen enter Hanover.
War declared against Napoleon, Sept. 14.
Battles of Auerstadt and Jena; French enter Berlin, Oct. 21.

1807 The kingdom of Westphalia established by Napoleon.
Treaty of Tilsit between France and Prussia.

1808 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.

1810 North Germany annexed to France.

1812 An alliance concluded with Austria and Russia.

1813 The War of Liberation against Napoleon begins.
The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
War declared against France, March 16.
[illegible] defeated by Napoleon, May [illegible]
[illegible] defeated by Blucher at Katzbach, Aug. 26.
Allies completely defeat Napoleon at Leipsic, Oct. 18.

1814 France invaded by the allies.
Battles of Brienne, Craon, and Laon.

1815 Congress of Vienna.
Final overthrow of Napoleon.
Formation of the Germanic Confederation.

1817 [illegible]

1819 [illegible]

[illegible]

1848 [illegible]

1849 [illegible]

1850 [illegible]

1862 [illegible]

1863 [illegible]

1864 [illegible]

1866 [illegible]
The German Confederation dissolved.
Prussia makes peace with the several [illegible]
North German Confederation formed, Aug. 18.

1867 [illegible]

1868 [illegible]

1870 France declares war against Germany.
[illegible]
The Emperor Napoleon III. and the French army [illegible] prisoners to the Germans.
North German Parliament opens at Berlin, Nov. 24.
The German empire formed.
The imperial crown offered to the King of Prussia, Dec. 18.

1871 King William I. of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles.
Prince Bismarck becomes Chancellor.
[illegible] of the French war.
The Germans occupy Paris, and acquire Alsace and Lorraine.
Treaty of peace with France ratified, May 10.
Triumphal entry of the victorious German army into Berlin, June 16.
German Parliament opened by the Emperor, Oct. 16.

1872 The Jesuits expelled from the empire, July 4.
Meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, at Berlin, Sept. 6.
Bismarck resigns the premiership of Prussia.

1873 [illegible]
Struggle with the Roman Catholic church.
Bismarck returns to power, June 10.
Germany receives the last payment of the French indemnity, Sept. 5.

1874 Civil marriage bill passed.
New military and press laws.
Attempt to assassinate Prince Von Bismarck, July 13.
Bismarck resigns chancellorship, Dec. 16; resignation withdrawn upon [illegible] a vote of confidence.

1875 The Imperial Bank bill adopted.
Visit of the Emperor to Italy, Aug. 17.
Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.

1876 Germany takes part in the Eastern question.
Visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin.
Trouble with Roman Catholic Church.
Insurrections in Prussia.
The Czar of Russia visits Germany.

1877 Code of laws enacted March 24.
Second resignation of Bismarck; resignation again withdrawn.

1878 Attempt to assassinate the Emperor William by Hoedel, a socialist, May 11. A second attempt to assassinate the Emperor, who is wounded.
The Crown Prince takes charge of the empire.
Death of King George of Hanover, June 12.
The Berlin Conference of the Great Powers.
Suppression of many newspapers and clubs.
Regency of the Crown Prince.

1879 The Emperor resumes the government.
[illegible] bill adopted, May [illegible]
Meeting of Bismarck and Andrassy, at Vienna, September.
Code of laws passed in 1877 goes into operation.

1880 [illegible] Prussia, Bavaria and [illegible]
[illegible]

1881 [illegible]

1882 [illegible]

1883 [illegible]

1885 [illegible]

1888 [illegible]

1890 [illegible]

1891 [illegible]

1894 [illegible]

1895 [illegible]

1897 [illegible]

1898 [illegible]

1900 [illegible]

1905 [illegible]

1906 [illegible]

1908 [illegible]

1910 [illegible]

1911 [illegible]

1912 [illegible]

1914 War declared against Russia, Aug. 1.

1914 War declared against France, Aug. 3.

1916 [illegible]

PRUSSIA.

1786 Death of Frederick the Great, Aug. 17.

1792 War with France in consequence of the French revolution.
Battle of Valmy, Sept. 20.
Disastrous defeat of the Prussian army of [illegible]

1793 Prussia seizes Dantzic and acquires Posen.

1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the partition of Poland.

1797 Frederick William III. King of Prussia, [illegible]

1801 Prussia seizes Hanover.

1805 Treaty of Vienna.
Downfall of the German Empire.

1806 Prussia seizes Hanover, [illegible]
Prussia joins the alliance against France.
Battles of Jena and Auerstadt.
Prussia succumbs to Napoleon.
Napoleon enters the Berlin [illegible]

1807 Peace of Tilsit.
Napoleon restores one-half of his dominions to the King of Prussia.

1808 [illegible]
Serfdom abolished in Prussia.

1812 Prussia concludes an alliance with Russia and Austria.

1813 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
The War of Liberation begins.
Uprising of the people.
The "Landwehr" formed.
Battle of Leipsic, Oct. 18.

1814 The allies invade France.
Complete defeat of Napoleon.
The Prussians occupy the French capital.
Treaty of Paris.

1815 Congress of Vienna; Germanic Confederation formed.
Prussia enters the Holy Alliance.

1817 Establishment of the Ministry of Education.

1818 Formation of the Prussian Zollverein.

1819 Congress of Carlsbad. Death of Marshal Blucher, Sept. 12.

1840 Accession of Frederick William IV. of Prussia.

1844 Attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia.

1848 Revolution of 1848.
Berlin declared in a state of siege, Nov. 12.
The Constituent Assembly moved to Brandenburg [illegible] Nov. 27. The King dissolves the Assembly, and issues a new Constitution, Dec. [illegible]

1849 The German National Assembly offer the Imperial Crown of Germany to the King of Prussia, March 28. He declines it, April 28.
[illegible] throughout the kingdom, May [illegible]
Occupation of [illegible] by the Prussians, June [illegible]
The revolution in Baden completely crushed.

1850 The King takes the oath to the new Constitution, Feb. 6.
Attempt to assassinate the King, May 22.
Treaty of peace with Denmark.
Prussia refuses to join the restored Diet of Frankfort.
Prussia [illegible] Austria of her intention to uphold the Constitution in Hesse-Cassel, Sept. 21.
The Prussian army occupies Hesse, Nov. [illegible]
The Prussian troops withdraw from Baden, Nov. 15.
The Convention of Olmutz removes the cause of the trouble, and restores peace to Germany, Nov. 29.

1851 Visit of the King to Russia.

1852 The King re-establishes the council of the state as it existed prior to 1848.

1853 Plot against the government discovered at Berlin.

1854 Wavering policy of the government regarding the Eastern question.
Prussia remains neutral in the Crimean war.
Prussia enters into treaty with Austria.

1855 Prussia not allowed to take part in the Conference at Vienna.

1856 Takes part in the Conference at Paris.
Crown Prince becomes Regent to Prussia.
Quarrel with Switzerland about Neufchatel.
Prussia relinquishes her claim for a pecuniary compensation.

1857 Serious illness of the King.
The Prince of Prussia, Emperor William I., made Regent.

1858 Prince Frederick William, son of the Crown Prince, married to the Princess Royal of England.

1860 Prussia-Italian [illegible]
Prussia remains neutral, but threatening France [illegible]

1861 William I. becomes King upon the death of his brother, Frederick William IV., Jan. 2.
[illegible]
[illegible]

1862 [illegible]

1863 [illegible]

1864 [illegible]

1866 [illegible]

1867 [illegible]

[illegible]

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1866 Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria.
[illegible] of the North German Confederation under the leadership of Prussia.
[illegible] annexed to Prussia.
1867 Extraordinary session of the Prussian Diet.
First meeting of the new German Parliament.
1868 Prussia [illegible] the Rhine [illegible].
1870 France declares war against Prussia.
Prussia [illegible] the conquest of German [illegible].
France invaded by the German army under the command of King William of Prussia.
(See Germany and France.)
The King of Prussia elected Emperor of Germany.
1871 King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany and crowned at Versailles, Jan. 18.
Trouble with the Roman Catholic clergy.
1872 [illegible]
1873 Trouble with the Roman Catholic bishops. The [illegible].
1874 Trouble with the Roman Catholic bishops.
The Old Catholic bishops given salaries by the government.
Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July 13.
1875 Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda.
Religious agitation in Prussia.
Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.
New Constitution adopted by the Protestant State Church.
1876 The German made the official language in Prussian Poland.
Deposition of Catholic bishops in Munster and Cologne.
Great [illegible] in Prussia.
(See Germany.)

GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND

1763 American Stamp Act passed, March 22.
Death of the Pretender, at Rome.
Percy's Reliques published.
1764 Birth of Isaac Disraeli; died 1848.
1768 Bruce's travels.
Academy of arts founded.
1769 Letters of Junius.
Watt's engine.
Arkwright's Jenny.
Birth of the painter, Lawrence; died 1830.
1770 Lord North's ministry.
Cook's voyages in the South Sea.
1771 English debates reported.
Birth of Sir Walter Scott; died 1832.
1772 Warren Hastings in India.
1774 Suicide of Lord Clive.
1775 Commencement of the American Revolution (see United States).
Birth of Charles Lamb; died 1835.
1776 "Wealth of Nations" decline and fall.
1777 Royal Marriage Act.
Birth of T. Campbell; died 1844.
1778 Death of the Earl of Chatham.
Relief bill for Irish Catholics passed.
Birth of H. Hallam; died 1859.
1779 Rodney's victories.
Siege of Gibraltar.
1780 Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots, in London.
Birth of Channing; died 1842.
1781 Trial and acquittal of Gordon.
1782 England acknowledges the independence of the United States, Nov. 30.
Lord Rockingham's second ministry.
Grattan's Irish Constitution.
1783 Coalition ministry.
England wars with Tippoo-Saib.
1784 Settlement of Upper Canada.
Birth of Sheridan Knowles; died 1862.
1785 Birth of De Quincey; died 1859.
1786 Attempted assassination of the King by Margaret Nicholson (insane).
Birth of Dr. Chalmers; died 1847.
1788 Trial of Warren Hastings.
Birth of Lord Byron; died 1824.
London Times founded.
Birth of Sir R. Peel; died 1850.
1790 Boswell's Johnson published.
1791 Birmingham riots.
Paine and "People's Friend."
1792 First coalition against France.
1793 England begins war with France.
1794 Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.
English expedition to Flanders; Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet.
1795 Acquittal of Warren Hastings, April 23.
Birth of Carlyle; died 1881.
Cape of Good Hope disabled.
Prince of Wales marries Caroline of Brunswick.
Orange clubs formed in London.
1796 England takes the Spice Islands.
Birth of Princess Charlotte.
1797 Cash payments suspended, Feb. 27.
Death of Edmund Burke, July 20.
"The Anti-Jacobin."
1798 Battle of the Nile; great victory of Lord Nelson over the French fleet.
Habeas Corpus Act again suspended.
Sidney Smith at Acre.
Great Irish rebellion; defeat of the Irish.
Battle of Kilcullen, May 23.
Battle of Antrim; victory of the English.
1799 Irish rebellion completely suppressed.
1800 Hatfield attempts to assassinate the King.
Malta taken.
Birth of Lord Macaulay; died 1859.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
Nelson's victory at Copenhagen.
Habeas Corpus again suspended, April 18.
Peace of Amiens, Oct. 1.
1802 Birth of Landseer, painter; died 1873.
1803 War declared against France.
Mahratta India War.
Emmet's insurrection in Ireland.
Execution of Emmet, Sept. 20.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; victory and death of Nelson.
Birth of Lord Beaconsfield.
1806 Birth of William E. Gladstone.
Deaths of William Pitt and Charles James Fox.
1807 Orders in Council against the Berlin decrees, Jan. 7.
The African slave trade abolished, March 25.
Death of Cardinal Henry Stuart, claimant of the English throne.
1808 Wellesley goes to Spain.
Battle of Corunna, Jan. 16.
"Quarterly Review" founded.
Impeachment of the Duke of York.
Walcheren expedition, August.
Death of Sir John Moore.
Investigation into conduct of Princess Caroline.
Birth of W. Thackeray; died 1863.
Birth of Alfred Tennyson.
1810 The King declared insane, Nov. 2.
Great financial crisis.
Irish agitation for repeal of the union.
1811 The Prince of Wales declared Regent, Feb. 5.
Luddite riots, Nov.
The Roman Catholic Board formed by Daniel O'Connell, Dec. 26.

1811 Death of William [illegible], died [illegible].
1812 England declares war against the United States and [illegible].
Lord Liverpool Premier.
Assassination of Mr. Perceval, the Prime Minister, [illegible] of the House of Commons, [illegible] with the United States, June 18.
Birth of Charles Dickens; died 1870.
Birth of Robert Browning.
1814 Peace with France.
Peace with the United States.
Birth of Charles Reade.
Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24.
1815 [illegible] with the allies.
Battle of Waterloo, the final overthrow of Napoleon I., June 18.
Peace with France.
Insurrection in Tipperary, Ireland.
Princess Charlotte marries Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.
1816 Agricultural and trading riots.
1817 Sports [illegible] repressed.
Habeas Corpus Act again suspended.
Death of Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6.
Trial of [illegible] and [illegible].
1818 Birth of [illegible].
1819 Queen Victoria born, May 24.
[illegible] Act.
Birth of [illegible].
1820 Death of George III., Jan. 29.
Cato Street conspiracy discovered, Feb. 23.
Trial of Queen Caroline.
Birth of Herbert Spencer.
Birth of George [illegible].
Death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7.
[illegible] outrages in Ireland.
1821 George IV. crowned, July 19.
1822 King George IV. visits Scotland.
"Whiteboy" outrages in Ireland.
Suicide of Castlereagh.
1823 First Mechanics' Institute held.
Agitation about tests and corporation acts.
1824 English-Burmese war.
Death of Lord Byron in Greece.
1825 The great commercial crisis.
First railroad in England.
Thames tunnel commenced.
Birth of [illegible].
1827 Lord Canning Prime Minister.
Lord Palmerston Foreign Secretary.
1828 Battle of Navarino.
The allies defeat the Turkish and Egyptian fleets.
1829 Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, April 13.
Great riots in London.
1830 Death of George IV.
William IV. ascends the throne, June 26.
Ministry of the Duke of Wellington.
Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.
1831 The new London bridge opened.
The reform bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7.
Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29.
Earl Grey's ministry.
1832 Passage of the English Reform Bill, June 7.
Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 21.
Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.
1834 Slavery ceases in the colonies.
Trades unions and [illegible] riots.
Lord Melbourne's ministry.
1835 Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 9.
Sir Robert Peel Prime Minister.
1837 Death of William IV.
Victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20.
Hanover separated from Great Britain.
1838 Queen Victoria crowned, June 28.
Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 31.
Viscount Melbourne's ministry.
1839 England at war with China.
Assassination of Lord Norbury in Ireland.
1840 Penny postage inaugurated.
The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10.
Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.
1841 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 9.
Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.
1842 John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, May 30; a second attempt by Bean, June 3.
Income tax established, August.
Peace with China, December.
1843 Queen Victoria visits France.
1844 The Emperor of Russia and King of the French visit England.
Trial of O'Connell, at Dublin, for sedition; his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, September.
1845 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.
Great famine in Ireland.
Puseyite or Tractarian controversy.
Anti-corn law agitation.
Great railroad speculations.
1846 Repeal of the corn laws, June 26.
Great commercial panic.
Food riots in Tipperary.
Russell forms new ministry.
1847 Death of O'Connell, May 15.
$40,000,000 appropriated by the government for relief of Irish sufferers.
1848 Chartist demonstrations in London.
Irish rebellion, headed by Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and others, suppressed, and the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 9.
Cholera in Ireland.
1849 Sentence of Irish insurgents commuted to transportation.
Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed.
Cholera reappears in England.
The Queen visits Ireland.
1850 Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.
Pate assaults the Queen.
1851 The first "Great Exhibition" opened, May 1.
First gold arrives from Australia.
1852 Death of Wellington, Sept. 14.
Great riots in Belfast.
Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister.
1853 English and French fleets enter the Dardanelles, Oct. 22.
Protocol between England, Austria, France and Prussia signed, Dec. 5.
1854 Alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12.
War declared against Russia, March 28.
Crystal Palace opened by the Queen, June 10.
Treaty with the United States, regarding fishery claims.
1855 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 1.
Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minister.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France to England.
The Queen and Prince Albert visit France.
1856 Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 29.
War with China [illegible].
England at war with Persia.
Herat taken by Persians, Oct. 25.
English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
1857 Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see India).
Great commercial panic; it is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.
Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran. Herat restored.
1858 Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25.
Derby-Disraeli ministry formed, Feb. 26.
Jewish disabilities removed, July 23.
The [illegible] and [illegible] bills passed.
The India bill passed, Aug. 2.

1860 The [illegible]
1860 [illegible]
[illegible]
1861 Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother.
Complications with the United States over the seizure of Mason and Slidell, [illegible].
Death of Albert, the Prince Consort, Dec. 14.
The Queen [illegible] seclusion [illegible].
1862 Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in America.
Confederate "Alabama" sails from Liverpool.
Second International exhibition, May 1.
Marriage of Princess Alice to Louis of Hesse, July 1.
Prince Alfred declines the throne of Greece, Oct. 24.
Serious riots in Ireland.
1863 [illegible] in cotton districts.
Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, March 10.
1864 Birth of a son to the Prince of Wales.
Visit of Garibaldi.
The Ionian Islands ceded to Greece.
[illegible]
European Conference at London, on the Schleswig-Holstein question.
1865 Cattle plague in England and Ireland.
Fenian troubles in Ireland; arrest of James Stephens, "Head Centre," Nov. 11; escape of Stephens, Nov. 24.
Russell-Gladstone ministry.
Death of Richard Cobden, April 2.
Death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18.
Important commercial treaty with Austria, Dec. 16.
1866 Defeat of Lord Russell's reform bill, June 18.
Resignation of Russell ministry, June 26.
Derby forms his third cabinet, July 6.
Cattle plague continues, causing great loss.
Princess Helena marries Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, July 5.
Atlantic cable [illegible] a success.
Habeas corpus suspended in Ireland.
Fenian invasion of Canada.
1867 New reform act passed.
War with Abyssinia begins, caused by imprisonment of British subjects.
Sir Robert Napier commands expedition.
Fenian outbreak in Ireland.
Disraeli's reform bill.
The Dominion of Canada formed.
1868 Derby ministry resigns, Feb. 25.
Disraeli forms new ministry, Feb. 26.
Gladstone's bill for disestablishment of Irish Church passes the House, April 30.
Scotch and Irish reform acts passed, July 13.
Dissolution of Parliament, Dec. 10.
Resignation of Disraeli ministry.
Gladstone forms new ministry, Dec. 9.
Successful termination of the Abyssinian war.
The suicide of Theodore, King of Abyssinia, April 13.
1869 Convention on "Alabama Claims" signed; it is rejected by the United States.
Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Irish Church bill receives the royal assent, July 26.
Death of the Earl of Derby, Oct. 23.
1870 Measures adopted for the spread of primary education.
Land bill of Ireland receives royal assent, July 1.
Education bill.
Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war proclaimed, July 19.
Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug. 11.
Resignation of John Bright, Dec. 20.
Death of the Earl of Clarendon, June 27.
1871 Princess Louise marries the Marquis of Lorne, March 21.
Black Sea Conference, March 13.
Treaty with the United States regarding Alabama claims, May 8.
The Irish Church Disestablishment bill goes into effect.
Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission at Geneva.
University tests abolished; army purchase abolished.
The Ballot Act passed.
Serious illness of the Prince of Wales.
[illegible]
Great riots in Dublin.
1872 Supplemental treaty with the United States concerning Alabama claims, Feb. 5.
A national thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, Feb. 27.
O'Connor threatens the Queen, Feb. 29.
Settlement of the Alabama claims, Sept. 14.
Scotch educational bill.
Commercial treaty with France, Nov. 5.
Serious riots in Belfast.
1873 Abolition of tests in the Irish University.
Payment of the Geneva award.
Death of Lord Lytton, Jan. 18.
Defeat of the Dublin University bill.
Resignation of the Gladstone ministry, March 13; ministry resumes office, March 17.
The Shah of Persia visits England.
Passage of the Judicature bill, Aug. 5.
War with the Ashantees; Sir Garnet Wolseley placed in command.
1874 Irish educational bill fails.
Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, Jan. 23.
Celebrated Tichborne trial, Feb. 28.
Defeat of Ashantees, Jan. 31, and treaty of peace signed, Feb. 13.
Disraeli becomes Prime Minister.
1875 [illegible]
The Prince of Wales visits India.
France passes the English Channel Tunnel bill.
1876 [illegible]
England purchases the Suez canal.
[illegible] in Ireland.
[illegible] Empress of India, [illegible].
Bulgarian atrocities produce intense excitement in England.
Defeat of "Home Rule" for Ireland.
Disraeli raised to the peerage as the Earl of Beaconsfield.
England takes part in the Eastern question.
1877 Great Britain expresses her disapproval of the Russo-Turkish war, but decides to remain neutral.
Duke of Marlborough made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
[illegible] to Turkey.
1878 Russian advance on Constantinople produces great excitement in England.

1878 [illegible]
[illegible]
1879 [illegible]
[illegible]
Great distress and famine in Ireland.
Parnell visits the United States in behalf of the Land League.
Agrarian agitation in Ireland.
1880 [illegible]
Resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry, April 22. Gladstone forms a new ministry, April 28.
Compensation for Disturbance bill rejected.
[illegible] died, Sept. [illegible].
"Boycotting" practised.
Arrest of Parnell, Healy and others on charge of conspiring to prevent payment of rent.
1881 Boers of Africa revolt from British, April 5.
Death of Lord Beaconsfield.
Lord Salisbury the Conservative leader.
Bradlaugh excluded from House of Commons.
Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March 21.
Irish Land Bill passed, Aug. 16.
[illegible]
Parnell arrested under Coercion Act, Oct. 13.
Land League declared illegal, Oct. 20.
[illegible] defeated by the Ameer, Sept. 22.
Agrarian outrages in Ireland.
1882 Attempt on the Queen's life by McLean, March 2.
State trial of McLean, who is adjudged insane.
Prince Leopold married to Princess Helena of Waldeck, April 27.
Earl Spencer appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland.
Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, assassinated in Dublin, May 6.
[illegible] succeeds Lord Cavendish.
The Repression of Crime bill passed, July 11.
John Bright resigns, July 15, as a member of Gladstone's Cabinet, owing to Egyptian policy.
The "Cloture" bill passed, permitting closing of debate by majority vote.
Fiftieth anniversary of Gladstone's entry into public life, Dec. 13.
[illegible]
Fire in Hampton Court Palace, Dec. 14.
Arrears of Rent bill passed.
Married Women's property enacted.
[illegible]
War in Egypt (q. v.).
1883 The assassins of Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish identified, Feb. 13.
Opening of the Royal College of Music, May 7.
The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of Canada.
New Parcel Post first in operation, Aug. 1.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Sir J. H. Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland, Dec. 18.
1884 New Patents Act goes into operation, Jan. 1.
Departure of Gen. Gordon for Egypt, Jan. 18.
The Queen visits Darmstadt, April 10.
Death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, March 28, [illegible].
Monster reform demonstration in London, July 21.
Jubilee of the abolition of slavery celebrated in London, Aug. 1.
Serious anti-Salvation riots, at Worthing, Aug. 19.
Earl of Dufferin appointed to the Viceroyalty of India, [illegible].
Greenwich adopted as the universal prime meridian, Oct. 13.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Attempt to blow up London Bridge, Dec. 13.
Lord Reay appointed Governor of Bombay, Dec. 10.
1885 Attempt to blow up the Houses of Commons, Westminster Hall and Tower of London, Jan. 24.
The fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, Jan. 26.
Opening of the Mersey tunnel, Feb. 13.
The reserve forces and militia forces called out, March 26.
The revised Bible published, May 18.
Princess Beatrice marries Prince Henry of Battenberg, July 23.
Death of Sir Moses Montefiore, aged 101, July 28.
1886 Great colonial exhibition at Westminster, [illegible].
1886 Parnell's land bill defeated, Sept. 21.
1887 Queen's Jubilee inaugurated, June 21.
[illegible] bill passed, July [illegible].
Irish National League proclaimed, [illegible].
1888 [illegible]
[illegible] treaty signed.
1889 Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales, July 27.
1890 Departure of [illegible] from the Cape, [illegible].
Split in the Irish Parliamentary Party, Dec. 6.
1891 [illegible]
1892 [illegible]
The Duke of York married Princess May of Teck, July 6.
Manchester Ship Canal opened, Jan. 1.
1895 Defeat of the Liberal party and fall of the Rosebery Cabinet; it succeeded by the Earl of Salisbury and a new Cabinet formed.
1899 Beginning of the Boer War in South Africa, Oct. 11.

1900 [illegible]
1901 Queen Victoria died Jan. 22.
King Edward VII. ascends throne.
1902 [illegible]
1903 [illegible]
1908 [illegible]
1910 Death of King Edward, May 6.
[illegible]
1912 [illegible]
1914 War declared against Germany, Aug. 4; Austria-Hungary, Aug. 12.
1916 Sinn Fein Irish rebellion, April 24.
1917 [illegible]

AUSTRALIA.

1770 Captain Cook, Sir Joseph Banks and others land at Botany Bay and name the country New South Wales, April 28.
1772 [illegible]
1774 Capt. Cook explores Australia and New Zealand.
1777 Capt. Cook makes a third voyage of exploration.
1788 First landing of English convicts at Port Jackson.
Phillips first Governor, founds Sydney, with 1,030 persons, Jan. 26.
1788-89 Voyage of Bligh.
1789 [illegible] the loss of the store ship "Guardian."
1793 First house for public worship erected.
1795 [illegible]
1798 Bass Straits discovered by Bass and Flinders.
1801-1803 Explorations and surveys of the coast of Australia by Bass and Flinders.
1803 First brick church built.
1803 Van Diemen's Land, now Tasmania, established; first settlement made at Port Phillip.
1808 Insurrection of Irish convicts suppressed.
1808 Gov. Bligh deposed for tyranny and sent home; succeeded by Macquarie.
1813-'20 Explorations into the interior of Australia, by Wentworth, Lawson, Blaxland, Oxley and others.
1827 Settlement of King George's Sound formed.
1828 South Australia explored by Sturt.
1829 West Australia made a province; Fremantle founded; and Capt. Stirling appointed Lieutenant-Governor.
1830 Sturt further explores South Australia.
[illegible]
1831 East Australia explored by Sir T. Mitchell.
1834 Foundation of the province of South Australia [illegible].
1836 First Roman Catholic bishop arrives.
Port Phillip, now Victoria, colonized.
1836 South Australia a province.
Arrival of first Church of England Bishop.
Adelaide founded.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

1901 Federation [illegible]
1901 [illegible]
1903 [illegible]
1909 [illegible]
1910 [illegible]
1911 Commonwealth of Australia [illegible]

CANADA.

1767 English Stamp Act accepted by Canadian [illegible].
1768 Sir Guy Carleton Governor.
Great fire in Montreal.
1774 Roman Catholic citizens of Canada confirmed in their political rights and property.
1775 Legislative council of 23 members appointed.
Commencement of the American War of Independence.
Invasion of Canada by the Americans under Montgomery and Arnold.
Fort St. John taken by Montgomery, Nov. 3.
Montreal captured, Nov. 13.
Arnold's attack on Quebec repulsed, Nov. 14.
Arnold and Montgomery attack Quebec, December 31.
Failure of attack and death of Montgomery.
1776 The Americans retreat from Canada, June 18.
1784 Settlement of Upper Canada.
1791 Canada is given a constitution, and is divided into upper and lower provinces.
1792 First House of Assembly opened.
1794 Toronto made the capital of Upper Canada.
1803 Slavery abolished in Canada.
1812 Second war between the United States and Great Britain.
Capture of Detroit by the British, Aug. 16.
Surrender of General Wadsworth, Oct. 13.
Van Rensselaer capitulates, Nov. 27.
1812 Americans enter Queenstown Heights.
Death of General Brock.
1813 Americans defeated at Frenchtown.
Capture of Toronto, April 27, and Fort George, May 27, by the Americans.
Defeat of the British at Sackett's Harbor, May 29.
Victory of Americans at Stony Creek, June 6.
Indecisive battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 2.
Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
Capture of English squadron.
Defeat of Proctor at the Thames, and death of Tecumseh.
1814 United States troops successful at battle of Longwood, March 4.
Defeat of the British at Chippewa, July 25.
Battle of Lundy's Lane.
Naval battle on Lake Champlain.
Treaty of Ghent closes the war.
1816 Sir George Sherbrooke becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
1817 Political agitation in Upper Canada.
Career of Robert Gourlay.
1818 Duke of Richmond appointed Governor of Lower Canada.
1822 Antagonism between the French and English inhabitants of Lower Canada.
1824 Welland Canal incorporated.
First agitation against the Orangemen.
1825 Agitation in Upper Canada on the alien bill.
1826 Mackenzie's printing office destroyed by a mob.
1827 Petition against misuse of revenue.
1829 First agitation for responsible government in Upper Canada.
1830 Lord Aylmer becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
1834 Imperial duties surrendered to the Canadian Assembly.
1834 The Papineau party aim at a total separation from Great Britain.
1836 First Canadian railway opened.
House of Assembly refuse supplies.
1837 Coercive measures of the British Parliament.
House of Assembly of Lower Canada refuses to transact business.
"Sons of Liberty" rise in Montreal.
Commercial crisis in Canada and the United States.
Troops withdrawn from Upper Canada.
Rebellion in Upper Canada begins.
Attempt the capture of Toronto, Dec. 4.
Totally defeated by St. Eustace, Dec. 14.
Rebels receive aid from sympathizers in the United States.
Affair of the "Caroline."
1838 Sir John Colborne appointed Governor, Jan. 14.
Affair of the "Anne" and the "Sir Robert Peel."
End of the rebellion in Upper Canada.
Resignation of Sir Francis Head, who is succeeded by Lord Durham.
1839 Union of Upper and Lower Canada.
Lord Sydenham appointed Governor.
1840 Settlement of the clergy reserves question.
Responsible government established.
Death of Lord Sydenham.
Charles P. Thompson Governor.
1843 Sir Charles Metcalf appointed Governor.
1844 Government removed from Kingston to Montreal.
1845 Great fire in Quebec.
1847 Earl Cathcart Governor.
Lord Elgin Governor-General, Quebec.
Agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.
1848 Continued agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.
1849 Annexation to the United States advocated by the opposition.
Great riots in Montreal.
Destruction of Parliament House, April 25.
Attack on Lord Elgin.
Subsidence of the agitation.
1850 Reciprocity with United States urged.
1851 Construction of new railways.
Cheaper postage rates introduced.
1852 Great fire at Montreal.
Government removed to Quebec.
1853 Clergy reserves [illegible] by English Parliament, May 9.
1854 Close of Lord Elgin's administration.
Prosperous condition of Canada.
Treaty with the United States, June 5.
1855 Sir Edmund W. Head Governor-General.
1856 Sir John A. Macdonald, the Attorney-General, becomes leader of the Conservatives.
Opening of railway from Quebec to Toronto, Nov. 12.
The first railway accident in Canada.
Quebec made the seat of government.
1857 [illegible] by the mutiny in India.

1858 [illegible]
1860 Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.
1861 Great fire in Quebec, June.
Commencement of the civil war in the United States. [illegible]
Lord Monck made Governor-General, Nov. 28.
British troops sent to Canada on account of "Trent" affair.
Resignation of [illegible] Macdonald [illegible].
1862 [illegible]
1864 Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss confederation of British provinces, Oct. 10.
Confederate refugees make a raid from Canada on St. Albans, Vt. [illegible]
1865 Parliament agrees to a confederation.
Great fire at Quebec.
Canada Parliament [illegible] for the [illegible] of the Dominion, March 13.
Canada [illegible].
1866 First Parliament of the Dominion meets at Ottawa, June 8.
Discovery of gold in Hastings County, November.
Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.
Fenian [illegible].
Fenians, under O'Neill, cross into Canada; Canadian volunteers drive them back and capture them.
[illegible]
1867 Formation of the Dominion of Canada by the confederation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March 29.
Lord Monck appointed Governor, July 1.
Canadian Railway Loan act passed, April 12.
1868 Sir John Young becomes Governor-General, Nov. 27.
1869 Hudson Bay territories purchased for £300,000.
1870 Second Fenian raid repelled by militia; the leader, O'Neill, captured by United States troops.
Manitoba, formerly Rupert's Land, formed and becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.
Prince Alfred visits Canada.
1871 British Columbia joins the Dominion of Canada.
Discussion of the Fisheries question.
1872 Prince Edward's Island becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.
Earl of Dufferin becomes Governor-General.
1873 Macdonald's ministry charged with corruption, and forced to resign; new ministry formed by Mackenzie.
1874 Rejection of Reciprocity Treaty by United States.
1876 Destruction of St. Hyacinthe by fire, Sept. 8.
1877 United States and Canada Fishery Commission, at Halifax, award Canada $5,500,000.
1878 The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, appointed Governor, Oct. 14.
Fortune Bay outrage.
United States pay Fishery award, Nov. 21.
Arrival of Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, Nov. 25.
1879 Industrial Exposition at Ottawa.
1880 Earl of Salisbury refuses compensation for Fortune Bay affair; Lord Granville grants it.
1881 $73,000 award for Fortune Bay outrages.
Bill to construct railroad from Halifax to Burrard Inlet passed, June 28.
Patents issued to Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Feb. 16.
1883 The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General, May 21.
Sir John Hawley Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland.
1884 Meeting of the British Association, at Montreal, Aug. 27.
Dynamite explosions at Quebec, Oct. 11.
1885 Opening conflict at Fish Creek with the half-breed and Indian rebels, under Louis Riel, April 24.
Capture, trial, [illegible] of Louis Riel.
1886 Opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
Resolution against the Chinese bill passed April 28.
1888 Newfoundland refuses to join Canada, April.
Lord Stanley made Governor, June 11.
1889 Weldon Extradition Bill passed, April 26.
1890 Toronto University burned, Feb. 14.
1891 Government party sustained at general election, March 5.
General census taken April 5.
1893 Earl of Aberdeen appointed Governor-General, May 12.
1896 School [illegible] in Manitoba.
1910 Silver agitation and mining development in Porcupine district.
1911 Duke of Connaught appointed Governor-General.
1913 Great land boom and influx of settlers in Northwest provinces.
1914 Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29.

UNITED STATES.

1765 First Medical College established in Philadelphia.
The Stamp Act passed, in England, March 22.
Virginia resolutions against right of taxation, May 29.
A congress of the colonies proposed by Massachusetts, June 6.
Congress of 27 delegates meet at New York and publish a declaration of the rights and [illegible] against the Stamp Act, Oct. 7.
Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware and Maryland unite in resisting Stamp Act, November.
1766 Dr. Franklin visits England, and is examined before the House of Commons, in February.
Stamp Act repealed, March 18.
Stage line between Providence and Boston established.
Philip Embury and Thomas Webb first introduce Methodism in America.
1767 An additional tax imposed on paper, glass, tea and painters' colors imported to the colonies.
Colonies adopt a non-importation agreement.
Mason and Dixon, employed by the heirs of Wm. Penn and Lord Baltimore, run a line to determine the boundaries of their possessions. It afterwards became the acknowledged line between the free and slave states.
1768 Meeting of a convention of delegates called by Massachusetts, at Faneuil Hall, Boston.
A military force stationed in Boston by the British government under General Gage.

1769 The Assembly of Virginia [illegible]
[illegible]
1770 Boston massacre, March 5. [illegible]
Repeal of the duties except on tea.
1771 Insurrection in North Carolina [illegible]
1772 The British revenue schooner "Gaspee" burned [illegible] Providence.
1773 [illegible]
[illegible] established [illegible] Baltimore [illegible]
The cargoes of the tea ships in Boston thrown into the harbor by masked men, Dec. 16.
1774 Boston Port Bill deprives Boston of its port rights, March 31.
Meeting of the first Continental or General Congress, at Philadelphia, Sept. 5.
Congress issues a Declaration of Rights, Oct. [illegible]
1775 Commencement of the Revolutionary War.
Battle of Lexington, April 19; British defeated.
Provincial Army of the Colonies formed, May [illegible]
General Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces, June 15.
Americans under Ethan Allen take Ticonderoga, May 10.
Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrive from England.
Defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill after stubborn resistance, June 17.
Washington assumes command at Cambridge, July 3.
Continental Post, July 26.
Falmouth burned by the British, Oct. 18.
Generals Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada; capture of St. John, Nov. 3, of Montreal, Nov. 13. Repulse at assault at Quebec, Dec. 31; Arnold and [illegible] defeated and Montgomery killed, Dec. 31.
1776 Destruction of Norfolk by the British, Jan. 1.
Boston evacuated by the British in consequence of the Americans having taken possession of Dorchester Heights, which commanded the harbor, March 17.
Washington arrives at New York, April 14.
Declaration of Independence, July 4.
Commissioners sent by Congress to make a treaty with the French.
Battle of Flatbush, or Brooklyn, on Long Island; Howe (loss [illegible]) defeats the American generals, Putnam and Sullivan (loss [illegible]), Aug. 27.
New York evacuated by the Americans and occupied by the British, Sept. 15.
Battle of White Plains; Howe (loss [illegible]) defeats Washington (loss [illegible]), Oct. 28.
Battle of Lake Champlain; capture of the American fleet, Oct. 11-13.
Fort Washington capitulates, Nov. 16.
English occupy Rhode Island.
Washington retreats beyond the Delaware, Nov. 28.
Congress adjourns to Baltimore, Dec. 12.
1776 Battle of Trenton; Washington (loss 9) defeats Rahl and his Hessians (loss 1,000), Dec. 26.
1777 Battle of Princeton; Washington (loss 100) defeats Mawhood (loss 400).
Battle of Bennington, Vt.; Stark (loss [illegible]) defeats Baum and Breyman (loss [illegible]).
Battle of Brandywine; Howe (loss 500) defeats Washington (loss 1,000), Sept. 11.
Arrival of Lafayette, who is made a Major-General in Continental Army.
Philadelphia occupied by the British, Sept. 27.
Battle of Germantown; Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,200), Oct. 3-4.
Second battle near Stillwater; Gen. Gates (loss 350) defeats Burgoyne (loss 600), Oct. 7.
Surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, with 5,752 men, to Gates, Oct. 17.
Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.
American independence recognized by France, Dec. 16.
1778 Treaty with France concluded, Feb. 6.
Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18.
Battle of Monmouth; Washington (loss 230) defeats Clinton (loss 400), June 28.
Massacre of Wyoming Valley, July 3.
Count d'Estaing, with twelve ships of the line, six frigates, and French troops, arrives.
Battle on Rhode Island; Sullivan (loss 211) defeats Pigot (loss 260), Aug. 29.
Americans retreat from Rhode Island, Aug. 30.
Savannah seized by the British, Dec. 29.
Defeat of Americans at Brier Creek, March 3.
1779 New Haven plundered by the British, July 5.
Fairfield and Green Farms, in Connecticut, taken by the British, July 7.
Stony Point taken by the Americans, July 16.
1780 Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the British, May 12.
Battle of Camden, S. C.; Cornwallis (loss 325) defeats General Gates (loss 720), Aug. 16.
Benedict Arnold betrays and deserts his country.
Major Andre arrested, Sept. 23, and hung as a spy, Oct. 2.
1781 Battle of Cowpens; American General Morgan (loss 72) defeats Tarleton (loss 800), Jan. 17.
Assembling of Congress, March 2. Articles of Confederation having been ratified by all the states.
Defeat of General Greene by Cornwallis, at Guilford.
Battle of Eutaw Springs; General Greene (loss 555) defeats Stewart (loss 1,000), Sept. 8.
The traitor, Arnold, burns New London, Sept. 6.
Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, with 7,073 men, to Washington, Oct. 19.
1782 Independence of the United States acknowledged by Holland, April 19.
1783 Independence acknowledged by Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Russia.
Armistice with Great Britain, Jan. 20.
Peace with Great Britain, at Treaty of Paris, Sept. 3.
New York evacuated, Nov. 25.
Resignation of General Washington, Dec. 23.
1784 Treaty of peace ratified by Congress, Jan. 14.
1785 John Adams sent to England as first Ambassador from the United States.
1786 Cotton introduced into Georgia.
Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.

1786 [illegible] Annapolis [illegible]
1787 Meeting of [illegible] Philadelphia; Washington presiding.
Constitution of the United States [illegible]
1788 [illegible]
[illegible]
1789 First Congress meets at New York; [illegible] first President of the United States.
[illegible]
1790 [illegible]
1791 Vermont admitted [illegible]
[illegible]
1792 Kentucky admitted as the fifteenth State.
[illegible]
1793 The cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney [illegible]
Washington [illegible]
[illegible]
1794 Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania.
[illegible]
Jay's treaty with Great Britain.
1795 Congress ratifies Jay's treaty.
1796 Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.
Resignation of George Washington.
1797 John Adams inaugurated as President.
Treaty with [illegible]
1798 War with France threatened.
1799 Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14.
1800 The Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington.
Treaty signed with France.
General Bankruptcy Law passed.
1801 Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President.
New York Evening Post established.
War with Tripoli commenced, June 10.
Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14.
1802 Ohio admitted as the seventeenth State.
Port of New Orleans closed by Spain, and American vessels forbidden to pass down Mississippi river.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French; $15,000,000 paid.
[illegible] at Boston.
1804 Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel, July 11.
Frigate "Philadelphia" destroyed at Tripoli by Decatur, Feb. 4.
Fort Dearborn, present site of Chicago, built.
Lewis & Clark's expedition starts across the plains.
1805 Treaty of peace with Tripoli, Jan. 4.
Ice first becomes an article of commerce.
Seizure of several American vessels by England.
Lewis and Clark arrive at mouth of the Columbia river.
1806 American commerce affected by blockade of French and English coasts.
1807 British vessels ordered to leave United States waters.
Trouble with England regarding the rights of neutrals.
Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake," by the British ship "Leopard," June 22.
Embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22.
Acquittal of Aaron Burr on charge of conspiracy.
1807 The first coast survey ordered by Congress.
Importation of slaves forbidden by Congress.
Eli Terry manufactures first wooden clocks.
Fulton's first successful steamboat.
1808 Abolition of the slave trade, Jan. 1.
France orders the seizure and confiscation of American vessels.
First printing office west of the Mississippi, established at St. Louis.
First Bible Society founded, in Philadelphia.
1809 First woolen mills started, in New York.
Embargo repealed, March 1.
James Madison President.
Intercourse between France and England forbidden.
1810 132 confiscated American vessels sold by Napoleon.
First manufacture of steel pens begun.
First agricultural fair, held at Georgetown.
[illegible] discovered in Vermont.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company incorporated.
1811 Engagement between U. S. frigate "President," and British sloop, "Little Belt."
Depredations on American vessels by France and England.
[illegible]
First manufacture of screws by machinery.
Battle of Tippecanoe; Gen. Harrison defeats Tecumseh, Nov. 7.
Reparation made by the British for the attack on the "Chesapeake."
Great earthquake at New Madrid, Mo.
Astor's fur company establishes post of Astoria.
Breech loading rifles invented.
1812 Embargo laid for ninety days.
Louisiana admitted into the Union.
Congress levies a tax of $11,000,000.
Additional force of 25,000 men authorized.
Enlistment of militia, not exceeding 100,000 men, authorized.
War declared against Great Britain, June 18.
British orders in council revoked, June 23.
Van Horne defeated, Aug. 5.
Defeat of Miller, Aug. 9.
Gen. Hull invades Canada, July 12; surrenders Mackinaw, July 17.
Hull surrenders Detroit with 2,500 men, Aug. 16.
The "Alert," a British ship of war, captured by the "Essex," Aug. 13.
The "Guerriere," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides"), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19.
Gen. Harrison [illegible] command of the Northwestern army.
Queenstown attacked, unsuccessfully, by the Americans, Oct. 13.
The "Frolic," a British ship, captured by the U. S. sloop of war "Wasp." Both vessels afterwards taken by the "Poictiers," 74, Oct. 18.
The "Macedonian," a British frigate, captured by the "United States," Commodore Decatur, Oct. 25.
The "Java," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution," Capt. Bainbridge, Dec. 29.
1813 At the River Raisin, the British and Indians surprise and defeat Winchester. Most of the Americans were massacred by the Indians, who were left unprotected by Gen. Proctor, Jan. 22.

1813 The "Peacock," a British ship, captured by the "Hornet," Feb. 24.
The inauguration of James Madison as President, March 4.
The Creek Indians subdued by Gen. Jackson.
[illegible]
[illegible]
York, now Toronto, in Upper Canada, taken by the Americans, under Gen. Pike, who was killed, April 27.
The "Chesapeake" frigate taken by the British frigate "Shannon," June 1.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake."
Battle of Fort George, May 27.
British attack on Sackett's Harbor repulsed, May 29.
Forts Meigs and Stephenson attacked by the British and Indians.
The U. S. brig "Argus" taken by the British sloop "Pelican," Aug. 14.
The British brig "Boxer" captured by the U. S. brig "Enterprise," Sept. 5.
The British fleet, 63 guns, on Lake Erie, captured by the American fleet, 54 guns, under Commodore Perry, Sept. 10.
Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the Indians, Aug. 30.
Battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11.
Defeat of Hampton, Canada, Oct. 26.
Buffalo burned by the British, Dec. 30.
The British capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 19.
Niagara frontier ravaged by the British, Dec. 30.
Gen. Harrison, after having crossed into Canada, defeats and disperses the British army under Gen. Proctor, near the River Thames; death of Tecumseh, Oct. 5.
1814 The frigate "Essex" captured, at Valparaiso, by two British vessels.
Battle of Horse Shoe Bend, March 27.
The "Epervier," a British vessel, captured by the "Peacock," April 29.
Oswego bombarded and taken by the British, May 6.
The "Reindeer," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," June 28.
Fort Erie captured by the Americans under Gen. Brown, July 3.
Battle of Chippewa.
Brown defeats Drummond, July 5.
Battle of Bridgewater, Lundy's Lane.
Brown and Scott defeat Drummond and Riall, July 25.
The British bombard Stonington, Conn., Aug. 9.
Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15.
Battle of Bladensburg.
British General, Ross, defeats Winder, Aug. 24.
British enter Washington, and burn the public buildings.
Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29.
The "Avon," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," Sept. 1.
Attack on Fort Bowyer (now Morgan) Ala., Sept. 15.
The British fleet on Lake Champlain, 95 guns, Commodore Downie, captured by the American fleet, of 86 guns, Commodore MacDonough, and their army defeated at Plattsburg, by Gen. Macomb, Sept. 11.
British expelled from Pensacola, by Jackson, Nov. 7.
Battle on Lake Borgne, La., Dec. 14.
Battle below New Orleans, Dec. 23.
Jethro Wood patents his iron plow.
Perkins makes first steel plates for engraving.
Massacre of Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) by Indians.
Attack on Baltimore.
Bombardment of Fort McHenry.
British defeated, and Gen. Ross killed, Sept. 12.
Treaty of peace with Great Britain signed at Ghent, Dec. 24.
1815 Battle of New Orleans.
Defeat of the British, with the loss of their leader, Gen. Pakenham, by Gen. Jackson, Jan. 8.
Capture of the frigate "President" by the British squadron, Jan. 15.
Treaty of Ghent ratified by the Senate, Feb. 17.
"Constitution" captures the "Cyane" and "Levant," Feb. 20.
War declared with Algiers.
The "Penguin" captured by the "Hornet," March 23.
Commodore Decatur sent against Algiers.
Decatur captures Algerine frigate, June 17.
[illegible] first manufactured [illegible]
Terrific gale and flood in New England, Sept. 23.
1816 Indiana admitted as a State.
Second United States bank chartered.
Steam first applied to paper making.
Election of James Monroe, President.
Mrs. Emma Willard opens her girls' school at Troy.
This was known as the year without a summer.
1817 Illinois admitted into the Union.
Pensions granted Revolutionary soldiers.
Jackson subdues Indians in Georgia and Alabama.
Erie Canal commenced.
Mississippi admitted into the Union.
Harper Bros. publishing house founded.
[illegible] Columbian printing press.
New England Deaf and Dumb Asylum founded.
1818 Foundation of the new Capitol laid, at Washington, Aug. 24.
Pensacola, Fla., captured from the Spanish, by Jackson.
1819 The "Savannah," the first steam vessel that crossed the Atlantic, makes a voyage to Liverpool.
The first permanent lodge of Odd Fellows founded, in Baltimore, April 26.
Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec. 14.
1820 Passage of the Missouri Compromise.
Florida ceded to the United States by Spain for $5,000,000.
Maine admitted into the Union, March 15.
[illegible] in Congress on the slavery question.
Percussion caps for guns first introduced.
Re-election of James Monroe as President.
Petroleum first discovered in Ohio.
[illegible] introduced.
Death of Daniel Boone.
1821 Missouri admitted into the Union, Aug. 10.
Jackson takes possession of Florida, July 17.
[illegible] first introduces lithography.
[illegible]
1822 The United States recognize the independence of the South American Republics.
[illegible]
Death of [illegible]
First cotton mill built in Lowell.
[illegible]
War with the [illegible]
Gas first successfully introduced in Boston.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

1824 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1824 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1825 The Capitol at Washington completed.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Departure of Lafayette for France, Sept. 7.
1826 Deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.
Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities.
Fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, July 4.
Great anti-Mason excitement.
Abduction of William Morgan.
[illegible] Humboldt visits the United States.
Opening of the Erie Canal, Oct. 26.
Duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph.
[illegible]
1827 Treaty with Creek Indians concluded.
Treaty with the Kansas Indians, and the Great and Little Osages.
Treaty with the Republic of Colombia.
Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair."
First railroad built at Quincy, Massachusetts, and operated by horse power.
1828 Passage of the Protective Tariff Bill.
Sandpaper and [illegible] first made.
First locomotive introduced from England, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.
Baltimore and Ohio railroad commenced.
Congress makes provision for officers of the revolutionary war.
Democrat and Republican first chosen by their respective political parties.
General Jackson elected President.
Treaty of Peace with Brazil and Buenos Ayres.
Planing mill first patented.
1829 Andrew Jackson, President, opposes the project to recharter the Bank of the United States.
Independence of Mexico recognized.
Webster's great speech in Congress, Jan. 26.
Virginia passes resolution against Tariff bill.
First Asylum for the Blind established.
First Horticultural Society formed.
Removal of 700 officeholders by Jackson.
1830 Commercial treaty with Turkey.
South Carolina asserts "States Rights."
The Mormon church founded by Joseph Smith, April 6.
Building of the South Carolina railroad.
American Institute of Learning founded.
Great debate between Webster and Hayne.
1831 Intense Tariff and Free Trade excitement.
Garrison starts the "Liberator" anti-slavery paper.
Death of James Monroe, July 4.
Manning mowing machine patented.
Guthrie discovers chloroform.
Howe invents first practical pin machine.
Buttons first made by machinery.
Western College of Teachers established.
1832 President Jackson vetoes the Bank Bill.
New protective tariff measure passed.
South Carolina nullification [illegible].
U. S. frigate "Potomac," attacks Qualla Batoo, Feb. 6.
First case of Asiatic cholera in U. S. June 21.
Black Hawk War, and his capture, Aug. 27.
University of New York organized, Sept. 26.
Re-election of Andrew Jackson as President.
Death of Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of Declaration of Independence.
1832 Morse invents electric magnet telegraph.
Cholera in New York, 3,000 deaths.
Fairbank's Scale first patented.
1833 The President removes the public deposits from the Bank of the United States.
President Jackson begins his second term, March 4.
The Southern States hold a state-right Convention.
Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed.
Gayler invents first practical safe.
Death of John Randolph, May 24.
Removal of several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.
Hoe's double-cylinder printing-press constructed.
First successful reaper patented.
Ericsson invents the caloric engine.
1834 Congress passes a vote of censure against the President for removing bank deposits; subsequently expunged.
Lucifer matches first made.
Walter Hunt invents first sewing machine, but fails to perfect and patent.
Dr. Howe invents raised alphabet for use of the blind.
1835 Great fire in New York.
Congress establishes branch mints in Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana.
Government purchases Cherokee lands for $5,000,000.
New York Herald established by Bennett.
Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6.
Roger Brooke Taney, appointed Chief Justice.
Seminole Indian war renewed.
Gas first introduced into Philadelphia.
Hawes makes first gold pens with diamond points.
Guano becomes an article of commerce in the U. S.
Massacre of Maj. Dade and his command in Florida.
1836 The national debt virtually paid.
Arkansas admitted into the Union.
Battle of San Jacinto, Texas; Santa Anna defeated and a prisoner, April 21.
Bequest of James Smithson to the U. S. of $515,169.
Smithsonian Institute at Washington founded.
Death of James Madison, June 28.
Governor Call, of Georgia, invades Seminole country.
Sam Houston elected President of Texas, Oct. 22.
Martin Van Buren elected President.
Burning of the Patent and General Post-office at Washington.
Texas declares independence.
Colt invents the revolver.
First National Temperance Convention held at Saratoga.
Adams' great debate on the right of petition.
Death of Aaron Burr.
Sacs and Winnebago Indians removed beyond the Mississippi.
[illegible] the Creek Indians.

1837 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1838 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1840 [illegible]
[illegible]
Election of William Henry Harrison as President.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, July 4.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1841 William H. Harrison inaugurated, March 4; dies April 4; John Tyler, Vice-President, inaugurated President, April 6.
[illegible]
Webster's [illegible] published.
Sub-Treasury bill repealed, Aug. 9.
Bankruptcy act becomes a law, Aug. 19.
Imprisonment for debt abolished.
Greeley establishes the New York Tribune.
1842 [illegible] produces the first sample of [illegible].
[illegible]
The [illegible] constantly [illegible].
Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.
Ashburton or first Washington Treaty, signed, with England, Aug. 9.
Bunker Hill monument completed.
Termination of war with Seminoles.
[illegible] first made by machinery.
President vetoes bill for National Bank.
Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island.
Bankrupt act repealed, March 3.
Death of Dr. Channing, Oct. 2.
1843 William Miller and the "Millerites."
$30,000 voted by Congress to aid Morse to establish telegraph lines.
Fremont explores Columbia River, Willamette Valley, and Klamath Lake.
Great comet visible during the day.
Death of Noah Webster.
[illegible]
1844 Explosion of the gun, the "Peacemaker," killing the Secretaries of Navy and State.
Commercial treaty with China.
First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore.
First anti-slavery candidate nominated for the presidency.
The "Hudson," first American steamboat, rounds Cape of Good Hope.
James K. Polk elected President.
Mormon war in Illinois; murder of Joseph Smith; Brigham Young is elected as his successor.
Copper discovered in Michigan.
Texas asks for annexation.
First telegraph line.
1845 Texas annexed by Act of Congress, Dec. 29; takes effect.
Florida and Iowa admitted into the Union.
War declared by Mexico, June 4.
Naval school at Annapolis opened.
Elias Howe produces his first sewing machine.
Great fire in Pittsburg.
Serious fire in New York, 300 buildings burned.
Death of Justice Joseph Story.
First manufacture of zinc.
Zachary Taylor, with 4,000 troops, ordered to Corpus Christi, Texas.
Negotiations toward purchase of the [illegible].
Death of Andrew Jackson, June 8.
Free Soil party organized.
1846 Northwestern boundary fixed at 49°.
Hostilities begin in Mexico.
Battles of Palo Alto, May 8, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9; victory of Gen. Taylor.
Matamoras taken, May 18.
New Tariff bill passed, July 30.
President vetoes River Harbor bill, Aug. 3.
"Wilmot Proviso" against extension of slavery passes the House.
Gun-cotton invented.
Great fire in Louisville.
Ether first used as an anesthetic by Dr. Jackson.
1846 Gen. Kearney takes possession of New Mexico, Aug. 18.
Commodore [illegible] [illegible] Mexican ports on Pacific coast.
Monterey taken by Gen. Taylor, Sept. 24.
Eight days' armistice granted.
California expedition under Stevenson, sails from New York, Sept. 26.
Tabasco, Mexico, bombarded by Perry, Oct. 23.
Tampico taken by Com. Conner, Nov. 14.
Kearney defeats Mexicans at San Pasqual, Dec. 6.
Col. Doniphan defeats Mexicans at Brazito, Dec. 25.
Gen. Taylor relieved by Gen. Scott.
The Mormons driven from Nauvoo, Ill.
Iowa admitted as a State.
1847 Kearney victorious at San Gabriel and Mesa, Cal., Jan. 8, 9.
Mexican Congress resolves to raise loan of $15,000,000 on property of the clergy, Jan. 9.
Revolt of Mexicans in New Mexico against United States, Jan. 14.
Defeat of insurgents at Canada, New Mexico, Jan. 24.
Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23; Taylor defeats Santa Anna.
Battle of Sacramento; defeat of Mexicans, Feb. 28.
Gen. Kearney declares California a part of the United States, March 1.
Vera Cruz taken by army and navy, March 29.
Alvarado capitulates, April 2.
Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18; Scott defeats Mexicans, also at Contreras, Aug. 20.
Molino del Rey taken, Sept. 8.
Gen. Scott enters the city of Mexico, Sept. 13.
1848 Death of John Quincy Adams, Feb. 23.
Gold discovered in California, March.
[illegible], New York, [illegible].
Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May 29.
[illegible]
Election of Zachary Taylor as President.
Corner stone of Washington Monument laid.
Oregon Territorial bill passed, Aug. 14.
First deposit of California gold at United States mint, Dec. 8.
Treaty signed with Mexico, Feb. 2.
Upper California ceded to United States.
[illegible] held by Americans, Sept. 12 to Oct. 12.
[illegible] taken by Americans, Oct. [illegible].
[illegible]
[illegible] by "Spirit rappings."
[illegible]
[illegible]

1849 [illegible]
[illegible]
United States gold dollar first coined.
[illegible]
Death of James K. Polk, June 15.
1850 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1850 Treaty with England for a transit way [illegible].
[illegible]
Death of John C. Calhoun, March 31.
Congress passes the Fugitive Slave Law.
[illegible] first published.
[illegible] first made by machinery.
[illegible]
Death of Zachary Taylor, July 9.
[illegible]
California admitted as a Free State, Sept. 9.
New Mexico and Utah organized as territories, Sept. 9.
[illegible], Sept. 12.
1851 [illegible]
Completion of Erie railroad.
Corner stone of Capitol extension laid, July 4.
First Asylum for Idiots established in New York.
[illegible]
[illegible] London, Eng.
[illegible] of public school building, New York.
Congressional Library destroyed by fire, Dec. 24.
1852 Dispute with England about the fisheries.
Expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry.
[illegible] in New York.
Deaths of Henry Clay, June 29, and Daniel Webster, Oct. 24.
Treaty of Commerce with Chili.
Branch mint established in San Francisco.
Franklin Pierce elected President.
1853 Crystal Palace, New York, opened.
Treaty with Mexico, for purchase of Arizona.
Treaty with Russia.
Explorations for a transcontinental railway.
Yellow fever in New [illegible].
Children's Aid Society, New York, founded.
Walker's filibustering expedition to Sonora, Mexico.
1854 Commercial Treaty with Japan signed, March 31.
American, or Know-Nothing Party formed.
Loss of the steamship Arctic.
[illegible] American mail-steamer Black Warrior, Feb. 28.
First railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, the Rock Island.
American ship "Cyane" bombards Greytown, Central America, on refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 13.
Invention of the [illegible] for [illegible].
Reciprocity Treaty with England; settlement of the Fishery question, Aug. 2.
Bill passed organizing Kansas and Nebraska as Territories, repealing the Compromise of 1820, which excluded slavery from the entire Louisiana purchase, May 30.
Massachusetts Aid Society send out settlers to Kansas.
A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, appointed Governor of Kansas.
1855 Territorial Legislature of Kansas meets at Shawnee, July; great emigration to Kansas.
Free State men meet in convention at Topeka and form a Free State constitution, Oct. 23.
Hostilities between the Free and Slave State settlers begin.
Sioux Indians defeated by Gen. Harney.
[illegible] attack United States steamer, "Water Witch."
Completion of Niagara Suspension bridge.
Court claims established.
William Walker [illegible] invades Nicaragua.
Dispute with Great Britain concerning recruiting for the Crimean army.
1855 British discovery ship "Resolute" abandoned in Arctic sea; brought to New London.
1856 Hoosac Tunnel begun.
Victory of John Brown at Osawatomie, Kan.
Republican party formed.
[illegible] invents typesetting machine.
Rock Island bridge, across the Mississippi, opened, April 21.
Affray at Panama between passengers and natives, April 15.
Page makes first wood type by machinery.
President declares creation of free state government in Kansas an act of rebellion.
Brooks' assault upon Charles Sumner.
[illegible]
Introduction of sorghum, or Chinese sugar cane.
Dudley Observatory, Albany, inaugurated, Aug. 28.
The government purchases the "Resolute;" refitted and presented to British Government.
[illegible]
Election of James Buchanan as President.
1857 Organization of the Fenian Brotherhood.
Settlement of the Central American question.
Death of Elisha Kent Kane, Arctic explorer, Feb. 16.
Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas.
Dred Scott decision, March 6.
First attempt to lay Atlantic cable.
[illegible] patent for condensed milk.
New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks suspended, Oct. 14, 15.
Banks resume specie payments, Dec. 12, 14.
Murder of Dr. Burdell; arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham [illegible].
Foundering of the "Central America" off Cape Hatteras; over 400 lives and $2,000,000 lost.
Great religious revival throughout the country.
Troubles with the Mormons in Utah; Col. Johnston, with a military force, sent; Brigham Young forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City; Mormon troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness [illegible].

1858 Dispute with England regarding the right of search.
Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph cable, August.
[illegible], April [illegible].
[illegible]
Exciting campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois.
Minnesota admitted as a State, May 11.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1859 The island of San Juan, near Vancouver's Island, occupied by United States troops.
[illegible]
Treaty with Paraguay signed, Feb. 10.
Oregon admitted as a State, Feb. 14.
[illegible] at Titusville, Pa.
[illegible] Northern and Southern States.
Daniel E. Sickles shoots Philip Barton Key, Feb. 27.
Kansas Free State party frames a State constitution at Wyandotte.
[illegible] Convention declares in favor of reopening slave trade, May 11.
[illegible]
San Juan Island occupied by General Harney, July 9.
Appearance of the potato bug.
Election of Republican officers in Kansas, Dec. 6.
[illegible]
Treaty with Mexico signed.
Grand Embassy from Japan, with treaty of peace, etc.
Visit of the Prince of Wales.
Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea.
Arrival at New York of the Great Eastern, June 28.
1860 Election of W. Pennington as Speaker of the House.
Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov. 6. South Carolina passes the "Ordinance of Secession," being the first State of the Union to secede, Dec. 20.
Meeting of Senatorial Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21.
Major Anderson transfers his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.
The Parrott gun invented by Robert B. Parrott.
1861 Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9.
Florida secedes, Jan. 10.
Alabama secedes, Jan. 11.
South Carolina troops fire upon the "Star of the West."
Georgia secedes, Jan. 19.
Louisiana secedes, Jan. 26.
Texas secedes, Feb. 1.
Peace Convention assembled at Washington, Feb. 4.
Provisional Government of Confederate States meets at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4.
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, Feb. 8.
Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States, March 4.
Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, bombarded—the commencement of hostilities in the Civil War, April 12.
Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April 15.
Proclamation announcing blockade of Southern ports, April 19.
Federal troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19.
Destruction of stores at Norfolk Navy Yard by Union commander, April 20.
Maryland refuses to secede, April 27.
Ellsworth shot at Alexandria by Jackson, May.
[illegible], May 3.
Government call for 42,000 three years' volunteers, May 3.
Arkansas secedes from the Union, May 6.
Capt. Lyon forces surrender of Camp Jackson, May 10.
Baltimore occupied by General Butler, May 13.
North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 20.
Butler in command of Fortress Monroe, May 22.
Advance of Union forces into Virginia, May 24.
Death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3.
Tennessee secedes from the Union, June 8. East Tennessee opposing it.
Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10.
Congress meets in extraordinary session, July 4.
Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5.
1861 Privateer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from New Orleans, July [illegible].
Battle of Carrick's Ford, W. Va.; Confederate General Garnett killed.
Battle of Romney, Va., June 11.
West Virginia admitted as a State, June 20.
Battle of Rich Mountain; Confederates, under Pegram, defeated by Rosecrans, July 11.
Battle near Centreville, Va., July 18.
Destruction of the Confederate "Petrel" by frigate "St. Lawrence."
Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson, July.
Battle of Bull Run, Union forces, under McDowell, defeated; Union killed and wounded, 1,492; Confederates, 1,982 killed and wounded, July 21.
Gen. McClellan assumes command of army in Virginia and on the Potomac.
Battle of Laurel Hill, July 22.
Battle of Dug Springs, Mo., under Gen. Lyon; Confederates defeated.
Battle of Athens, Mo., under Gen. [illegible]; Confederates defeated, Aug. 5.
Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.; 5,500 men, under Lyon and Sigel, attack 12,000, under Gens. McCulloch and Price; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel, Aug. 10.
President Lincoln's non-intercourse proclamation, Aug. 16.
Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham take Forts Hatteras and Clark on North Carolina coast, Aug. 29.
Fort [illegible] abandoned by Confederates, Aug. 30.
Fremont issues proclamation freeing slaves in Missouri, Aug. 31.
Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Gens. Rosecrans and Floyd, Sept. 10.
[illegible], Sept. [illegible].
Repulse of Confederates at Cheat Mountain, Sept. 12.
Battle of Lexington, Mo.; Col. Mulligan defeated by Gen. Sterling Price; Confederates [illegible] 3,500 prisoners, and a large amount of gold.
Battle at [illegible]; [illegible] of Camp Brown, etc.
Confederate "Savannah" captured by U. S. brig "Perry."
[illegible], Oct. [illegible].

1861 Confederate privateer "Nashville" escapes from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 12.
[illegible]
[illegible] of Mason and Slidell from [illegible].
Battle of [illegible], Mo.; fight of [illegible], Oct. 21.
Evacuation of Lexington, Mo., by Union troops.
Gen. McClellan appointed to the command of [illegible] forces.
Battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. Baker killed, Oct. 21.
Zagonyi defeats Confederates at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 25.
Gen. Scott resigns command of the army; Gen. McClellan succeeds him.
Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit, Nov. 1.
Commodore Wilkes, of the "San Jacinto," takes Mason and Slidell, Confederate commissioners, from British steamer "Trent" in West Indian waters.
Port Royal bombarded, Nov. 7.
Battle of Belmont; Grant's first fight.
Capture of Tybee Island, commanding Savannah, Nov. 24.
Charleston Harbor shut by sinking stone fleet, Dec. 21.
Gatling gun invented by R. J. Gatling.
Death of [illegible], Oct. 8.
Kentucky admitted into Confederate States, Dec. 9.
Battle of [illegible], Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec. 18.
1862 Indian massacre in Minnesota.
Battle of [illegible], Jan. 8.
Death of John Tyler, Jan. 18.
"Monitor" launched at Greenpoint, Jan. 30.
Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, becomes Secretary of War; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, retiring, Jan. 15.
Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Zollicoffer defeated by Union troops, under Gen. George H. Thomas, Jan. 19.
Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, captured by naval forces, under Commodore A. H. Foote, Feb. 6.
Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, Feb. 8.
Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Gen. Grant, Feb. 16.
Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18.
Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. 22.
Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. McCulloch killed, March 6.
Confederate ram "Merrimac" sinks "Cumberland" and "Congress," U. S. vessels, in Hampton Roads, Va., March 8.
"Monitor," U. S. ironclad, attacks and drives "Merrimac" back, March 9.
Manassas Junction evacuated and occupied by Union forces, March 10.
Battle of Winchester, Va.; Union loss, 103 killed, 441 wounded; Confederate loss, 691 killed, wounded and missing, March 23.
Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14.
Battle of Pittsburg Landing; Grant, Union commander; Gen. A. Sidney Johnston killed; Union loss, April 6 and 7, 13,573; Confederate loss, 10,699.
Capture of Island No. 10, by Union forces, April 8.
Raid of Gen. Mitchell, capture of Huntsville, Ala., and Stevenson, Tenn.
Fort Pulaski, Ga., surrendered after three days' bombardment, to Union forces, under Gen. Gillmore, April 11.
Slavery abolished in District of Columbia, April 16.
Bombardment of Fort Pillow, by Commodore Foote, April 14.
Union fleet, under Farragut, passes up the Mississippi River and takes New Orleans, passing Forts Jackson and Philip, April 24.
Gen. Butler in command of New Orleans, May 1.
Yorktown evacuated, May 4.
Surrender of New Orleans to Commodore Farragut.
Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5.
Battle of West Point, May 7.
Norfolk surrendered to Gen. Wool, May 10.
Destruction of the "Merrimac," by the Confederates, May 11.
Natchez, Miss., surrenders to Commodore Farragut, May 12.
Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, May 25.
Battle of Seven Pines, Va., May 31.
Corinth evacuated, May 30.
Little Rock occupied, May 31.
Battle of Fair Oaks; Union loss heavy; renewal of battle of Fair Oaks; retreat of Confederates.
[illegible], June 15.
Slavery abolished in all the Territories, June 19.
Forts Pillow and Randolph evacuated, June 5.
Surrender of Memphis, June 6.
Repulse of Confederates, at Springfield, Mo., June 8.
Seven days' fight before Richmond, as follows: Oak Grove, June 25; Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines' Mill, June 27; Savage Station and Peach Orchard, June 29; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; change of base to James river.
President Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers, July 1.
Murfreesborough captured by Forrest, July 13.
Raid of Morgan in Kentucky, July 9.
[illegible], July 9.
Death of Martin Van Buren, July 24.
Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; Union forces under Banks, lost 1,500 killed, wounded, and missing; Confederates under "Stonewall" Jackson.
[illegible], Aug. 10.
[illegible], Aug. 12.
Fighting on Rappahannock, under Pope; Confederates under Lee and Jackson, Aug. 27.
Gen. Bragg invades Tennessee and Kentucky.
Battle of [illegible], Va., Aug. 29.
Battle of [illegible], Va., Aug. 30.
Defeat of Union forces at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30.
[illegible], Aug. 26.
Second battle of Bull Run; defeat of Federals, Aug. 30.
Battle of Chantilly, Va.; Union Generals Stevens and Kearney killed, Sept. 1.
Confederates cross Potomac into Maryland at Poolesville, Md., Sept. 5.
Battle of South Mountain; Union victory, Gen. Reno killed.
Harper's Ferry surrendered, with 11,000 men, to Confederates, Sept. 15.
Battle of Antietam; Union, Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee; defeat of the Confederates, Sept. 17.
Battle of Iuka, Miss., between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Price, Sept. 19.
Reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by Federals, Sept. 22.
President Lincoln issues preliminary proclamation of Emancipation, Sept. 22.
Battle of Corinth, Miss., between Gen. Rosecrans and Gens. Van Dorn and Price; defeat of the latter, Oct. 3, 4.

- 1862 Battle of [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- La Grange, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Grant with Union troops.
- Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.; Union troops under Gen. Burnside defeated by Lee, Dec. 13.
- Battle of Kingston, N. C.; Confederates defeated, Dec. 14.
- [illegible] Holly Springs [illegible] Van Dorn, Dec. 20.
- Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation outlawing Gen. Butler, Dec. 23.
- Porter's fleet [illegible] upon Vicksburg, Dec. 29.
- Sherman's unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburg, Dec. 27, 29.
- Ironclad "Monitor" founders at sea, off Cape Hatteras.
- West Virginia admitted as a State of the Union, Dec. 31.
- 1863 Battle of Murfreesboro; Rosecrans defeats Bragg, Jan. 1.
- Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln goes into effect, liberating all slaves in Southern States.
- Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged 87, Jan. 10.
- U. S. Steamer "Hatteras" sunk by Southern privateer "Alabama," off Texas, Jan. 11.
- Capture of Arkansas Post by Gen. McClernand, Jan. 11.
- Confederate ram "Atlanta" captured off Savannah, Ga., by Union monitor "Weehawken," Jan. 17.
- First U. S. colored regiment enrolled in South Carolina, Jan. 25.
- Act to provide a national currency becomes a law, Feb. 25.
- Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf, April 1.
- Com. Porter successfully runs the batteries at Vicksburg, April 16.
- Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, on Mississippi river, taken by U. S. Grant, May 1.
- Col. Grierson's raid through Mississippi; arrives at Baton Rouge, May 2.
- Arrest of C. L. Vallandigham.
- Severe fighting between Union forces, under Hooker, and Confederates, under Lee, about Chancellorsville, Va.; Confederate Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson killed; Hooker defeated, May 2, 3, 4.
- Battle of Jackson, Miss.; captured by Gen. Grant, May 14.
- Battle of Baker's Creek; Pemberton routed by Grant, May 16.
- Battle of Black River Bridge; retreat of Pemberton to Vicksburg, May 17.
- Vicksburg besieged by Grant, May 21.
- Colored troops first brought into action at Port Hudson, May 27.
- Battle at Milliken's Bend, June 6, 7.
- Retreat of Milroy from Winchester, June 14.
- Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's entire army, June 15-23.
- Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Gen. Lee defeated by Union forces, under Gen. Meade, July 1, 2.
- Morgan begins his raid through Indiana and Ohio, July 2.
- Vicksburg surrendered by Gen. Pemberton to Union forces, under Grant, July 4.
- Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks, and Natchez occupied by Gen. Grant—Mississippi river being thus opened to navigation, July 8.
- Anti-draft riots in New York; 1,000 rioters killed, July 13, 14, 15.
- Riot in Boston, July 15.
- Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 2.
- Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner, Sept. 6.
- Burnside captures Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9.
- Battle of Chickamauga; Union forces, under Rosecrans, fall back to Chattanooga, Sept. 19.
- Quantrell raids Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21.
- Gen. Wheeler starts on his raid into Tennessee, destroying much Government property, Oct. 2.
- Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. 29.
- First Fenian Congress held in the United States.
- Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee retiring, Nov. 7.
- Longstreet begins the siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17.
- Battle of Missionary Ridge; success of Federals, Nov. 25.
- Repulse of Longstreet at Knoxville, Nov. 29.
- Banks starts on his expedition into Texas, Nov. 26.
- Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Dec. 5.
- President Lincoln issues Proclamation of Amnesty, Dec. 8.
- 1864 Draft of 500,000 men ordered by President Lincoln, Feb. 1.
- Colt's armory, at Hartford, destroyed by fire, Feb. 5.
- Disaster to Union forces in Florida, under Gen. Seymour, Feb. 20.
- Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia. Col. Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28.
- 1864 General Grant made Lieutenant-General, March 2.
- A Free State government inaugurated in Louisiana, March.
- Admiral Porter's Red River expedition, March 6.
- Gen. U. S. Grant appointed Commander-in-chief of army of United States, March 11; assumes command, March 17.
- A call for 200,000 more men, March 15.
- Arkansas votes to become a free State, March 16.
- Battle of Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.; defeat of Kirby Smith, April 4.
- New York Sanitary Commission Fair receipts over one million dollars.
- Union expedition to Mansfield, La., foiled, April 8; Union forces, reinforced, repulse Confederates at Pleasant Hill.
- Fort Pillow massacre, April 12.
- Wessells surrenders Plymouth, N. C., to Confederates, April 20.
- Severe fighting between Confederates, under Lee, and Union forces, under Grant, in Virginia, in advance on Richmond, May 5-12.
- Battle of the Wilderness, May 6.
- Occupation of City Point by General Butler, May 5.
- Sherman begins his march toward Atlanta, May 7.
- Battle of Resaca, Ga., between Generals Sherman and Johnston, May 15.
- Failure of Butler to capture Drury's Bluff, May 16.
- Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, May 19.
- Fighting between Lee and Grant at the North Anna, May 23-27.
- Battle of Dallas, Ga., May 28; Union victory.
- Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31.
- Evacuation of Allatoona Pass, June 1.
- Battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 3.
- Battle of Piedmont, Va., June 5.
- Hunter attacks Lynchburg, retreats into West Virginia, June 6.
- Army of the Potomac crosses to south side of James River, June 14, 15.
- [illegible] of Petersburg; Union troops [illegible], June 18.
- Confederate cruiser "Alabama" sunk by the United States ship "Kearsarge," off Cherbourg, France, June 19.
- Grant attacks [illegible] Petersburg, June 22.
- [illegible], June 22.
- Battle of Kenesaw Mountain; Sherman fails in an assault, June 27.
- [illegible], June 28.
- Resignation of Salmon P. Chase as Secretary of Treasury, June 30.
- Fugitive Slave law of 1850 repealed by Congress, June 28.
- Early begins his raid into Maryland, July 5.
- Wallace defeated by Early at Monocacy, Md., July 9.
- Rousseau's raid into Alabama, July 10.
- Early's raiders pass within six miles of Washington, July 12.
- Gold reaches highest premium, viz., 290 per cent., July 11.
- Greeley's negotiations with Confederates at Niagara, July 18.
- Battle around Atlanta, between forces under Hood and Sherman, July 20-28.
- Chambersburg, Pa., burned by General McCausland, July 30.
- Explosion of a mine under Confederate works, Petersburg, July 30.
- Farragut captures Mobile, Aug. 5.
- Great naval victory under Farragut, at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 5.
- Atlanta evacuated and occupied by Sherman, Sept. 2.
- Battle of Winchester, Va.; Sheridan captures 2,500 prisoners, 5 guns, and all the wounded, Sept. 19.
- Defeats of Early by Sheridan, in Shenandoah, Sept. 19-22.
- Thirteenth Amendment passed, forever abolishing slavery.
- [illegible] evacuated to Thomas, Sept. 27.
- Death of Chief-Justice Roger Brooke Taney, Oct. 12.
- Overwhelming defeat of Early at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19.
- Raid of Confederates on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19.
- Destruction of ram "Albemarle" by a torpedo placed in her by Lieut. Cushing, Oct. 27.
- President Lincoln re-elected; Andrew Johnson Vice-President, Nov. 8.
- Sherman commences his "March to the Sea," from Atlanta, Nov. 16.
- Incendiarism by Confederates in New York, Nov. 25.
- Battle of Franklin, Tenn., between Hood and Thomas, Nov. 30.
- Battle of Nashville, under Gen. Thomas. Great victory. Confederates under Hood retreat; Dec. 15, 16.
- Savannah, Ga., occupied by Gen. Sherman, completing the "March to the Sea," Dec. 21.
- President orders a draft for 300,000 more men, Dec. 19.
- Butler and Porter attack Fort Fisher, N. C., and fail, Dec. 24, 25.
- 1865 Establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau.
- Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15.
- Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 1.
- President's Conference with Confederate Commission, Feb. 3.
- Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 17.
- Its occupation by Union forces, Feb. 18.
- Re-inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4.
- Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time, March 18.
- Desperate fighting commences before Richmond. Battle of Five Forks, April 1.
- Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg, April 2.
- Richmond and Petersburg evacuated during night of April 2.
- Flight of Davis from Richmond, April 2.
- Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 3.
- Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April 2.
- Battle of Sailors' Creek; defeat of Ewell and Custis Lee, April 6.
- Grant demands the surrender of the Southern army, April 7.
- Lee surrenders to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9.
- Mobile evacuated by the Confederates, April 10.
- Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson, April 12.
- President issues orders to stop drafting and further purchase of war material, April 13.
- President Lincoln assassinated in Washington, by Wilkes Booth, April 14.
- Attempted assassination of Seward, April 14.
- President Lincoln dies, April 15.
- Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Vice-President, takes oath of office as President.
- Macon, Ga., occupied by Union forces; great amount of army stores taken, April 20.
- Capture and death of Wilkes Booth, April 26.
- Gen. Johnston's army surrenders to Gen. Sherman, April 26.
- 1865 Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinsville, Ga., with part of his cabinet, May 10.
- Engagement at [illegible], between [illegible] Confederates and [illegible] Union troops, being the last in the "War of the Rebellion," May 13.
- Grand review of the army, at Washington, May 23, 24.
- Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders all his command, Trans-Mississippi Army, May 26.
- Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson, with fourteen different exceptions, May 29.
- Georgia declares slavery abolished, Dec. 6.
- Secretary Seward officially declares slavery abolished throughout the United States, Dec. 18.
- Mississippi repeals secession ordinance, August.
- Alabama declared ordinance of secession null and void, Sept. 25.
- South Carolina repealed the ordinance of secession, Sept. 15.
- Florida annulled secession ordinance, Oct. 28.
- Proclamation opening all ports in Southern States, and ending blockade, June 23.
- Execution of assassination conspirators, Herold, Payne, Atzerodt, and Mrs. Surratt, July 7.
- [illegible], Sept. 18.
- Execution of Capt. Wirz, for Andersonville prison atrocities, Nov. 10.
- 1866 [illegible], Jan. 13.
- Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, over the President's veto, Feb. 19.
- President's proclamation declaring the insurrection ended.
- Death of Gen. Winfield Scott, May 29.
- Fenians invade Canada, June 1.
- Fourteenth Amendment passed the Senate, June 8.
- Successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, July 27.
- [illegible] Tennessee, July [illegible].
- [illegible]
- [illegible] bill passed [illegible]
- [illegible] March [illegible]
- Purchase of Alaska, [illegible] of Russia, March [illegible].
- Nebraska admitted as a State, March 1.
- [illegible]
- 1868 [illegible] trial and acquittal of President Johnson.
- [illegible]
- Death of James Buchanan, June 1.
- Death of Thaddeus Stevens, Aug. 11.
- Burlingame Treaty with China signed, July 28.
- [illegible]
- Election of Gen. Grant as President, Nov. 3.
- 1869 Pacific Railroad completed, May 10.
- Death of Franklin Pierce, October.
- [illegible] of Jefferson Davis, Feb. [illegible]
- Fifteenth Amendment passed, Feb. 26.
- [illegible]
- Great peace jubilee in Boston, June 15-19.
- French Atlantic cable laid, July 27.
- Great Wall street panic, "Black Friday," Sept. 24.
- Death of George Peabody, Nov. 4.
- Death of Edwin M. Stanton, Dec. 24.
- 1870 Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the States.
- Death of Admiral David G. Farragut, Aug. 14.
- Death of Gen. R. E. Lee, Oct. 12.
- The Nathan murder, New York, July 29.
- Proclamation of neutrality in Franco-Prussian war.
- [illegible]
- Amnesty bill passes Congress.
- 1871 Treaty of Washington, with Great Britain.
- Great fire at Chicago, 17,450 buildings destroyed; loss about $190,000,000, Oct. 8.
- The Yellowstone National Park bill passed.
- Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to the United States.
- The Credit Mobilier scandal.
- 1872 Settlement of the Alabama Claims.
- Congress removes the political disabilities of the Southern people.
- Re-election of President Grant.
- Great fire at Boston; loss about $75,000,000, Nov. 9.
- Death of Horace Greeley, Nov. 29.
- Death of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph.
- Northwestern boundary question settled by the Emperor of Germany.
- Death of James Gordon Bennett, June 1.
- Epizootic throughout the United States.
- National Grangers organized.
- Death of William H. Seward.
- 1873 Wreck of the Atlantic, 546 lives lost, April 1.
- Modoc massacre, death of General Canby, April 11.
- Colfax massacre, La., by White League, April.
- Death of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice, May 7.
- Beecher and Tilton scandal, Brooklyn, July.
- The Salary Grab bill.
- Failure of Jay Cooke & Co.; great financial panic, Sept. 18.
- Trial and conviction of William M. Tweed, Nov. 22.
- Seizure of the "Virginius," and execution of a number of her passengers by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.
- Surrender of the "Virginius" to the United States by Spain, Dec. 16.
- Death of Louis Agassiz, Dec. 14.
- 1874 Woman's Temperance Crusade.
- Visit of Kalakaua, King of Hawaii.
- Compromise Currency bill signed by the President.
- Death of Charles Sumner, March 11.
- Grasshopper raid in the Northwest.
- Abduction of Charley Ross, July 1.
- A second large fire in Chicago, July 14.
- Presidential election; result disputed, December.
- 1875 Passage of the Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments in 1879.
- Colorado admitted into the Union, March 3.
- Centennial celebration at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill.
- Death of Andrew Johnson, July 31.
- Trial of Henry Ward Beecher for adultery.
- [illegible], May 3.
- Death of John C. Breckinridge, May 17.
- Whiskey ring discovered in the [illegible] States.
- Suspension of the California Bank, and suicide of President Ralston.
- Death of Henry Wilson, Nov. 22.
- Great fire in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 26.
- Foundering of steamship "Pacific" between San Francisco and Portland, Nov. 4.
- Death of William B. Astor, Nov. 24.
- Escape of Tweed from the custody of the sheriff, Dec. 4.
- Great outrages, under [illegible]. Great inundation in Texas.
- 1876 Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. 10.
- Serious difficulties between Americans and Chinese in California.
- Burst of reservoir at Worcester, Mass., destroying millions of dollars worth of property, March 4.
- Death of Alexander T. Stewart, April 10.
- War with Sitting Bull and the Sioux.
- Massacre at Hamburg, S. C., July.
- Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command, by the Sioux Indians, July 2.
- Completion of the First One Hundred Years of American Independence; great rejoicing throughout the United States, July 4.
- Castle Garden, N. Y., destroyed by fire, July 9.
- Younger Brothers and Northfield Bank robbers, Sept. 7.
- Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, Sept. 7.
- Yellow fever in Georgia, September.
- Trial of Molly Maguires, October.
- Attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, Nov. 7.
- Burning of the Brooklyn Theatre, 270 lives lost, Dec. 5.
- First cremation of a human body, at Washington, Pa., Dec. 6.
- The Ashtabula railroad horror, Dec. 29.
- 1877 Close of the Indian War.
- The Electoral Commission bill passed by Congress, Jan. 25, 26.
- Rutherford B. Hayes declared President, March 2.
- [illegible]
- Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, June 4.
- Great railroad riots, East and West, July and August.
- 1878 Yellow fever epidemic along the lower Mississippi.
- Meeting of the Fisheries Claims Commission, Nov. 23.
- Fenians attempt a second invasion of Canada, May 24.
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- 1879 Resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1.
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- New Constitution of California adopted, May 7.
- Death of William Lloyd Garrison, May 24.
- [illegible]
- Bill [illegible] Washington's Headquarters, [illegible] both Houses, June [illegible].
- Tornado in [illegible]; great loss of property and life, June 12.
- [illegible]
- Great fire at [illegible], Sept. [illegible].
- Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31.
- Death of Zachariah Chandler, Oct. 31.
- [illegible] at Madrid.
- [illegible] James Russell Lowell made Minister to England.
- Fall elections favor Republicans.
- 1880 [illegible], Jan. 19.
- City Hall, [illegible], destroyed by fire, July 10.
- Terrific tornado ravages many parts of Western and Southern States, April 8.
- Great forest fire in Southern New Jersey, April and May.
- Collision on Long Island Sound between the steamers "Narragansett" and "Stonington."
- Centennial celebration of the capture of Andre, Sept. 23.
- Garfield and Arthur nominated by Chicago Republican Convention, June 8; Hancock and English by Cincinnati Democratic Convention.
- At the General Election, the Republican candidates secured 214 out of 369 electoral votes, Nov. 2.
- 1881 Electoral College vote counted, Feb. 9.
- Three per cent. funding bill passed, March 3.
- Senator "Mahone" [illegible] in support of the "Readjuster," March 4.
- Revised New Testament issued, May 20.
- Star route frauds exposed, May 24.
- The great census of 1881 [illegible], June 10.
- Sitting Bull, chief of the Sioux, surrenders, July 20.
- James A. Garfield inaugurated March 4.
- Conkling resigns; Garfield and [illegible] New York and [illegible], May.
- Commercial treaty with China signed, May 5.
- Great Britain pays £15,000 award for damage done to American fisheries in Fortune Bay (Nfld.)
- Assassination of President Garfield by Charles J. Guiteau, of Baltimore, July 2, in Washington.
- Death of President Garfield at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19; buried at Cleveland, Sept. 26.
- Vice-President Arthur becomes President, Sept. 20.
- Special session of the Senate, Oct. 10.
- The celebrated Guiteau trial begins, Nov. 14.
- News of destruction of "Jeannette," Arctic exploring vessel, Dec. 20.
- 1882 Guiteau convicted, Jan. 25; sentenced Feb. 4; hanged June 30.
- Anti-Chinese bill (twenty years) passed March 23; vetoed by the President April 4.
- Senator Edmunds' Anti-Polygamy Bill, Feb. 16; approved March 22.
- Apportionment bill passes the House, Feb. 17.
- Great Mississippi overflow, wide devastation and loss of life.
- Tariff Commission bill passes both Houses, May 6; approved May 15.
- Bill extending National Bank charters passed both Houses, May 10.
- Violent cyclone at Grinnell, Ia., June 17.
- Second Anti-Chinese bill (ten years) passed; signed by President Arthur, May 6.
- [illegible], July 4.
- River and Harbor bill passed over the President's veto, Aug. 2.
- Return of the survivors of the North Pole expedition.
- Star Route trial ended by verdict of jury, Sept. 11, acquitting Turner, [illegible] and disagreeing as to Brady, the Dorsey brothers, and Vail.
- Steamer "Asia" founders on Lake Huron, 100 lives lost, Sept. 14.
- [illegible], September.
- 1883 The Pendleton Civil Service bill passes Senate, Dec. 27.
- 1883 Civil Service Reform bill passes the House, Jan. 4.
- Presidential Succession bill passed Senate, Jan. 6; but considered in the House.
- Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee; 80 lives lost, Jan. 10.
- Great flood in Ohio River; 10,000 people homeless, Feb. 10-17.
- Tariff and Tax Amendment bill passes both Houses, March 3.
- Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4.
- Death of Peter Cooper, aged 92, April 4.
- Cyclone at Beauregard, Miss., [illegible] lives lost; cyclones in Iowa and Georgia, April 22.
- Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, May 24.
- Pendleton Civil Service Act comes into effect, July 16.
- Steamer "Proteus" of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 23.
- Terrific cyclone at Rochester, Minn., [illegible] lives lost, Aug. 21.
- Northern Pacific Railroad formally opened, Sept. 8.
- Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, declared unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court, Oct. 15.
- Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of the army, Nov. 1; Gen. Sheridan succeeding.
- Two-cent letter postage goes into effect throughout the United States, Oct. 1.
- Serious riot at Danville, Va., between negroes and white citizens, Nov. 3.
- [illegible] adopted a resolution [illegible] Dakota [illegible] a State, Nov. [illegible]
- [illegible], Nov. 10-12.
- [illegible]
- 1884 [illegible], Jan. [illegible]
- [illegible], Feb. 15.
- United States Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of Legal Tender Act, March 3.
- [illegible] Bill passes House, March [illegible].
- [illegible] commercial treaty with Mexico, March 11.
- Defeat of Morrison Tariff bill, May 6.
- Congress appropriates $1,000,000 for New Orleans Exposition, May 8.
- Great panic in Wall street, failure of Grant and Ward and others, May 6-14.
- Rescue of the survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, at Cape Sabine, June 22.
- President vetoes the Fitz-John Porter bill, July 2.
- Cornerstone of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty laid, Aug. 5.
- The general election resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, who received [illegible] electoral votes against 182 for James G. Blaine, Nov. 4.
- Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1.
- 1885 Grover Cleveland resigns the New York governorship, Jan. 6.
- Dedication of the Washington Monument, the tallest structure known, 555 feet, Feb. 21.
- Occupation of Aspinwall, U. S. C., by United States troops.
- Inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President, March 4.
- New Orleans Exposition opened, Dec. 16.
- [illegible] Government, [illegible] the Indians, May 4.
- The Revised Old Testament and complete Bible published, May 19.
- Death of Gen. U. S. Grant, at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 63, July 23.
- Grand memorial services held at Westminster Abbey, London, Aug. 4.
- Death of Vice-President T. A. Hendricks, aged 66, Nov. 25.
- 1886 The Presidential succession act signed, Jan. 19.
- Controversy between the Senate and President over reasons for removing public officials, Jan. [illegible]
- The Chinese driven from Seattle, W. T., by a mob, Feb. 8.
- Death of General Winfield Scott Hancock, aged 62, Feb. 9.
- Blair Educational bill passes the Senate, March 5.
- Bill for free and unlimited coinage of silver defeated, April 8.
- Chicago Anarchist riot; 7 police killed and 61 wounded, May 4.
- Anarchists indicted at Chicago, May 27.
- President Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, June 2.
- Oleomargarine bill passes the Senate, June [illegible].
- Morrison Tariff bill defeated, June 17.
- House of Representatives passed bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land laws, June 7.
- Bill to amend the Civil Service law indefinitely postponed by the U. S. Senate, June 15.
- Congress requires the Treasury to issue small denomination silver certificates, July 31.
- The President warns office holders against attempts to control political movements, July.
- Death of Samuel J. Tilden, aged 72, Aug. 4.
- Chicago anarchists [illegible] found guilty of murder, Aug. 20.
- Earthquake at Charleston, S. C.; destroying $5,000,000 worth of property and 41 lives, Aug. 31.
- Surrender of the Apache chief Geronimo and his band, Sept. 4.
- Death of ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56.
- Bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes passed, Dec. 9.
- 1887 Inter-State Commerce Bill signed, Feb. 4.
- House defeats the Dependent Soldiers' Pension Bill, Feb. 24.
- [illegible] Bill passed, March 3.
- Bill to redeem trade dollars passed, March 3.
- Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed, March 22.
- Mormon convention at Salt Lake City adopts a constitution, July 1.
- Defeat of the British cutter "Thistle" by the American "Volunteer" in race for "America cup," Sept. 27 and 30.
- President and Mrs. Cleveland leave Washington for a Western trip.
- [illegible] Congress for admission of Utah as a State, Oct. 8.
- United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the finding of Illinois courts in anarchist cases, Nov. 2.
- Governor Oglesby commutes death sentences of Schwab and Fielden to life imprisonment, Nov. 10.
- Hanging of Chicago anarchists, Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer, Nov. 11.
- Republican National Committee select Chicago for National Convention, June 19, 1888, Dec. 8.
- 1888 Terrible blizzard in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa; 200 lives lost, Jan. 12.
- Inter-State Commerce [illegible] confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Jan. 16.
- Fisheries treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington, Feb. 15.
- Strike of engineers and firemen on the C., B. & Q. R. R. began Feb. 27.
- 1888 Deadlock in the House of Representatives over the Direct Tax Bill, April 2.
- Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, aged 72 years, March 23.
- Knights of Labor appeal to Congress for a system of Government telegraph, April 11.
- Death of Roscoe Conkling, ex-U. S. Senator, aged 58 years, April 18.
- Daily sales of U. S. bonds began, April 18.
- Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, nominated by the President as Chief Justice, April 30; confirmed by the Senate, July 20.
- Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, May 7.
- [illegible] Jan. 1, 1889, passes U. S. Senate, May 5, approved by the President, June 6.
- The President approves a bill [illegible] Washington [illegible], May 30.
- Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan confirmed as General of the Army, June 1.
- National Democratic Convention at St. Louis renominates President Cleveland, June 6.
- National Department of Labor bill approved by the President, June 13.
- The President signed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, forbidding any Chinese laborer who has been, or may now be, or may hereafter be, a resident within the U. S., and who shall depart therefrom, and who shall not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to, or to remain in, the U. S., Oct. 1.
- Death of General Philip H. Sheridan, aged 57 years, August 5.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

1888 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1889 Great storm in Pennsylvania, [illegible] lost at Pittsburgh and Reading, Jan. 9.

Niagara Suspension Bridge blown down in a storm, Jan. 10.

Department of Agriculture created, Feb. 9.

The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington created by Congress, Feb. 22.

Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President, March 4.

Oklahoma proclamation issued, March 27.

Opening of the Oklahoma country, April 22.

Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30.

Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4.

Destruction by flood of Johnstown, Pa.; 5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over $10,000,000 worth of property destroyed, May 31.

Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Marshal Nagle, defending Justice Field, Aug. 14.

International Marine Congress meets at Washington, Oct. 16.

North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 2.

Trial of Cronin suspects began Aug. 16, ended Dec. 16. Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty, and sentenced life [illegible]; Kunze, imprisonment three years; Beggs found not guilty.

David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Court Justice, Dec. 4.

Death of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, Dec. 6.

1890 Appointment of Special World's Fair Committee, Jan. 15.

La grippe or influenza prevalent throughout the Northern and Western States.

Death of Gen. Crook, at Chicago, March 19.

Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, April 25.

Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York City, July 13.

First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kemmler, Aug. 6.

First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 27.

Act forbidding the use of the mails for lottery purposes, approved Sept. 19.

The McKinley tariff bill takes effect, Oct. 6.

General election; next House of Representatives Democratic, Nov. 4.

The 51st Congress convenes, Dec. 1.

Sitting Bull and seven other Indians killed near Standing Rock Agency, Dec. 15.

Battle of Wounded Knee, between the 7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec. 29.

1891 Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, Jan. 17.

Death of Wm. Windom at a banquet in New York, Jan. 29.

International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Jan. 7.

1891 Application before the U. S. Supreme Court for a prohibition to the U. S. District Court on its decision in the Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian representatives, Jan. 12.

Sioux Indian war ended by submission of the Hostiles, Jan. 16.

Reciprocity treaty with Brazil announced, Feb. 5.

Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 13.

Death of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, at Washington, Feb. 14.

Charles Foster, of Ohio, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Feb. 25.

Copyright bill passed Congress, March 3.

Act creating Circuit Court of Appeals, passed March 3.

French Spoliation Bill passed, March 3.

The Copyright bill becomes a law, March [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of 11 Italians at New Orleans, March 14.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1 [illegible]

[illegible]

The "People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 19.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va., July 21.

[illegible]

The [illegible] lowers the [illegible] record, [illegible], Aug. [illegible]

Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed to whites, Aug. [illegible]

[illegible] of Midland, Texas, Aug. 19.

The [illegible] beats the [illegible] record of the "Maud S.," [illegible], Aug. [illegible]

Indian lands of Oklahoma opened, Sept. 22.

Dedication of Pope Leo XIII. statue, presented to the Catholic University of Washington, Sept. 27.

Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened, Oct. 1.

Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7.

Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 22.

Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians sell one million acres of land to the Government at 50 cents an acre, Oct. 16.

U. S. Government demands reparation from Chili for assault on the crew of the Baltimore, Oct. 26.

Argument in the Sayward case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Dec. 9.

Congress meets; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7.

1892 Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks out, Jan. 5.

Inter-State Commerce Commissioner appointed by the President, Jan. 4.

Terrible mine explosion at McAlester, Ind. Ter., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7.

Secretary Blaine invites foreign countries [illegible] of retaliatory measures, as required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 5.

Special message to Congress from the President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24.

The President submits correspondence with England to Congress, regarding Behring Sea controversy, March 9.

Ex-Congressman W. R. Morrison selected as Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, vice Judge Cooley, resigned, March 23.

Free Silver coinage debate in Congress, March 22-24.

French Extradition Treaty signed, March 25.

The Silver bill shelved, March 24.

The Free Wool bill passed, April 7.

Diplomatic intercourse with Italy resumed, April 12.

Sisseton Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15.

[illegible] seized in Behring Sea, April 16.

Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 15.

The President [illegible] Behring Sea modus vivendi, April 18.

U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19.

The President invites foreign nations to participate in an international Silver Conference, April 21.

The President lays Grant monument corner stone, New York City, April 27.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Pennsylvania troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 12.

Bill to close the World's Fair on Sunday passed [illegible], July 14.

Great strikes in Tennessee, July 20.

The President proclaims the [illegible], July 21.

H. C. Frick, [illegible] Carnegie Steel Co., shot by Berkman, July 23.

George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 26.

Nancy Hanks "Queen of Turf" lowers the [illegible] record, [illegible], July 27.

Central Labor Union [illegible], July 30.

Congress appropriates $2,500,000 to the World's Fair, Aug. 5.

Chinese [illegible] on American [illegible], Aug. 5.

International Monetary representatives appointed by the President, Aug. 1.

Trouble among East Tennessee miners, Aug. 13.

1892 Railroad strike of switchmen at Buffalo, great destruction of property, Aug. 14.

The President proclaims retaliation against Canada on canals, Aug. 20.

Nancy Hanks again lowers the trotting record, [illegible], Aug. 31.

Death of George William Curtis, author and journalist, Aug. 31.

Cholera brought to New York City by Hamburg steamer "Moravia," Aug. 31.

Nelson breaks the stallion record, [illegible], Aug. 31.

1892 Death of J. G. Whittier, poet, Sept. 7.

Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2:04, Sept. 28.

Formal opening of the Chicago University, Oct. 1.

Dedication of the World's Fair buildings at Chicago, Oct. 21.

Fire at Milwaukee destroys 215 buildings, with $5,000,000 loss.

Anarchist monument dedicated at Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago, Nov. 6.

Great strike at Homestead, Pa., declared off, Nov. 19.

[illegible] stallion record at Stockton, Cal., [illegible], Nov. 23.

Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, Dec. 2.

Dr. McGlynn restored as a priest, Dec. 23.

Immense gold fields discovered in Utah, Dec. 17.

Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec. 30.

Great floods in California, Dec. 29.

George W. Vanderbilt gives a [illegible] art gallery to the Fine Arts Society of New York, Dec. 30.

1893 Death of General Benjamin F. Butler, Jan. 11.

Senate passes the Anti-Option Bill, Jan. 13.

Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. 17.

Hawaiian Provisional Government proclaimed, supported by U. S. authorities, Jan. 17.

Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, Jan. 27.

Russian Extradition Treaty confirmed, Feb. 6.

Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Feb. 21-23.

Rank of American Ambassador established, March 1.

Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4.

Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris, France, April 10.

President Cleveland opens World's Fair at Chicago, May 1.

Chinese Exclusion Act goes into effect, May 5.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of World's Fair, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1894 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Washington, D. C., April 30.

[illegible]

[illegible]

American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company [illegible], June 26.

[illegible], June 29.

U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 2.

Railroad strike [illegible] Chicago, July [illegible]

Railroad strike declared off, July 13.

[illegible] signed, July 17.

[illegible], July 27.

Strikes at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2.

Hawaiian Republic officially recognized, Aug. 8.

At [illegible] Fall River, 25,000 [illegible], Aug. 13.

United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, Aug. 28.

New Tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27.

Earthquake with great loss of life at [illegible], Aug. 31.

Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 6.

President Cleveland's [illegible] first published, Sept. 5.

Amnesty granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27.

Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 3.

Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7.

Government offers to arbitrate in the Japan-China war, Nov. 6.

1895 [illegible] with Spain.

Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened.

1896 Utah, 45th State, admitted, Jan. 6.

William McKinley elected President of the U. S., Nov. 3.

1897 U. S. Senate passed resolution for recognition of belligerency of Cuba, May 20.

Great gold discoveries at Klondike, July 16.

1898 U. S. Battleship Maine destroyed by explosion in Havana harbor, Feb. 15.

Independence of Cuba recognized by resolution of Congress, April 19, and President's proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, April 23.

Commodore Dewey destroyed Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.

Squadron under Sampson and Schley destroyed Spanish fleet under Cervera off Santiago de Cuba, July 3.

Peace protocol signed, and President's proclamation issued suspending hostilities, Aug. 12.

1899 Beginning of war for suppression of Aguinaldo and his followers, Filipino insurgents inaugurated general engagement, Feb. 4.

Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. 6.

1900 City of Galveston, Tex., destroyed by hurricane Sept. 8, 6,000 lives lost.

Twelfth Census of U. S. gives population [illegible].

1901 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for second term, March 4; assassinated Sept. 6; died Sept. 14.

1902 Great anthracite coal miners strike began, May.

1903 Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, burned Dec. 30, [illegible] lives lost.

Panama Canal property bought by U. S., Feb. 18.

1904 Theodore Roosevelt elected President, Nov. 8.

1905 [illegible]

1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18.

1907 [illegible] financial depression, etc.

1908 [illegible]

Wm. H. Taft elected President, Nov. 3.

1909 Discovery of North Pole by Commodore Peary.

Payne-Aldrich tariff law approved, Aug. 5.

1912 Inundation of towns in Mississippi Valley, over 300,000 people rendered homeless.

1912 Woodrow Wilson elected president, Nov. 5.

1914 Marines landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 21.

1915 Steamer Eastland sunk, Chicago river, 812 lives lost, July.

1915 W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, resigned.

1916 Woodrow Wilson re-elected president, Nov. 7.

1917 War declared against Germany, April 6. President Wilson signs army conscription bill, May 18.

1918 [illegible] votes for [illegible]

Armistice signed, Nov. 11.

President Wilson sails for France.

1919 Theodore Roosevelt died, Jan. 6.